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COLEOPTERA

BY

THOS. L. CASEY

X

1922

PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER, PA.

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I—STUDIES IN THE RHYNCHOPHOROUS SUBFAMILY BARINÆ OF THE BRAZILIAN FAUNA.

It is now many years since the late Mr. Herbert H. Smith returned from Brazil with a large collection of the Insecta, made by him and his capable wife in several parts of that country, and more especially in the diamond regions near Chapada, in Matto Grosso. It happily fell to my good fortune to secure what he brought back in the large subfamily Barinæ, the nearctic components of which I had shortly before revised systematically, and in which I therefore had special interest. Besides Chapada, there were several other sections of Brazil that had contributed to the material brought together by that skilfull collector, notably Santarem, on the Amazon, and Rio de Janeiro, with a few from Entre Rios, in the back country within one hundred miles of the latter city. Afterwards I received from M. Desbrochers des Loges, a large lot in rather poor state of preservation and deficient in records of locality, which I added to the material of Mr. Smith, carefully remounting all received from both sources and filing it away in my general collection, where it remained untouched for twenty-five years or more, until the present opportunity permitted me to undertake the serious and prolonged labor involved in a tentative systematic exposition of it—with what success it seems difficult to foretell, for the simple reason that it has been impossible to identify species very surely from the epochal work of Schönherr and, what is still more important, because of my inability to consult the type material previously published. So the present work must be regarded merely as an attempt to describe the material of the Smith collection, which, though large and important as it is, by no means does justice to the enormous Barid fauna of Brazil, the extensive regions between Rio de Janeiro and Para, as well as the upper Amazons, being virtually unrepresented. The deficiency of this material may very well be inferred, indeed, by the absence of representatives of many of the genera published by Schönherr, Lacordaire and Pascoe, even typical *Centrinus* itself being unknown to me. Several of these unrecognized genera are mentioned under the Madopterini. A few species from the Central American region, Colombia, Argentina and other parts, are included incidentally.

In defining the genera, the chief structural characters employed in the present preliminary work are those relating to the rostrum or beak, mandibles, antennæ, prosternum and its posterior pro-

longation, separation of the anterior coxæ, armature of the femora, relative concealment of the pygidium and freedom of the tarsal claws, with many others of subsidiary or special nature, such as tubulation of the prothorax, freedom of the scutellum and nature of the pubescence and sculpture. There are very few sections of the Coleoptera where it is less practicable to devise sets of definitive group characters, which shall be reasonably constant, than it is in the Barinæ, and considerable reliance must therefore be placed upon habitus, in aggregating genera to form groups or tribes. The form of the beak and mandibles, for example, depends to a great extent upon the life habits, as can be seen in the *Balaninus*-like beak which occasionally appears in many of the tribes, even when that part is usually and typically short, thick and compressed, as in the case of *Genestus* in the Diorymerini and *Costovia* in the Optatini, and in the very peculiar beak and mandibles of *Matrilia*, of the former tribe, and *Nedestes* of the Centrinini, where the mandibles have the most extraordinary development. The mandibles may, in fact, assume very diverse forms within the same tribe, so that no dependence can as a rule be placed upon them through large groups of genera. The beak in the Centrinini and Madarini is more frequently rather long, slender and arcuate, but in *Neplaxa*, *Zygozalestes* and some others, it assumes a remarkably specialized form, and, in *Tropidobaris*, it has a high basal crest or keel in both sexes. In the Coleomerini and Cœlonertini, the beak is as securely sheltered in repose within a tightly fitting channel, as it is in the Cryptorhynchinæ. It is singular, however, that with all this perplexing diversity of development in nearly all the special parts and organs, there are two features that, so far as I know personally, are absolutely constant; these are the uniformly 7-jointed antennal funicle and the simple tarsal claws. In regard to the former Mr. Champion has described a 6-jointed funicle in the Central American genus *Odontobaris*, but there is no such case among the Brazilian forms, so far as yet discovered. It sometimes happens, however, that the seventh joint is densely pubescent and so broad and close to the club as to be differentiated therefrom only under high amplification and careful observation. The constant presence of the ascending mes-epimera, truncating the elytral humeri, may be conceded, as this is the chief distinguishing feature of the Barinæ, but even here there is notable variability in degree of development. In many cases the epimera are conspicuously visible from above in the reentrant angle between the elytra and prothorax, but in other instances there is no trace of them from a dorsal viewpoint, and, in the genus *Neplaxa*, they are very feebly developed. Moreover, I believe this character is occasionally observable in some other subfamilies besides the Barinæ, as for instance in certain Zygopides.

It has been a rather difficult matter to invent names for the very large number of new genera which seem to be necessary. It may possibly be thought by some systematists that the number here proposed is excessive, and, having this point of view constantly in mind, I have tried to propose new names only when it seemed irrational to pursue a contrary course. The ratio of species to genera in the present work is about 3.4. Taking the old Henshaw list of nearctic Coleoptera, I find that the ratio of species to genera in the Otiorhynchidæ is 1.6, and in the Curculionidæ 5.0, or, in a combination of these two families, 3.7. In the Cerambycidæ this ratio is 3.0. So it is not probable that the proportion of genera to species here proposed is materially excessive, when we consider the necessity of increasingly discriminative taxonomy, if we desire to render classification amid the almost endless diversity of structural types forming the tropical Coleoptera, in any way clear through descriptive writing alone. If some of the earlier authors, like Schönherr for instance, had given more attention to what they considered unimportant structural details, it would have been much easier to identify material from their published monographs; but, as it is, these are practically useless, even measurement of linear dimensions being omitted in the great work of the author mentioned.

I have found it convenient to divide the Brazilian Barinæ into thirteen tribal groups. As before mentioned, the characters used to define these groups, which are in the main structural but also in some degree habital, are however subject to so many exceptions, that any dichotomous table drawn up to define them would be more or less unsatisfactory, and a paragraph is therefore given at the end of this work, which is designed as a very general index for the purpose of directing the attention of the student, with material for identification, to the tribal group most likely to include his species.

It is almost unnecessary to add that measurements of length in this memoir, in no case include the beak, and also that only the original spelling of generic names is adopted, even though philologically erroneous.

Tribe AMBATINI.

With the Ambatides I here unite the Peredinetides of Lacordaire, to form the tribe Ambatini, the only important structural difference being the moderately separated anterior coxæ of the latter, as compared with the closely contiguous coxæ in *Ambates* and allied genera. This incongruity may be observed in nearly all the tribal groups of the subfamily; in the Optatini, for example, the contiguous coxæ of *Lydamis* and the distinctly separated coxæ of *Eurypages*, *Syprestia* and other related genera, can be noted. The

Ambatini are made up of a few genera having an elongate-oval, rather convex form of body, often recalling *Cholus*, variable form of beak, decussate and apically bifid mandibles, dentate femora and concealed pygidium in both sexes; they seem to be much more numerous and generically diversified in Central than in South America, and I have only two species in the Brazilian material collected by Mr. Smith.

In the table of genera given below *Peridinetellus* Chmp., *Pteracanthus* Sch., and *Drepanambates* Jekel, are omitted, because of lack of any representative material, and *Pseudambates* Chmp., is referred to the Optatini because of similarity in facies. It will be noted that most of the genera are Central American:

Anterior coxæ contiguous.....2
Anterior coxæ separated; beak cylindric, rather thick; tarsal claws—viewed axially—connate or very approximate at base.....6
2—Beak thick, feebly arcuate, compressed and strongly sculptured; antennæ inserted beyond the middle; claws arcuate and free. Central America. [Type *Am. solani* Chmp.].....**Batames**
Beak more or less slender, more arcuate, cylindric and much less sculptured...3
3—Elytra not carinulate laterally.....4
Elytra with intervals 7 and 8 costulate toward base.....5
4—Claws straight, connate at base; antennæ inserted beyond the middle of the beak. Central America. [Type *Am. melanops* Chmp..].....**Macrambates**
Claws arcuate and free; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the beak; tibiæ pluricostulate; ornamentation circumambient. Amazon region. [Type *A. pictus* Gyll.].....**Ambates**
Claws and general structure nearly as in *Ambates*, the beak cylindric, stouter, the antennæ at about the middle; body larger than in *Ambates*, with more shining integuments; ornamentation more or less circumambient. Central American region. [Type *Ambates cretifer* Pasc.].....**Cholinambates**
Claws and general structure as in *Ambates*, the body less slender, with confused and not circumambient ornamentation, the tibiæ broader and not at all costulate. Amazon region. [Type *P. leopardinus* nov.].....**Pycnambates**
5—Antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle of the beak; prothorax transverse, parallel, narrowed in front; elytra with peculiar ornamentation, the general facies as in Cleridæ. Central America. [Type *Am. cleroides* Chmp.] **Anambates**
6—Prothorax parallel, rapidly oblique at apex; elytral vestiture marmorate or tessellate. Central and South America. [Type *P. irroratus* Fabr.] **Peridinetus**
Prothorax conical; integuments more shining; elytral vestiture never marmorate. Central America. [Type *P. distinctus* Pasc.].....**Conophoria**

No representative of this tribal group, excepting the Peridinetides, seems to be known south of the Amazon and its tributary streams.

Batames n. gen.

Besides the type named above, a considerable number of species placed under *Ambates* by Mr. Champion, such as *bisignatus* Chev., and *pictipennis*, *duplicatus* and *exclamationis* Chmp., should be

referred to this genus, which differs radically from *Ambates* in the structure and sculpture of the beak and position of the antennæ. The following is related to *solani*, but is smaller in size:

Batames divisus n. sp.—Suboblong, opaque, piceous, the legs not definitely paler; pubescence very short, rather sparse, not intermixed with paler scales, the externally arcuate and subsutural, velvety-black areas—limited internally by the first stria—nearly half as long as the elytra and situated at equal distance from base and apex; beak very stout, strongly arcuate dorsally but feebly sinuate below, the antennæ concolorous, the two basal funicular joints elongate, subequal, the first much the stouter; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides parallel and straight, oblique in less than apical half; punctures rather strong and dense; basal lobe moderately prominent; scutellum moderate, transverse, more shining; elytra nearly one-half wider and two and one-half times as long as the prothorax, the humeri obtusely prominent, the subapical umbones strong; sides more rapidly converging apically; striæ rather fine, indistinctly punctate, the intervals flat, finely, densely punctate; under surface finely, sparsely, linearly squamulose, the scales dense, large and ochreous on the prosternum. Length (♂) 4.0 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Panama (Bugaba).

Related closely to *solani*, but smaller and narrower, the prothorax without median pale line, and the very faint lateral lines do not extend upon the head as related of *solani*. The elytral area covered by black scales is deep velvety-opaque and not "smoother and shining." The length of *solani* is 4.5–6 mm., and the minimum width given as 2 mm. It seems to be widely diffused, but several other distinct species are probably included at present, besides *divisus* and the one noted by the author as a variety.

Macrambates n. gen.

The type of this genus is *Ambates melanops* Chmp., from Bugaba, Panama. A male and female transmitted by the author do not agree very well with the description, being more slender, with sparser and less conspicuous vestiture and virtually unconstricted thoracic apex; the prothorax, being barely visibly wider than long, could scarcely be termed "transverse." The antennæ are, however, inserted far beyond the middle of the beak in both sexes and particularly in the male.

Ambates Sch.

The following species is doubtless closely related to the generic type, named *pictus* by Gyllenhal, but has a shorter prothorax, this being described as longer than wide in *pictus;* there is also some difference in elytral ornamentation, the apex having an oblique line of ochreous scales behind the oblique posterior part of the ambient line:

Ambates circumcinctus n. sp.—Oblong-súboval, rather convex, subopaque, black, the close discal scales above rusty-black; the prothorax above has a fine

median and oblique sublateral line of ochreous scales and a lateral whiter line, not visible from above; between the two lateral lines there is a more diffused line of ochreous scales; near each side of the elytra there is a rather broad line of dense ochreous scales, oblique posteriorly from three-fifths at the sides to four-fifths on the suture, the ninth interval near base and the tenth behind the middle clothed also with similar but more diffused scales; there are also dense ochreous scales on all the intervals at apex; under surface and legs with more diffused linear pale scales, becoming denser and whiter irregularly along the sides and on the femora; beak as long as the head and prothorax, rather slender, evenly arcuate, shining, rufescent and less sculptured in apical, rather coarsely punctate and with loose ochreous scales in basal, half, the antennæ at the middle, rufous, the three basal joints of the funicle decreasing rapidly in length; prothorax nearly a fourth wider than long, the sides rounded, gradually more converging anteriorly to the finely, feebly constricted apex, which is a little more than half as wide as the base, the latter broadly and feebly bisinuate; surface not finely, very densely punctate; scutellum well developed, transverse, rounded, more shining and with some ochreous scales; elytra barely a fifth wider than the prothorax and not quite two and one-half times as long, parallel, rounding in about apical half, the humeri obtusely prominent; striæ fine, impunctate; intervals flat, rather closely and distinctly punctate; abdomen loosely but somewhat strongly punctate. Length (♀) 5.5 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Brazil (a single example taken by H. H. Smith at a locality which he failed to record).

It is unfortunately not possible to compare this species very closely with *fictus* through the Gyllenhal description, excepting as to the form of the prothorax and the omission of any reference to dense ochreous scales at the elytral apex in that species, but these characters indicate, at any rate, that we here have a species distinct from *fictus*.

Cholinambates n. gen.

I have given this generic name to certain of the Central American species of generally larger size and more shining surface than the true *Ambates*, and having a stouter, more cylindric and less tapering beak. *Cholinambates* will include such species as *cretifer* Pasc., *heilipoides* Chev., and *polymorphus*, *albovittatus* and *leucopleura* of Champion. Mr. Champion has indicated several undoubtedly distinct species as varietal forms, and it is especially evident, for example, that there could be no possible transition between *cretifer* Pasc., and the form designated as figure 9, on plate 9 of the author's work in the "Biologia." This figure 9 represents a distinct species to which I would attach the name **Cholinambates championi** n. sp. In the same way, it is not at all likely that figure 15 on the plate, could represent anything but a species distinct fron *heilipoides*.

Pycnambates n. gen.

The type of this genus, which does not at all resemble the two preceding in external habitus, may be described as follows:

Pycnambates leopardinus n. sp.—Rather broadly oblong-suboval, convex, not

at all shining, black, with pale ochreous scales loosely scattered above, finer and sparse on the prothorax, except on the median line at base and indefinitely denser in a broad sublateral oblique line; they are more condensed also on the elytra in small subnubilous spots throughout; entire under surface and legs with evenly dense scales of the same color; beak as long as the prothorax, moderate in curvature and moderately slender, cylindric, finely, sparsely punctulate and shining, gradually densely punctate and squamose basally; antennæ at the middle, piceous, the three basal funicular joints elongate, constituting together three-fifths of the funicle, the first much the longest; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the straight sides converging from the base, more convergent and rounded beyond the middle to the subtubulate apex, which is half as wide as the base, the latter evenly and distinctly bisinuate; punctures moderately coarse, close, the surface opaque; scutellum well developed, transversely rounded, more shining, convex, sloping anteriorly, subglabrous and finely punctate; elytra a fourth wider than the prothorax and two and a third times as long, the sides converging from the broad humeral swellings, more rounding apically, the apex obtuse; striæ fine, with moderately separated, evident punctures, the intervals feebly shining, with rather strong close punctures. Length (♀) 7.3 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem).

The elytral apex is much more obtusely rounded than in *Ambates*, and there is scarcely any mutual resemblance; the beak is not so slender or tapering apically and the oval antennal club is much less slender.

Anambates n. gen.

The type of this genus is a very peculiar Central American species named *Ambates cleroides* by Mr. Champion; in general appearance it is very different from any other *Ambates* in outline and color scheme, and in the former sense recalls some of the *Peridinetus* species. That *cleroides* should form the type of a separate genus seems clear enough, but I regret not having an example for more detailed study.

Peridinetus Sch.

In this well known genus the body is of oblong-suboval form, with generally deep black and more or less opaque integuments and marmorate vestiture of white or in part brown hair-like scales, denser and broader beneath, the abdomen in great part denuded. The beak is thick, feebly arcuate and almost perfectly cylindric, with sparse and feeble sculpture, the first funicular joint much, the second less, elongated; the femora are rather thick, with a small aciculate tooth beneath, and the humeri are obtusely prominent. These characters apply to the typical *Peridinetus*, as represented by the Amazonian *irroratus*, and many of the Central American forms placed in the genus by Mr. Champion, constitute in my opinion a number of distinct genera, of which one is defined further on. The South American species which happen to be in my collection at present, are as follows:

Pronotum uniformly opaculate and punctured.....2
Pronotum with latero-basal smooth polished spaces.....5
2—Elytra with a large area devoid of white tessellation but covered densely with uniform yellow-brown squamules; body stouter. Beak short, stout, perfectly cylindric, not as long as the prothorax, which is nearly a third wider than long, convex, the sides parallel in basal, converging in apical, half; surface in great part clothed densely with uniform fulvous linear squamules, with some white specks sparsely scattered and some dense white areas antero-laterally; scutellum quadrate, polished and glabrous; elytra two-fifths wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the striæ fine and impunctate; intervals flat, the seventh strongly carinate from the humeri to the moderate subapical umbo, 1–3 rather more finely carinulate apically and 5 just before the apical umbo; under surface with close and unevenly condensed white scales. Length (♀) 7.5–7.7 mm.: width 3.8 mm. Bolivia (Yungas de la Paz, 1000 m. elev.),—H. Rolle.
latiusculus n. sp.
Elytra without large area of fulvous vestiture, the scattered tessellation of white pubescence extending throughout but with more or less irregularity.....3
3—Beak thicker, distinctly larger than the femora, almost as long as the prothorax, a little shorter in the male. Body nearly as in the preceding but smaller and less stout, darker areas generally with a few scattered fulvous squamules; antennæ black as usual; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the parallel sides nearly straight, oblique anteriorly; discal part velvety-black, with a few scattered points and the median line at base of white squamules, these also sparse but distinct at the sides and apex, with a few more condensed areas; scutellum parallel, slightly transverse, broadly arcuate behind; elytra narrowing from the humeri as usual, more rapidly at apex, abruptly much wider than the prothorax, the darker areas velvety-black; striæ fine; intervals 7 and 9 strongly carinate from the humeri not quite to the apex, 8 more finely carinulate; posterior carinule of the third meeting that of the ninth near apex. Length (♂ ♀) 6.7–7.3 mm.; width 3.0–3.2 mm. Cayenne and Amazon Valley (Santarem).....**irroratus** Fabr.
Beak less thick, scarcely stouter than the femora, relatively somewhat more elongate, being slightly longer than the prothorax.....4
4—Body smaller and narrower than in *irroratus* but otherwise nearly similar throughout, the central part of the elytra with more numerous diffused fulvous squamules in a small area at each side of the suture; prothorax less transverse, only slightly wider than long, the sides obtusely subprominent at the middle, thence parallel and feebly sinuate to the base, subsinuously oblique in fully apical half; velvety-black median area with a few white points, the median line with diffused white squamules, becoming fulvous and broadly interrupted at the middle; scutellum punctulate and with a few small fulvous squamules, wider than long, parallel, circularly rounded at apex; elytra nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, of the usual outline and fine striation, the carinules almost obsolete, excepting the two extending from the humeri to the obsolescent umbo, and also that on the third interval toward apex. Length (♀) 5.8 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Upper Amazon Basin (Chanchomayo).....**incertus** n. sp.
Body nearly as in the preceding but a little larger, deep black, more shining; beak decidedly longer than the prothorax, the latter shorter and more transverse, fully a third wider than long, the sides at the middle obtusely but still more strongly prominent, sinuate thence to the base, rapidly straight and oblique in exactly apical half; surface finely, not densely punctate, with feebly elevated median line; scutellum smaller, narrower, quadrate, with rounded angles; elytra abruptly much wider than the prothorax, of the

usual outline; striæ very fine, with distinct remote punctures, the flat intervals very finely, rather sparsely punctulate; apical and subapical carination somewhat strong, the lateral feeble. Length (♀) 7.2 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Ecuador (Balzapamba),—R. Haensch.....**ecuadoricus** n. sp

5—Form narrowly oblong-oval, unusually convex and shining, deep black; head and pronotum with fulvous squamules, with a small white fleck on the latter antero-laterally and also at the apex and base of a glabrous median line dividing the fulvous pubescence; elytra with the usual white tessellation, but with a very large area from behind the middle to the base devoid of spots and clothed uniformly with fulvous squamules; sterna of the hind body densely albido-squamulose, the rest of the under surface almost bare; femora squamulose in a suffused ring beyond the middle and also at apex; beak short, arcuate, thick, cylindric and finely punctured; first funicular joint as long as the next three and much thicker; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging from the base, rounded medially, oblique and subsinuous anteriorly; surface convex, very finely punctate, impunctate where stated above; scutellum shining, minutely punctulate, slightly wider than long, parallel, truncate at tip; elytra as usual in form but more convex and only a third wider than the prothorax, the striæ fine, with evident punctures; intervals feebly carinate sublaterally, more strongly toward apex. Length (♂ ♀) 4.2–4.7 mm.; width 1.75–2.1 mm. Southern Brazil (Entre Rios).....**parvus** n. sp.

In this genus sexual differences are very slight, the abdomen not materially modified at base in the male and the beak very slightly longer in the female. The prosternum is broadly, abruptly and deeply sulcate before the coxæ.

The name of the Central American species identified by Mr. Champion as *irroratus* is properly *marmoratus* Dej., it does not resemble the true *irroratus* very closely.

Conophoria n. gen.

A number of species now recorded under *Peridinetus*, differ from that genus so profoundly in general habitus, due to the conical form of the prothorax and the scheme of ornamentation, that generic separation would seem to be advisable. Besides the type, *distincta* Pasc., *cretacea* Pasc., (*luctuosa* Chev.), and *trifasciata*, *melastomæ* and *cana* of Champion, are also to be included among the species so far described. An example of *cana*, sent me by Mr. Champion, differs so much from the typical *cana* as described and figured in the "Biologia," that I am disposed to regard it as at least varietally distinct and would propose for it the name **C. cana** ssp. **dispersa** (nov.). It is from the same locality, Chiriqui, but the vestiture of fine and whitish, uniformly distributed squamules, is distinctly sparser and less conspicuous, though arranged very much in the same way; the minute hair-like scales are in fact so sparse, that there is no trace of abrupt demarcation in the median thoracic line, although the posterior denuded elytral areas are tolerably

distinct. The dimensions of the specimen serving as the type of *dispersa* are 8.8 by 3.7 mm.

Tribe PANTOTELINI.

The few known species of *Pantoteles* Sch., so closely resemble certain Ambatides in external facies, that the genus might very well be included in that tribe were it not for the difference in the antennal scrobes, these being horizontal and not obliquely descending. Even in this respect, however, the isolation of the Pantotelides may not be absolutely demonstrable, for in *Cholinambates*, defined above, the scrobes are generally very feebly descending, and in *leucopleura* they are depicted as truly horizontal on the plate in the "Biologia."

Tribe CYRIONICHINI.

This tribe is a natural aggregation of more or less minute species, coming near the Optatini in general organization, such as the contiguous or extremely approximate anterior coxæ, absence of prosternal spines in the male, spiculate femora and wholly concealed pygidium, but in my opinion cannot be included there, because of the decussate mandibles and certain habital characters, which are more easily perceived on actual study than expressible in language. Laterally prominent and broadly exposed humeri, small prothorax and more parallel form of that part, are among the features contributing to this isolation of the allies of *Cyrionyx*. There are a number of distinct genera, those now known to me being as follows:

Claws widely free and well developed, the claw-joint long; anterior coxæ very narrowly separated; beak long, slender, nearly straight, cylindric; body larger than usual, oblong-suboval, the prothorax prominent at the sides beyond the middle; elytra with a few spiniform discal tubercles; femoral teeth unusually strong. [Type *A. spinosa* nov.] . . . . . **Alluria**

Claws free, smaller, very slender; claw-joint moderate, not very slender; anterior coxæ contiguous or virtually so. 2

Claws very small and slender, connate at base, the claw-joint very slender; anterior coxæ as in the preceding group. 4

2—Prothorax small, deeply constricted dorsally at apex; antennæ inserted at the middle of the beak, the club small and stout, its basal segment much more than half the mass; body more ventricose than in *Cyrionyx;* vestiture not dense, uneven. [Type *P. angusticollis* nov.] . . . . . **Plesianones**

Prothorax not deeply and abruptly constricted dorsally at apex; antennæ inserted beyond the middle of the beak. 3

3—Body very small, narrowly oblong-suboval, convex, the strial intervals flat, not carinulate except on the flanks, the vestiture diversified, the elytra with a few condensations as a rule; prothorax relatively not quite so small as in *Plesianones* or *Omogonia*, the elytra narrower; antennal club narrower, its basal segment less than half the mass. [Type *C. biplagiata* Fst.] **Cyrionyx**

Body less minute, with relatively smaller and more gibbous prothorax and more broadly exposed and laterally prominent humeri, the strial intervals more or less carinulate, at least in part; antennal club small, stout, its basal segment nearly half the mass. [Type *O. ruficornis* nov.]. . . . . **Omogonia**

4—Prothorax with converging arcuate sides and subtubulate tip, the elytral humeri not laterally prominent, the intervals never carinulate; body convex, much more ventricose than in *Cyrionyx*, the vestiture dense and more or less nubilously variegated; beak rather long, gradually more or less tapering, the antennæ at or just behind the middle; abdomen with the usual short third and fourth segments, the third and fourth sutures strongly reflexed at the sides. [Type *A. inflaticollis* nov.]. . . . . **Anones**

Prothorax with parallel sides, rapidly narrowing apically. 5

5—Beak short; antennæ medial, the club small, its basal segment rather more than half the mass; prothorax abruptly and conspicuously tubulate at apex; abdomen as in the preceding, but with the fourth suture more narrowly and feebly reflexed at the sides; body in great part glabrous and shining. [Type *L. tubulatus* nov.]. . . . . **Lioanones**

Beak rather long, not stout or tapering, the antennæ submedial; abdominal segments differing less in length, the fourth suture not distinctly reflexed at the sides; prothorax narrowed but scarcely at all tubulate at apex; vestiture of the elytra loosely fasciate; body larger than in the two preceding, more oblong-elongate, the strial intervals flat or feebly subcarinate. [Type *E. funerea* nov.]. . . . . **Eumicronyx**

So far as known *Alluria*, *Plesianones* and *Lioanones* are monotypic, but the others are represented by numerous species. *Omogonia* is probably Central American exclusively, including tropical Mexico under this title. Some of the genera such as *Cyrionyx* and *Anones* are widely diffused through the neotropics, but *Eumicronyx* seems to be wholly Amazonian.

Alluria n. gen.

The proper position for this genus has been puzzling, but the summation of its characters seems to place it as a remote ally of *Cyrionyx* rather than in a distinct tribal group. The unusually large prothorax is of peculiar outline and ornamentation, and the humeri are less broadly exposed than in most of the Cyrionichini. The type may be described as follows:

Alluria spinosa n. sp.—Form oblong, rather convex, black throughout, the head and pronotum clothed with slender whitish scales, more dispersed and fulvous toward the carinate median line and with an oblique vitta near each side, which is outwardly curved at the middle and unevenly bordered externally and internally with black denudation, the elytra with loose linear fulvous scales, variegated with some whitish areas posteriorly; under surface with broader fulvous scales, dense and whitish almost throughout the prosternum, at the sides of the abdomen basally and on the metasternum; beak distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, in great part glabrous and finely, sparsely punctate, with a few fulvous scales basally; antennæ just beyond the middle, the first two funicular joints elongate and subequal, the club elongate-oval, pointed, the first segment less than half the mass; prothorax barely visibly wider than long, the sides sinuate in basal half, very rapidly oblique before the anterior prominences,

the apex not tubulate; surface opaculate, indistinctly punctate; scutellum transverse, concave medially, the concavity with small scales; elytra at the obtusely rounded and rather prominent humeri a fourth wider than the prothorax, barely twice as long, the surface obliquely bispinose near the suture just before the middle and also with a strong spine just within the prominent lamellate subapical umbo; striæ fine but with strong separated punctures; intervals flat, opaculate or concealed; legs rather long. Length (♂) 6.2–6.8 mm.; width 3.5–3.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem),—Smith. Two examples.

The male has a rather narrow shallow abdominal impression at base; the two penultimate segments are short, the three sutures very coarse, reflexed at the sides.

Plesianones n. gen.

In this genus the body is very small, the anterior coxæ subcontiguous, the prosternum sulcate, the beak moderate, feebly arcuate, with the antennæ medial and rather short, the funicle slender, with stout basal joint, the femoral spines small and aciculate and the tarsal claws small, arcuate, very slender and free. The type is the following:

Plesianones angusticollis n. sp.—Ventricose, convex, nearly black, the legs dark piceous; scales small, pale, in confused irregular double lines at the sides of the pronotum, the inner with a feeble internal offset at the middle, the median line finely squamulose; on the elytra the pale scales are sparsely disposed in loose intricate design; under surface with rather strong dense punctures, each having a very small slender squamule; beak a little longer than the head and prothorax, shining, subglabrous; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides nearly straight, rounding anteriorly to the transverse sulcus; punctures moderate, deep and dense; scutellum small, glabrous, shining and triangular in form; elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, a fourth longer than wide, oval, the humeri rounded, not prominent; striæ strong, not definitely punctate; intervals subequal, flat, finely, sparsely punctulate and rather shining, the seventh and ninth carinulate; abdomen with the posterior sutures coarse, becoming fine and strongly reflexed at the sides. Length (♀) 2.0 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem),—Smith. One example.

Easily recognizable by the oval convex elytra and narrow, anteriorly constricted prothorax.

Cyrionyx Faust

The rather numerous species of this genus are very small in size of body, narrowly suboval, convex and with even surface, the prothorax relatively less reduced in size than usual in this tribe, the humeri not very widely exposed at base and never more than feebly prominent laterally. The beak is rather short, evidently arcuate and generally more or less tapering, the anterior coxæ contiguous or very nearly and the claws small, slender and more or less close-set, though never connate at base. The type was described from

Venezuela; all my species are Brazilian, but the genus also occurs in Central America in such species as *sexguttatus* and *niveipictus*, of Champion. The species at hand may be defined as follows:

Elytra with a few isolated spots of dense whitish squamules.....2
Elytra with two minute subapical and two basal white spots and also an anterior narrow diffused fascia.....3
Elytra with scattered white squamules suturad, a short external antemedial fascia and a posterior lineate discal spot.....4
Elytra with uniform vestiture or at least without distinctly defined clusters of scales.....5

2—Body suboval, convex, deep black, with some scattered squamules near the scutellum and, on each elytron, a small sharply defined dense white area beyond the median line at basal third and another nearer the line and behind apical third; pronotum with a loose fine median line and apical lateral spot of white squamules and a dense sublateral line from the middle to the base; beak rather stout, feebly arcuate and slightly tapering, but little longer than the prothorax, sculptured; antennæ far beyond the middle, black, the club narrowly oval, as long as the preceding five joints; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and broadly, evenly arcuate from base to the apical constriction; surface opaculate, rather finely, very densely, punctate; scutellum parabolic, scarcely as wide as long; elytra evenly, somewhat acutely oval, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, a third longer than wide; striæ deep; intervals flat, finely, closely and asperulately punctate, the humeral intervals carinulate as usual; under surface closely punctate, with fine sparse squamules, dense at the sides of the prosternum and on the met-episterna. Length (♀) 2.1 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**tetraspilotus** n. sp.

Body more narrowly suboval, convex, piceous; elytra with a few fine scattered squamules toward the suture at basal third, a fine denser point just within the lateral carinule and another in the same line at the margin, the discal spot near apical fourth composed of one or two short lines along the intervals; pronotum with very imperfect median and sublateral lines of fine sparse squamules, distinct only basally; under surface with dense whitish scales along the apex of the prosternum, prolonged along the coxæ, the met-episterna only loosely clothed; beak stout, curved, barely as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ far beyond the middle, the club shorter than in the preceding; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides less arcuate, converging at base, the apical constriction deep; punctures dense; elytra scarcely a third wider than the prothorax, two-fifths longer than wide, narrowly oval, the humeri slightly prominent; striæ coarse, deep; intervals rather narrow, shining, finely, sparsely and asperulately punctate. Length (♂♀) 1.65–1.75 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). Seven specimens.....**novellus** n. sp.

3—Anterior fascia almost completely obsolete; prothorax smaller. Body moderately narrow, convex, deep black, the legs rufous; posterior dense spot of white scales at the elytral margin near the apex and having a short narrow anterior prolongation; excepting some white maculation at the base, the remainder of the disk has sparse even hair-like squamules, the fascia at basal third barely traceable, except in a distinct denser point on the margin; prothorax with diffused sparse whitish squamules, the inferior flank clothed rather densely with larger white scales, having an oblong denuded central spot; beak thick, as long as the head and prothorax; antennal club small, narrow; prothorax but little wider than long, parallel, rounding beyond the middle to the feeble constriction; punctures dense; elytra oval, narrowly

rounded at tip, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, a third longer than wide; striæ deep but only moderately strong; intervals finely punctulate, rather shining; legs slender. Length (♂) 1.7 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). August. One example.....**pleuralis** n. sp.

Anterior fascia evident though composed of fine sparse whitish squamules; prothorax better developed but with the flanks almost nude, the sparse inconspicuous squamules very fine and hair-like.....4

4—Outline feebly subrhomboid-oval; body and legs throughout black; elytral squamules very fine, sparse and whitish, dense in a small point at base of fifth interval, also rather dense in an elongate small discal spot at apical fourth or fifth, a little more distinct also though fine and sparse about the scutellum and at the sides of the apex, also in the fascia near basal third; prothorax with very small fine sparse uniform hair-like scales, becoming dense white scales in a small latero-basal spot and another beneath in the apical constriction, also on the met-episterna externally; rostrum evenly arcuate, equal, sculptured and as long as the head and prothorax, the latter well developed, a fifth wider than long, with rounded sides, gradually converging anteriorly and briefly at base; punctures very dense; scutellum small, as wide as long, parabolic; elytra oval, a fourth longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, the humeri obtusely and only slightly prominent; striæ rather coarse and deep; intervals sparsely punctulate, shining. Length (♂) 2.25 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**subbalteatus** n. sp.

Outline nearly as in the preceding but not quite so stout, convex, black, the legs and antennæ dark red, the more distinct of the elytral squamules in a broad area feebly traceable also in *subbalteatus*, but here confined to a triangular discal area having the faint fascia as a base and extending posteriorly to apical third; posterior small spots looser and more confused with an apical denser area; prothorax without trace of white condensation, except a small area far down on the flanks anteriorly; met-episterna similar; beak similar but not quite so long; prothorax also similar but not so large and more parallel, the sides not converging at base; elytra almost as in the preceding but not so broad; body much smaller in size; sexual characters as usual, scarcely discoverable. Length (♀) 1.8–1.9 mm.; width 0.78 mm. Brazil (Chapada). September and October. Three examples.....**placidus** n. sp.

Outline as in *subbalteatus* but not so large and with the legs not black but rufous as in *placidus;* the legs in the former are longer than in either the present species or *placidus*, color black, the white squamules more conspicuous than in either of those mentioned; on the elytra sparse but distinct in a large area extending from base, narrowing on the suture thence to the apex, the fascia in outer half at basal third conspicuous and dense, the discal posterior spot also dense, narrowly lineate; prothorax with the white squamules distinct throughout except medially, the median line loosely white; flanks and sterna of hind body with more or less dense white scales; beak short, feebly arcuate, squamulose basally; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, more rounding anteriorly; punctures very dense; scutellum different, small, short, transverse, semicircular and finely, closely punctulate; elytra nearly as in the two preceding, the intervals more closely punctulate; abdomen more densely squamulose. Length (♂) 2.0 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example..**ornatellus** n. sp.

5—Form not stout, suboval, convex, dark piceous, the fine squamules mostly white, sparsely and evenly distributed over the entire elytra, a little more condensed on the fifth interval near basal third and in a small discal area between third and fourth; the squamules along the median line of the intervals are colored slightly darker; on the prothorax they form a very

loose and faintly defined sublateral line, and are also visible along the apex and base and in a very fine and feeble median line; under surface with uniform sparse slender squamules; beak only feebly arcuate, rather slender, as long as the head and prothorax (♀), a little shorter (♂); prothorax a fourth to third wider than long, the sides converging and broadly arcuate from base to the feeble apical constriction; punctures very dense; scutellum a little wider than long, trapezoidal, with rounded apex and with but few punctures; elytra oval, a third wider than the prothorax, narrowly rounded at apex as usual; humeri obtusely prominent; striæ rather coarse, very deep; intervals shining, sparsely, asperately punctulate. Length (♂ ♀) 2.1–2.2 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four examples.

suffusus n. sp.

Form nearly similar but with smaller prothorax, black, the legs bright, the antennæ duller, rufous; white squamules of the elytra very small, sparse and uniform throughout, without condensations; on the prothorax they are somewhat condensed toward the sides throughout; on the under surface the scales are larger, white and rather dense throughout; beak feebly arcuate, a little shorter (♂) or longer (♀) than the head and prothorax; antennæ well beyond the middle as usual; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides subparallel, feebly arcuate, more rounding and converging beyond the middle, the punctures very dense; scutellum small, rather wider than long, obtusely rounded at apex; elytra attenuately oval, with obtuse and well exposed but scarcely prominent humeri, a fourth longer than wide and almost one-half wider than the prothorax; striæ very deep but not notably coarse; intervals flat, wider than in *suffusus* and, at the sides, not carinulate as usual in the genus. Length (♂ ♀) 1.7–1.8 mm.; width 0.78 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and October. Seven examples.

simplex n. sp.

The species of this genus are among the smallest of the subfamily, they are however very well defined and there are no doubtful cases included in the material at hand. The small spicule of the femora is rather constant and always rather inconspicuous, but in *simplex* it is very minute and less evident than in the slender larger and spiniform development seen in *suffusus*.

Omogonia n. gen.

The species of this genus are very much larger than those of *Cyrionyx* and of a different form, having a relatively smaller prothorax and widely exposed and laterally notably prominent humeri; they are also characterized by having most of the strial intervals carinate, often unevenly or unequally. The beak is well developed, the antennæ at the middle, with the club subglobular, pointed and moderate in size, with its first segment fully half the mass or more, the second funicular joint frequently longer than the first; the femora are narrow and are feebly dentate beneath. The type may be described as follows:

Omogonia ruficornis n. sp.—Rather stout, convex, the pronotum gradually and simply humped and arcuate medially in profile; color piceous-black, the tibiæ and tarsi rufescent, the antennæ rufous; surface shining; vestiture of

lineate scales rather sparse, slightly nucleated on the elytra, fulvous in color, with a few white squamules at the sides of the elytra posteriorly, uniform on the pronotum, minute and sparse everywhere beneath; beak a third longer than the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, shining and finely, rather sparsely punctulate, closely so and squamulose basally; second funicular joint long, slender, the first shorter and stout; prothorax but little wider than long, subparallel and nearly straight at the sides, rounding and converging beyond the middle to the broadly and gradually tubulate apex, which is arcuate and slightly more than half as wide as the feebly and medially lobed base; median line with a shining biabbreviated carina; surface finely, closely punctulate, impunctate and shining at base, more broadly toward the sides; scutellum as long as wide, parabolic, feebly punctulate and flat; elytra three-fourths wider than the prothorax, two-fifths longer than wide, the sides nearly straight and converging to the moderately obtuse apex, the humeri very prominent and the subapical umbo slightly so; striæ rather coarse, deep; intervals 2, 3, 5 and 7 carinulate, the others flat, convex on the flanks. Length (♀) 4.0 mm.; width 2.25 mm. Mexico (Orizaba).

The Central American species such as *10-costata* and *8-costata*, *reticulata*, *cristata*, and several others defined by Mr. Champion, also belong to this genus, which is probably a large one, though apparently confined to the Central American regions. The present species differs much from any hitherto described in the even and unvariegated nature of the thoracic vestiture and in some other characters.

Anones n. gen.

In some respects this genus is rather close to the preceding, and in a similar way has the antennæ medial in insertion, the second funicular joint longer than the first and the club subglobular and pointed, with its basal segment more than half the mass; but here, the body is more regularly oval, without prominent elytral humeri, with broader, more basally inflated prothorax and more minute and basally connate tarsal claws. The strial intervals also are all flat, or with almost imperceptible carination and only on the upper part of the flanks; the pronotum is even in convexity and not gibbous. The type may be regarded as the first of those defined below:

Scutellum rather well developed. Brazilian.....2
Scutellum notably smaller. Central American regions.....3

2—Body very stout; prothorax much inflated and strongly rounded at the sides. Black, evenly suboval and convex; squamules whitish, narrow, sparsely and unevenly disposed, more distinct in an oblique line near each side of the pronotum and almost throughout intervals 4 and 6 on the elytra, moderately close and uneven beneath, a denser point near apex and base of the prothoracic flanks and at the sides of the mesosternum proper; beak rather slender, longer than the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, slightly tapering and closely sculptured, smoother and more shining distally; prothorax transverse, nearly three-fifths wider than long, the inflated sides strongly, evenly arcuate, strongly converging anteriorly to the tubulate apex, which is less than half as wide as the base; surface opaque, densely punctulate. the median line not modified; scutellum a little wider than long, trapezoidal.

with arcuate apex, partially finely punctate; elytra ogival, with narrowly rounded tip, but little longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, the humeri but feebly swollen; striæ rather fine, deep; intervals flat, subopaque, finely punctulate; abdomen subglabrous in a parallel-sided area from base to apex. Length (♂) 2.8 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). One example.....**inflaticollis** n. sp.

Body less stout, the prothorax not notably inflated at the sides. Form ovulate convex, piceous in color, the white scales forming two oblique lines on the pronotum, unevenly distributed and comminuted on the elytra, a short line at the middle on intervals 3 and 4 more distinct, also a broad subdenuded transverse fascia behind the middle; under surface with rather close but uneven scaly vestiture, the scales very dense throughout the inferior flanks of the prothorax; beak not quite as long as the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, stouter, sculptured and squamose basally, strongly tapering and smoother distally; antennal club narrow and elongate-oval; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the converging sides distinctly arcuate to the feebly constricted apex, which is less than half as wide as the base; punctures very dense; scutellum parabolic, with fine punctures centrally only; elytra parabolic, a third wider than the prothorax, the humeri oblique, not prominent; striæ rather fine but deep; intervals flat, the humeral feebly subcarinulate; punctures rather small and close, asperulate. Length (♂ ♀) 1.8–2.2 mm.; width 0.85–1.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens.....**procax** n. sp.

3—Body subrhomboid-oval, convex, piceous and slightly shining, the antennæ obscure rufous; white scales nearly as in the preceding, dense at the sides and medio-basally on the pronotum, uneven on the elytra and there mingled with some that are narrower and darker, without short discal lines, but with a dense fascia at apical fourth and a rather dense apical area, rather sparse beneath, close in a small antero-lateral spot on the prosternum and on part of the met-episterna; beak distinctly arcuate, feebly tapering, three-sevenths as long as the body and somewhat slender, sculptured and sparsely squamulose basally; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the sides converging and very feebly arcuate through more than basal half, then broadly rounding and converging to the apex, which is half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong and very close; scutellum trapezoidal, its entire surface finely punctulate; elytra but little longer than wide, three-sevenths wider than the prothorax, parabolic in form, the oblique humeri not laterally prominent; striæ moderate but deep; intervals flat, the humeral faintly subcarinate; punctures fine, somewhat close, asperulate; abdominal sutures 2–4 very coarse and deep except at the sides. Length (♂) 1.9 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Mexico (Vera Cruz). One example.....**vapidus** n. sp.

Among the species described by Mr. Champion, it is highly probable that *balaninoides*, *turbidus*, *exiguus*, *apiatus* and perhaps some others, should be transferred to this genus, which is altogether distinct from either *Omogonia* or *Cyrionyx*, though inhabiting the same regions; a specimen of *nebulosus*, directly communicated by Mr. Champion, proves this to be an *Anones* also; *vapidus* cannot be identified with any described species, though apparently allied to *apiatus*. *Bilineatus* probably constitutes a distinct genus, because of the narrow elongate outline and long anterior legs.

Lioanones n. gen.

This genus differs from the preceding in its partially glabrous and very shining integuments, very strongly, apically tubulate prothorax, shorter beak and antennæ and especially in the structure of the antennal club, which is here more briefly oval, with its basal segment constituting more than half the mass—not much less than half as in *Anones*. The tarsal claws are connate at base and are still smaller than in the preceding, being somewhat as in *Eumicronyx*, though there the claw-joint is more slender. The type may be described as follows:

Lioanones tubulatus n. sp.—Subrhomboidal, convex, polished, piceous-black, glabrous above, except that there are sparse whitish hair-like squamules in a basal and posterior sutural area; prosternum, except posteriad, and sides of the pronotum also with some white squamules, these more conspicuous on the sterna of the hind body throughout and dense on the meso- and met-episterna, fine and sparse on the abdominal segments distally, also on the fifth segment; beak not as long as the head and prothorax in either sex and notably short in the male, feebly arcuate, sculptured and sulculate basally, not noticeably tapering; prothorax almost one-half wider than long, the sides parallel and broadly arcuate, very rapidly converging well beyond the middle to the long apical tubulation, which is somewhat more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong but sparse, wanting on the tubule; scutellum trapezoidal, feebly punctulate; elytra more elongate than in the preceding, acutely parabolic, three-sevenths longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, the humeri obliquely rapidly converging but not at all externally prominent; striæ rather coarse, deep, feebly crenulate; intervals not quite flat, convex laterally, feebly carinulate behind the humeri, finely, very sparsely punctate; under surface more closely punctate, sparsely on most of the abdomen; femora narrow, the spicule small. Length (♂ ♀) 2.3–2.4 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Two specimens.

The base of the prothorax is only very feebly lobed and there is, throughout the width, a thickened bead-like margin which is not apparent in *Anones*.

Eumicronyx n. gen.

The general appearance of the species in this genus is highly distinctive, both in bodily form and ornamentation. In abdominal structure they form an exception in the entire tribe, the third and fourth segments, though evidently shorter than the others, being less abruptly abbreviated, with the two penultimate sutures barely at all reflexed at the sides. The beak is moderate, the antennal club rather stout, oval, with its basal segment more than half the mass, and the pronotum is unbeaded at base. The femora are very feebly clavate, with small but distinct denticle, and the claws are minute and connate at base, the claw-joint conspicuously slender when compared with the width of the preceding three joints, the third moderately bilobed as usual. The anterior coxæ are contiguous. There are three species at hand as follows:

Strial intervals flat, the two post-humeral on each elytron alone carinulate.....2
Strial intervals feebly carinulate throughout.....3

2—Body obtusely subrhomboid, convex, deep black, the legs not paler; surface lustre rather shining where abraded; scales narrow, white in three thoracic vittæ, elsewhere brown; on the elytra the white scales, parted by the coarse striæ, form a transverse fascia at basal third from suture to the sixth stria, which is broadly extended to base laterally and angularly to the scutellum suturally, also a very broad anteriorly angulate fascia in apical two-fifths, the scales of which became sparse toward apex; under surface with white scales, dense on the prosternum, on the mesosternum proper, met-episterna, hind margin of the metasternum and on most of the abdomen, the legs distinctly but not densely squamose; beak as long as the head and prothorax (♀), shorter (♂), squamose and sculptured basally, moderately arcuate and just visibly tapering; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides subparallel and very slightly arcuate, rapidly, arcuately narrowing anteriorly to apex, which is more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, dense; scutellum quadrate, with rounded angles, densely albido-squamose; elytra one-half longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax and three times as long; humeri shining and rounded but not laterally prominent; striæ rather coarse, deep; intervals closely punctate, the punctures concealed. Length (♂ ♀) 3.3–3.9 mm.; width 1.5–1.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November.....**funerea** n. sp.

Body as in *funerea* but smaller, the beak similar, but the antennal club is smaller and more narrowly oval; prothorax shorter, more than one-half wider than long, the sides more arcuate and gradually converging beyond about the middle to the more distinct but shorter apical tubulation, which similarly is much more than half as wide as the base; median loose white vitta narrower; punctures dense; elytra nearly similar but less narrowed from the humeri, the apex more obtuse; fascia at basal third involving only intervals 2–6, only the line on the sixth extending to base; apical two-fifths covered uniformly with slender squamules, this area truncate anteriorly; striæ very coarse, deep, relatively much coarser than in *funerea*. Length (♂) 3.0 mm.; width 1.4–1.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October and November. Two specimens.....**curticollis** n. sp.

3—Form more oval, subrhomboidal, convex, deep black; vestiture apparently as in *funerea*, but in great part denuded in the type and almost wholly so on the elytra; beak cylindric, barely as long as the head and prothorax, moderately slender and evenly arcuate, punctulate basally but not densely; antennæ as in *funerea;* prothorax less transverse, only between a third and fourth wider than long, the parallel sides evenly and much more strongly arcuate, the apical constriction short but deep across the dorsal surface; punctures rather small, extremely dense, the surface opaque, much more convex than in either of the preceding, strongly arcuate in profile; scutellum a little shorter, more rounded; elytra shorter, not quite one-half longer than wide, fully two-fifths wider than the prothorax but less than two and one-half times as long, the humeri straight and at 45° basally, not prominent though rather narrowly rounded laterally; striæ rather fine but deep. Length (♀) 3.5 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.
densicollis n. sp.

The relatively unusual length of abdominal segments 3 and 4 is much more apparent at the sides of the abdomen than along the median line; sutures 2–4 are very coarse, deep and glabrous, finer at the sides as usual in such cases.

Tribe OPTATINI.

This tribe is moderate in regard to numbers but rather diversified in appearance, recalling the Centrinini very strongly in general habitus of the body, and to some extent in the form of the mandibles, but distinguishable by a number of features, no one of which is however constant. The two most important characters are the contiguous anterior coxæ and absence of male prosternal spines in the Optatini, but there are several genera, and especially *Eurypages*, where the coxæ become rather conspicuously separated and there are many Centrinides having no vestige of prosternal spines in the male. There is, however, an almost undefinable difference of facies, depending upon sculpture or peculiarities of the vestiture, which, though no more constant that the others, form some of the elements that in combination will generally indicate the correct assignment of any particular genus. The species are much larger than in the Cyrionichini—included with the "Optatides" by Mr. Champion—in fact including the largest known in the Barinæ. There is, besides this, scarcely a vestige of similarity in habitus between the two tribes, although in both of them the femora are spiculate beneath throughout and the pygidium completely concealed as in Centrinini.

The mandibles are not strongly decussate, with rounded outline when closed as they are in Cyrionichini, but are straight within, and as a rule—excepted however in *Costovia* and *Pseudoptatus*, where the mandibles in each case are peculiar—form an angulation when closed, somewhat as in many of the Centrinini. The inner edge may however be strongly dentate, as in *Syprestia* and *Optatus*, the tooth becoming long and slender in *Pseudoptatus*, where the mandibles when closed present a broadly rounded outline, or, with the edge but slightly irregular, as in *Lydamis;* in *parvula*, in fact, the edges are virtually even and form an almost perfect straight line of contact when closed. In *Costovia* the mandibles are acuminate at tip and dentate within and have assumed a more vertical plane of action, somewhat as in *Balaninus*, which might have been predicated by the similarly extremely slender cylindrical beak, but the general aspect of this genus and the absolutely contiguous anterior coxæ, with the strongly ascending mes-epimera of the Barinæ, show that it must be placed nevertheless in the Optatini; all of which goes to indicate that in some parts of the Barid series the form of the mandibles does not have the systematic value that it has elsewhere. In other words, as in so many parts of the Coleoptera, groups can be formulated more naturally on generalities than on special structures.

The genera included in the material at hand are the following:

Tarsal claws long slender and widely free; anterior coxæ in close contact; tibiæ not dentate externally; strial intervals flat, only faintly carinulate on the flanks. [Type *Centrinus angulus* Boh.] ..... **Lydamis**

Tarsal claws well developed and straight, sometimes thickened to some degree basally, always connate at base. 2

2—Anterior coxæ in close contact; tibiæ not dentate 3

Anterior coxæ very narrowly separated, the tibiæ strongly and sharply dentate externally near the base. 5

Anterior coxæ separated by a third to half of their own width; tibiæ simple; scutellum transverse and well developed; strial intervals conspicuously carinate 6

3—Strial intervals flat, only faintly carinulate on the flanks; scutellum very short and transverse; beak evenly arcuate, the antennæ submedial, the club elongate-oval, abrupt. [Type *Centrinus palmaris* Pasc.] Mexico. **Optatus**

Strial intervals in large part carinate. 4

4—Scutellum well developed, transverse, broadly angulate and acutely cuspid at apex; beak very slender, strongly arcuate, nearly smooth, cylindric and attached at the lower part of the head in profile; antennæ long and slender, at rather behind basal third, the club long and very slender, with subequal segments. [Type *C. tenuirostris* nov.] ..... **Costovia**

Scutellum nearly similar; beak of normal structure, long, arcuate, rather slender, coarsely sculptured and feebly tapering, the antennæ medial in insertion, the club narrow and elongate, gradually pointed, the segments subequal in length. [Type *P. carinicollis* nov.] ..... **Parasyprestia**

Scutellum with oblong and parallel, posteriorly truncate and densely clothed median part; pronotum gibbous; antennal club much smaller, less elongate and with relatively larger basal segment. [Type *T. scutellatus* nov.] **Tripestes**

5—Strial intervals wholly flat; sculpture throughout very coarse and extremely dense; beak arcuate, strongly sculptured, the antennal club rather narrow, elongate-oval; scutellum moderate, subquadrate. Mexico. [Type *P. dentipes* Chmp.] ..... **Pseudoptatus**

6—Beak nearly straight; antennæ inserted behind the middle; prothorax not rapidly inflated basally; body very large in size. [Type *E. pennatus* Pasc.] **Eurypages**

Beak arcuate distally; antennæ submedial; prothorax rapidly inflated basally; body moderate in size. [Type *S. amplicollis* nov.] ..... **Syprestia**

Optatus Pasc. and *Pseudoptatus* Chmp., occur only in the Central American region and need not be referred to further; *Macroptatus* Heller, also occurs in that region solely so far as known, and I have seen no representative of *championi* Hl., which is one of the largest of the Barinæ. My single example of *Pseudoptatus dentipes* was taken by Prof. Wickham at Cuernavaca, Mex. The genus *Pseudambates* of Champion, would seem, also, from its general outline, to be better placed in this tribe than in the Ambatini.

I am quite convinced that *Eurypages*, *Syprestia* and *Macroptatus*, although having the anterior coxæ well separated, are more appropriately assignable to this tribe than to any other; in fact otherwise it would be necessary to erect a distinct tribe for them, which, as these coxæ are separated though narrowly in *Pseudoptatus*, would seem to be unnatural. There is a certain community of facies pervading the entire tribe as composed above.

Lydamis Pasc.

The species of this genus are rather numerous and I have not seen the type named in the table. The body is rhomboidal, generally densely clothed with variegated scales, the beak evenly arcuate, cylindric and strongly sculptured, the antennæ medial, the first two joints of the funicle rather elongate, subequal, two to four also more or less elongate and decreasing gradually, the outer three short, the club elongate-oval, gradually pointed and with its first segment much less than half the mass. The scutellum is well developed, transverse, flat, densely clothed and with its hind margin somewhat sharply angulate. The ten species in my collection, all of which seem to be undescribed, are as follows:

Elytra with nearly uniform to confusedly mottled dense vestiture of more or less fulvous scales.....2

Elytra black, uniformly clothed with minute dense blackish squamules, crossed by two white fasciæ—near basal and behind apical third.....8

2—Larger species, not less than about 7 mm. in length.....3

Smaller species, only about 5 mm. in length.....7

3—Elytra with very dense and virtually uniform covering of reddish-brown scales; antennal club oval.....4

Elytra with dense fulvous scales, mottled confusedly with black.....5

4—Form rather broadly rhombic, piceous-black, the surface wholly concealed above by the dense narrow fulvous scales, with feeble narrow oblique lateral paler streaks and a darker sublateral area along the base on the pronotum, the elytra with slight whitish mottling toward apex; scales of the under surface dense and brownish-white, with a denuded space at the base of the propleura laterally, the abdomen with a large shallow impression clothed with brown scales continued to the apex, apparently similar in both sexes; beak feebly arcuate, somewhat longer than head and prothorax, densely punctate almost throughout, costulose and squamose, becoming smooth and subglabrous distally; antennæ submedial in both sexes, the first three funicular joints elongate; prothorax two-sevenths wider than long, the sides rather feebly converging and broadly arcuate to the laterally constricted apex, which is sinuate laterally and less than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe narrow, not a sixth the total width; median line carinate; punctures strong, very dense; scutellum parallel, twice as wide as long, densely squamose, sharply cuspido-angulate at apex; elytra triangular, with feebly arcuate sides, a third wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded; striæ deep, moderate, somewhat inconspicuously punctate; intervals all flat, densely punctate; femora stout, strongly dentate; tibiæ fluted. Length (♂ ♀) 9.0 mm.; width 5.4–5.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. Three specimens.....**ferruginea** n. sp.

Form less broadly rhombic and rather smaller in size, similar in almost every feature of sculpture and vestiture; beak still more obviously longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ slightly beyond the middle in the type, distinctly shorter than in the preceding, the club shorter, oval, more rapidly pointed; prothorax shorter, two-fifths wider than long, the sides more rapidly converging from the base; apex very much narrower than half the base, the median lobe of the latter truncate and wider, more than a sixth the total width; scutellum narrower, the apex more prolonged in a very acute and more gradually attenuate cusp; ante-coxal parallel impression similar, densely

clothed. Length (♂) 8.3 mm.; width 4.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). September..... **subsimilis** n. sp.

5—Antennal club rapidly and sharply conical, its basal segment broad and barely a third the total length; scutellum not grooved. Body rather broadly rhombic in form, convex, black, the dense linear fulvous scales above with three elongate black denuded spaces at each side of the pronotum, two near the strong median carina and one antero-lateral; on the elytra the black denudation forms very irregular broken fasciæ or sometimes isolated smaller spots; linear scales of the under surface scarcely paler and not quite so dense, with the prothorax denuded throughout the width at base, the squamules sparse on the met-episterna except at apex and base; large basal abdominal impression more distinct and subdenuded in the male; beak similar in the sexes, rather thick, a little longer than the head and prothorax, densely sculptured, costulose and squamose, becoming smooth, subdenuded and finely punctate distally; antennæ slightly beyond the middle, moderate in length; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly converging and broadly, evenly arcuate from the base; apex two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures dense; scutellum transverse, trapezoidal, the middle of the apex acicularly prolonged; elytra ogival, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, the apex more obtuse than in the two preceding, the humeri similar; striæ coarser, deep, obscurely punctate; intervals and legs almost similar. Length (♂ ♀) 7.0–8.0 mm.; width 4.0–4.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). February. Seven specimens..... **variegata** n. sp.

Antennal club oval, not broadest basally; scutellum grooved along the middle...6

6—Body not very broadly rhombic, moderately convex, black, with small dense lineiform scales above, fulvous in color but partially denuded in an elongate basal inner, and an anterior elongate outer, streak at each side of the pronotum and also in some very irregular spots on the elytra, the whiter scales of the under surface disposed somewhat as in the preceding, the abdominal impression shallow and with sparser squamules; femora uniformly clothed with yellowish scales; beak cylindric, nearly straight, arcuate distally, a third longer than the head and prothorax, sculptured and clothed as in the preceding; antennæ well beyond the middle, the third funicular joint but little longer than wide and only half as long as the second; prothorax in outline, carination and sculpture as in *variegata;* scutellum transverse, acicularly cuspid at apex; elytra as in the preceding but more narrowly ogival, rather obtuse at apex, the subapical umbo similarly feeble; striæ not so coarse, very deep, obscurely punctulate; intervals flat and densely punctate. Length (♂) 7.2 mm.; width 4.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). One example..... **maculata** n. sp.

Body very much as in the preceding, the subdenuded oblique broad lateral pronotal line almost entire, the inner area only evident at base; pronotal punctures more distinct and much less dense, the scales slightly separated and the surface lustre more shining; beak similarly long in both sexes, thicker and more sculptured in the male, with the antennæ more distinctly beyond the middle, the third funicular joint a little more elongate, much less than half as long as the second; pronotal carina moderate, polished and smooth; basal lobe truncate, about a fifth the total width; scutellum similar in form but more coarsely sulcate along the middle; elytra similar, except that the punctulation and squamules are less dense, the latter also coarser and longer; abdomen only just visibly impressed basally and similarly squamulose in both sexes. Length (♂ ♀) 7.0–7.5 mm.; width 4.0–4.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens..... **confusa** n. sp.

7—Form rhomboid, rounded at apex, convex, feebly shining, black; narrow fulvous scales of the pronotum rather sparse, not concealing the sculpture,

except in a narrow oblique entire line at each side; on the elytra the vestiture in the type is mostly denuded accidentally, but the fulvous scales seem to be rather sparse and are variegated posteriorly with white flecks; on the under surface the pale scales are narrowly separated, becoming fine and inconspicuous on the met-episterna and broadly denuded on the prothorax basally; beak feebly, evenly arcuate, shorter, barely longer than the head and prothorax, rather thick, abruptly less so beyond the antennæ, which are at three-fifths, the club elongate-oval, the first two funicular joints notably elongate, the third more than half as long as the second; prothorax shorter than in the preceding section, nearly one-half wider than long, the evenly converging sides broadly arcuate; apex nearly half as wide as the base, the prominent basal lobe rounded; punctures rather strong, dense, longitudinally united; carina distinct, with fine summit; scutellum short and transverse, the cusp acute; elytra of the usual form and proportion, much wider than the prothorax, differing from any other species in having the flat and coarsely, densely punctured intervals carinate laterally and posteriorly; striæ rather coarse and deep; legs as usual; abdominal impression narrow, feeble and not differently clothed in the male. Length (♂) 5.3 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**parvula** n. sp.

8—Prothorax black, with an even white arcuate squamose line extending from before each coxa transversely outward, bending backward to the base, becoming visible from above, also with a median elongate-oval and more anteriorly pointed spot of dense orange scales on the pronotum, widest behind the middle and extending from apex to base. Elytral ground opaque, velvety-black, finely densely punctate like the black pronotal areas, the transverse entire fasciæ whitish, clearly defined and dense, the anterior unevenly arcuate, at two-fifths, the posterior at three-fourths, not attaining the sides and forming an even chevron, the apex also densely whitish; under surface densely albido-squamose on the entire mes-episterna, at the anterior end of the met-episterna and at the sides of the abdomen; beak as long as the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, rather thick, a little less so beyond the antennæ, carinate dorsally and squamose basally, finely punctured and nude beyond the antennæ, which are medial and of the usual structure, the club oblong, pointed apically; prothorax conical, with nearly straight sides, a little wider than long, the median carina moderate and not exposed; scutellum flat, the apex briefly aciculate; elytra of the usual form in the preceding species, much wider than the prothorax, the striæ rather fine; intervals flat on the flanks—more broadly behind—having each a very fine medial carinule. Length (♂) 7.3 mm.; width 4.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada). One specimen.....**centralis** n. sp.

Prothorax with the same densely squamose inferior whitish line as in the preceding, except that it is wider anteriorly, involving the entire exterior pronotal edge, but the entire pronotum, having the line mentioned as a lateral limit, is uniformly and densely clothed with pale linear scales, with a short transverse basal denuded spot at each side of the middle.....9

9—Strial interval behind the humeri alone carinulate and, even this, not traceable much behind the middle. Body rhombic, convex, black, the antennal funicle dark rufous; dense vestiture of the pronotum and scutellum fulvous, becoming whitish on the basal lobe and elytral humeri; anterior whitish fascia of the elytra straight from suture to fifth stria; at two-fifths a disconnected broader straight fascia extends from the fifth stria to the margin; at apical third there is an angulate fascia, not extending to the margin, the anterior apex of which is connected on the suture with the anterior fascia by a narrow and partially fulvous white vitta; apex loosely white, except on the suture; beak rather longer than the head and prothorax, formed as

usual, the antennæ submedial, the club triangular, acute, broadest basally; prothorax conical, wider than long, strongly carinate and densely, rather strongly punctate; scutellum aciculate at the middle behind; elytra ogival, with rounded apex, scarcely a third wider than the prothorax; striæ rather coarse and deep, with distinct and well separated punctures along the bottom; intervals flat, finely, densely punctate; abdomen with deep glabrous basal impression, the white scales of the general surface becoming fulvous along its margins. Length (♂) 7.2 mm.; width 4.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). September. One example..... **balteata** n. sp.

Strial intervals throughout on the flanks carinulate almost to the apex.....10

10—Body nearly as in the preceding in outline but slightly stouter; integuments black; dense uniform squamules of the pronotum pale yellowish in color, also on the scutellum and humeri; anterior elytral fascia continuous from side to side and feebly, irregularly arcuate, with interruptions as usual at the striæ; posterior angulate fascia rather broken, the sutural line uniting it with the anterior fascia broader than in *balteata* and very uneven; divided apical spot larger than in that species; scales beneath white; beak barely as long as the head and prothorax, very feebly arcuate, notably thick, loosely squamulose and carinate, becoming thinner distally, finely punctulate; antennæ slightly beyond the middle, nearly as in the preceding, the triangular club with more arcuate sides; prothorax conical, wider than long, with the usual lateral constriction at apex; punctures dense, the carina strong, but with its summit fine and not exposed; scutellum as in *balteata;* striæ moderate, deep; intervals flat, finely, densely punctate; abdominal impression deep, less glabrous than in the preceding, almost entirely covered with fulvous scales, except at the middle of the first segment. Length (♂) 7.5 mm.; width 4.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One example.
luteicollis n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding but not quite so stout; color similar, the antennæ piceous; under surface rather sparsely squamulose and shining, densely clothed in manner stated on the prothorax; scales of the pronotum small, slender and close, fulvous, in color, fine, fulvous and sparse in the humeral spot; surface of the elytra black as usual in this group and with widely scattered small irregular spots of white squamules; only the posterior chevron is distinct, with traces of the sutural line; beak evidently longer than the head and prothorax, very feebly arcuate, rather shining, coarsely punctured, finely distad, moderately thick, costulose and loosely squamulose basally, somewhat reduced in thickness and smooth distally and finely punctulate; antennæ at four-sevenths (♀), three-fifths (♂), the club with deep sutures, subtriangular; prothorax rapidly conical, much wider than long, the sides feebly arcuate; punctures strong, dense, longitudinally coalescent, the carina distinct, with nude and shining summit; scutellum as in the preceding; elytra also similar but only a fourth wider than the prothorax; striæ rather coarse and deep; intervals flat, densely punctulate; abdomen broadly and shallowly concave and loosely, evenly squamulose basally in both sexes. Length (♂♀) 6.9–7.7 mm.; width 4.0–4.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. Three specimens..... **diffrangens** n. sp.

At least the humeral interval of the elytra is feebly carinulate in all the species, but in some, such as *parvula* and *centralis*, there are several others of the lateral intervals feebly carinulate, especially behind. The genus is probably a large one in Brazil and occurs also in the Central American region.

Costovia n. gen.

The type of this genus is moderately small in size, not at all unlike the species of *Lydamis* in general appearance, with identical scutellum—flat and cuspid medially at apex—and feebly concave, loosely squamulose abdomen at base; it is therefore very surprising that the strangely *Balaninus*-like beak and mandibles are observable in profile, and the antennal club is wholly different from that of the preceding genus, the club being very elongate and cylindric, gradually pointed apically; the funicle is also much more elongate and slender, the first four joints much, the fifth slightly, elongated. The type is the following:

Costovia tenuirostris n. sp.—Body oval, only faintly subrhombic in outline, convex, piceous, the beak, except basally, and the tarsi black, feebly shining and rather strongly sculptured; vestiture above in great part accidentally denuded in the type, the scales beneath close, rather broad and yellowish, largely denuded on the metasternum and side-pieces, smaller and sparser on the abdomen basally; beak distinctly more than half as long as the body, very slender, strongly arcuate, cylindric, smooth, nude and nearly punctureless throughout, attached near the lower limit of the eyes; antennæ a little behind basal third, slender; prothorax short, three-fourths wider than long, rapidly conical, with broadly arcuate sides, the broadly and feebly constricted apex distinctly less than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe wide and truncate; punctures strong, dense and longitudinally confluent; median line narrow, nude, polished and slightly convex, not cariniform and extending from basal fourth very nearly to the apex; scutellum transverse, cuspid at apex exactly as in *Lydamis;* elytra ovoidal, rather obtuse behind, only a fourth longer than wide, fully a fourth wider than the prothorax; striæ moderate, deep, punctured along the bottom; intervals feebly convex and coarsely, densely punctured, all of them distinctly carinulate, some becoming nearly simple basally, the humeral strongly for some distance; legs strongly and closely punctured, the femora moderately clavate, the spicule distinct, the general type as in *Lydamis*, but with straight and basally connate claws. Length (♀) 5.8 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.

It is to be regretted that almost the entire upper surface is denuded of pubescence in the only known specimen.

The beak in this genus is exactly as in *Balaninus*, and projects from the lower part of the head in the same way; the mandibles are nearly similar and, in the latter genus, the anterior coxæ are also in close contact. In every other respect, however, there is radical divergence; the strongly ascending mes-epimera, large and transverse, posteriorly aciculate scutellum, connate tarsal claws and shape of the prothorax are all very different in the two genera. It undoubtedly constitutes, in fact, a most interesting case of conformity in development in certain parts of the body, brought about by similar life habits in two distinctly different subfamily groups.

Parasyprestia n. gen.

The general outline in this genus is almost exactly as in *Lydamis*, being strongly rhomboidal, but the antennal club is very different and the tarsal claws straight and basally connate. The scutellum is of nearly similar form, but is smaller, more convex, transversely subquadrate and has its apex acicularly cuspid medially. The abdomen is feebly concave and finely and sparsely covered with hair-like squamules in the type, which may be described as follows:

Parasyprestia carinicollis n. sp.—Integuments black, very unevenly clothed, the pronotum broadly at the sides with dense fulvous squamules inclosing four rounded—the antero-inferior triangular—dense white spots; squamules sparse medially and on most of the under surface, very minute and sparse on the shining scutellum; on the elytra the squamules are small, not very dense and confusedly fulvous and white with some black subdenuded mottling, of moderate size and generally rather sparse beneath; beak of almost the usual form in *Lydamis*, but more than half as long as the body, nearly straight, feebly arcuate distally, moderate in thickness, feebly tapering throughout, closely punctured, feebly and sparsely so toward apex, slightly tumid above between the eyes; antennæ very slightly beyond the middle, the funicle piceous, with the first two joints much elongated, the next two slightly, the club elongate, black, suboval; prothorax rapidly conical, with very feebly basally arcuate sides; apex scarcely half as wide as the base, the lobe of the latter feebly sinuate, with slightly nodiform angles; punctures strong, dense, somewhat confluent; medial carina high, with polished nude summit, not quite attaining the base; elytra parabolic, with nearly straight sides and broadly rounded apex, only a fifth longer than wide, three-sevenths wider than the prothorax; humeri evenly rounded; striæ moderate, punctulate; intervals flat, finely, closely punctulate, 3 and 9 sharply carinate except basally and apically respectively, also most of the others toward apex, excepting 1 and 2; femora only feebly clavate, acutely spiculate beneath. Length (♀) 6.2 mm.; width 3.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

Easily recognizable by the thoracic vestiture, long beak and very elongate-oval antennal club.

Tripestes n. gen.

This is another at present monotypic genus, necessitated by a small species, conforming in general to the principal characters of the Optatini, but with shorter beak and less advanced antennæ than in the preceding or *Lydamis*, which latter it more closely resembles; the oval antennal club is smaller and much less elongate than in *Parasyprestia*, and its basal segment is larger, constituting almost half the mass; the alternately carinate strial intervals are, however, a good deal as in that genus; the scutellum differs radically from either. The femora are moderate in thickness, with very small aciculate inferior tooth, and the tibiæ are fluted as in *Lydamis*, but the third tarsal joint is shorter and more transverse. The type species may be described as follows:

Tripestes scutellatus n. sp.—Form oval, only faintly rhombic, convex, black, the antennæ dark piceous; vestiture of the pronotum of fulvous, finely hair-like squamules, well separated, subdenuded in a broad line at each side of the middle, white toward base of the median line and in a few minute points in a transverse median line; scutellum transversely triangular, glabrous, the median part being an oblong parallel truncate area, which is extremely densely clothed with pure white squamules; elytra irregularly variegated, having fine and sparse squamules, mostly fulvous, two white marginal spots on each behind the middle being more conspicuous; under surface with close white squamules, very dense throughout the first two abdominal segments, the remainder of the abdomen abruptly glabrous and shining, excepting a few scales at the extreme sides; beak moderately thick, feebly arcuate, shorter than the head and prothorax, finely, not densely punctate, the antennæ slightly behind the middle, the first four funicular joints moderately elongate, somewhat decreasing in length; prothorax conical, slightly wider than long, the sides only feebly arcuate; apex sulcate on the flanks, arcuate, less than half as wide as the base, the basal angles rounded, the lobe broadly rounded; surface strongly gibbous, highest behind the middle, the median line a shining low carina; punctures rather fine, very densely longitudinally confluent; elytra a sixth longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, obtusely oval, with broadly and feebly rounded humeri; striæ moderate but deep; intervals closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7 and 9 strongly carinate almost throughout, the others flat; abdomen not concave at base. Length (♀) 4.3 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One example.

To be distinguished at once by the oval form, gibbous pronotum, very remarkable scutellum and strong, rather even carination of the alternate strial intervals; also by the bipartite abdomen as described above.

Eurypages Pasc.

The two following genera depart conspicuously from those that precede by the notable separation of the anterior coxæ, though in general features they conform very well, and I have no doubt are best placed in the Optatini. In the present genus the body is of large size, oval, feebly subrhombic in outline, with convex surface, long and very nearly straight beak, moderately thick, strongly inferiorly dentate femora, fluted tibiæ and thick connate tarsal claws. The anterior legs are longer and with more dilated and fimbriate tarsi in the male. The scutellum is transverse, emarginate at base, rather convex, coarsely, sparsely punctate and medially squamose, its surface and the angulate cuspidiform apex as in *Lydamis* and some other genera of this tribe. The single species in my collection may be described as follows:

Eurypages rectirostris n. sp.—Not very broadly suboval, convex, with deep black integuments and antennæ; vestiture above of large linear ochreous-yellow squamules, fine and sparse on the pronotum, except in denser areas along the median line and indefinitely at the sides anteriad and posteriad; elytra with the squamules close-set, forming a very irregular curved subbasal and broader slightly post-median fascia and large apical spot, also a few areas laterally between the two fasciæ, elsewhere finer and sparse, all the squamules arranged obliquely on

the slopes of the medial carination of each interval; on the under surface the scales are of exactly the same color, narrowly separated and unevenly sparser or more condensed; beak long, three-sevenths as long as the body, very feebly arcuate, thick, subcylindric, densely punctured and feebly squamulose basally, nude and finely, sparsely punctate distally; antennæ rather thick, a little behind the middle, the first four funicular joints equal in length and slightly elongate, the outer joints coronate with thick pale setæ, the club rather small, gradually pointed; prothorax only just visibly wider than long, the converging sides distinctly and very evenly arcuate from base to the feeble apical constriction, the apex unevenly arcuate and less than half the basal width; base deeply bisinuate, the lobe rounded, the median line with a broad flat nude carina, which is narrower anteriad and abbreviated just behind the middle, the surface thence somewhat concave to the base; punctures coarse, coalescent in grooves, which are mostly oblique; elytra nearly a third longer than wide and a third wider than the prothorax, oval, the striæ unequally coarse to rather fine longitudinally; intervals all obtusely but conspicuously carinate, the carinæ irregular in thickness; humeri broadly exposed, rather narrowly rounded; abdomen feebly concave and more sparsely and finely squamulose basally. Length (♀) 13.7 mm.; width 8.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada). January. One specimen.

This species is by far the largest Baride in my collection, and differs from the type of the genus, described under the name *pennatus* by Mr. Pascoe, in its more narrowly oval form of body, less transverse prothorax, less posterior and much more uneven transverse elytral fasciæ and in the presence of a large apical area of dense scales. *Pennatus* was described from a male specimen, said to have been taken at Morro Velho, Brazil.

Syprestia n. gen.

This genus is related to *Eurypages* in the separation of the anterior coxæ, and in having the anterior legs of the male more elongate and with the anterior tarsi more dilated and more conspicuously fringed at the sides in that sex, but the body is much smaller in size and more rhomboidal in outline, the prothorax shorter and more inflated basally, the beak more slender and much more arcuate and the antennal funicle is of quite different structure, the second joint here being greatly elongate and very much longer than the first. The pronotum is gibbous when viewed in profile and not simply and feebly convex as it is in *Eurypages*. As in *Lydamis*, the large and feeble concavity at the base of the abdomen is virtually similar in the sexes. The species are doubtless rather numerous, the five at hand being distinguishable as follows:

Antennal club oval, gradually and finely pointed; elytral sculpture finer.....2
Antennal club notably narrower and much more elongate; elytral sculpture very coarse.....4

2—Body larger and stouter; abdomen glabrous but not impressed in more than median third at base. Black, the antennæ piceous; vestiture of stout linear scales close on the pronotum, broadly yellowish at the sides, with a fulvous basal spot, fulvous medially, whiter on the median line basally and with a

large quadrate denuded spot at base and nearer the middle than each side; scutellum with close yellowish squamules, transverse, aciculate medially behind; elytra with close fulvous squamules, variegated with small yellowish areas, the squamæ not notably oblique; under surface with loose yellowish linear squamæ, becoming fulvous laterally on all the sterna; beak fully half as long as the body, moderately thick, closely sculptured, more finely and sparsely distally, straight, arcuate in apical half; antennæ long, medial, the outer joints not coronate—as usual in the genus and unlike *Eurypages;* prothorax large, two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel in less than basal half, then rapidly converging and feebly arcuate to the slightly constricted apex, which is barely two-fifths as wide as the base; lobe large, rounded, nude; medial carina visible only centrally; punctures strong and very dense; elytra triangular, with broadly rounded tip, not a fourth longer than wide and a fourth wider than the prothorax, less than twice as long as the latter; striæ strongly and closely punctate; intervals all strongly and subevenly carinate, less definitely so at base. Length (♂) 8.7 mm.; width 5.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). One specimen.....**amplicollis** n. sp.

Body smaller, less obese; abdomen broadly, feebly concave and glabrous medially at base in both sexes.....3

3—Form rhombic-oval, broadly convex, black, the antennæ rufous, with black club; pronotal squamules rather small, not very close, fulvous, of a lighter shade in a feebly defined oblique sublateral line, in a lateral connecting area just behind the middle and on the median line basally, also on the scutellum, very sparse in a large basal area at each side of the middle; on the elytra fulvous, closer in a broad vague subapical fascia and in some other undefinable fasciiform areas, which are separated by subdenuded spaces; on the under surface moderately close and pale brownish-yellow; beak in general form and sculpture as in the preceding, though slightly more slender, rather more than half as long as the body and with the antennæ medial in both sexes, a little longer and more slender in the male; prothorax not so large and fully a third wider than long, the sides strongly converging and broadly arcuate anteriorly, gradually broadly rounding basally, becoming nearly parallel near base, the latter deeply bisinuate, with large rounded lobe; carina visible and nude only centrally; punctures rather coarse, densely confluent; scutellum as in the preceding; elytra similar but rather narrower, less obtuse at apex, the punctures and carinæ similar. Length (♂♀) 6.2–7.0 mm.; width 4.0–4.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. Found in the campo region. Four specimens.....**chapadana** n. sp.

Form and size nearly as in the preceding, the prothorax with more evenly arcuate converging sides throughout and widest more nearly at the base, the fulvous squamules variegated with whitish at the sides, at apex and base of the still more indefinite oblique line, and in a transverse post-median external spot; elytra nearly similar but with rather coarser variegated squamules, which are more whitish in the paler areas; dense and slender squamules of the under surface more whitish and faintly variegated with reddish-brown, the large glabrous ventral space at base still less concave, almost flat; beak similar, the antennal club a little larger and rather more elongate, gradually very acutely pointed; pronotal punctures still coarser, coalescent, the elytral sculpture almost similar; hind femora more coarsely squamose, the scales whitish and not fulvous as they are in the preceding. Length (♀) 7.2 mm.; width 4.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). December. One specimen. **objecta** n. sp.

4—Body broadly rhomboidal, black, shining; pronotum strongly convex in profile, more sloping anteriorly, sparsely, evenly clothed with fine hair-like fulvous scales, whitish at the anterior and posterior angles; scutellum with

very sparse slender squamules, transverse, shining, spiculate at the middle behind; elytra with very sparse and slender, hair-like scales, unevenly disposed, white or slightly fulvous, in general rather oblique on the carinal slopes of the intervals; under surface with close fulvous hair-like scales on the entire prothorax, densely white at the outer limit of the mesosternum, coarser though linear and uniform, slightly separated and yellowish-white over the entire mes-epimera, the rest of the under surface almost glabrous; abdomen broadly and very feebly concave at base and finely, remotely punctate; beak distinctly more than half as long as the body, broadly arcuate distally, carinate above basally, rather closely punctate and feebly squamulose basally, nude and finely punctate beyond the antennæ which are medial, rufous, with black club; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides very feebly converging and slightly arcuate to the middle, there rapidly rounding and more strongly, rectilinearly converging to the subtubulate apex; base deeply bisinuate; carina wide, polished and conspicuous from basal third, becoming finer apically; punctures not evident, the surface with strong oblique and well separated rugulation; elytra scarcely a sixth longer than wide, fully two-fifths wider than the prothorax, the humeri evenly rounded, widely exposed; striæ rather feeble, becoming coarse and strongly punctate basally; intervals all strongly carinate, the carinæ irregular in width and height longitudinally, obsolete basally. Length (♂) 8.5 mm.; width 5.5 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). January. One example.....**carinosa** n. sp.

Body much smaller in size and less sharply rhombic, black, shining; slender fulvous squamules of the pronotum sparse, more irregularly arranged than in the preceding and more condensed on the median line at base, also in a small basal area midway between this and each side; scutellum polished, glabrous and virtually impunctate, more convex, short, transverse, depressed at the middle, the apical projection extremely small; elytra in form and sculpture as in the preceding, the humeri more obliquely exposed at base, scarcely visibly longer than wide, the apex rather obtuse, fully two-fifths wider than the prothorax; vestiture of the same general nature but still sparser and shorter, and, in the type, very inconspicuous; scales beneath smaller, slender, sparser, similarly less so anteriad; abdomen subglabrous and almost impunctate, convex at base and not at all concave at any point; beak nearly similar, the slender antennæ rufous; prothorax nearly similar in general form and sculpture but rather smaller and less transverse, somewhat less angulate at the middle of the sides and strongly but more evenly convex above in profile, the highest point more nearly at the middle; anastomosing rugulations more close-set, the carina very obtuse and broad centrally, obsolete at the apical tubulation. Length (♀) 5.3 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen.....**gibbicollis** n. sp.

In *gibbicollis* the tubulate thoracic apex is not so distinctly less than half the basal width as it is in *carinosa.*

Tribe DIORYMERINI.

The principal distinguishing characters of this large tribe of purely neotropical Barinæ are an exceedingly convex smooth glabrous body, without trace of scaly covering at any point, and at most, and very rarely, a few erect setæ, in one remarkable species—*Prodinus setulosus*—extending sparsely over the entire upper surface. The convexity of the body is so great, that the

upper profile from front to elytral tip is almost circular in many cases, and this feature is essentially characteristic of the present tribe, occurring in none other of the subfamily. In addition to these features the prosternum is, as a rule, deeply and abruptly canalate but, although often capable of receiving the beak—always moderate in length and frequently notably short—the sulcus never affords so snug a shelter as in the Coleomerini or Cœlonertini which follow. The femora are subparallel, not spiculate beneath, and are sulcate along their under surface; the tibiæ are generally angulate externally near the base. The coloration of the body is deep black to piceo-rufous in whole or in part, but as a most remarkable exception in this respect, a bright green metallic lustre prevails in the genus *Bonomius*. An exception to the usually rather stout and strongly sculptured beak is seen in *Genestus*, where this organ is formed as in *Balaninus*, in a way recalling *Costovia* of the Optatini; the form of the beak in the two sexes of *Matrilia* is radically different, a wholly exceptional character in the tribe.

The impression or transverse tumidity at the base of the abdomen differs from the homologous impression in the Centrinini and some other tribes in being constant in both sexes, as observable also in many parts of the Optatini, and these abdominal characters form valuable taxonomic criteria. Sexual differences are, in fact, very feeble, and in many cases are difficult to discover, generally affecting slightly the relative rostral length and position of antennal insertion.

Relatively to the prodigious number of species, the genera are not very numerous, those represented in my collection being as follows:

Tarsal claws straight, connate at base.....2
Tarsal claws free, arcuate.....4
2—Tarsi subparallel and thick, the second joint transverse, nearly as wide as the third; prosternum as in *Diorymerus;* pronotum coarsely and closely punctured throughout; scutellum very tumid. [Type *T. puncticollis* nov.] **Testalthea**
Tarsi of the usual form; pronotum never so conspicuously sculptured, generally very smooth; scutellum variable.....3
3—Prosternum deeply and abruptly sulcate, the cavity fully large enough to receive the basal parts of the beak, which is more or less thick, with stout decussate mandibles, the antennal club large, elongate-oval, very compact; abdomen with a laterally well defined and more or less elevated median basal punctate plaque, generally concave and perfectly similar in the sexes; tibiæ dentate externally near the base, femora not spiculate, the third tarsal joint well dilated; body large to moderate in size; scutellum variable though usually well developed. [Type *D. auritus* Boh.].....**Diorymerus**
Prosternum and mandibles as in *Diorymerus*, the latter strong, moderately bifid and decussate, but rather prominent when closed; antennal club large, evenly elongate-oval, densely pubescent as in *Diorymerus* and as long as the entire funicle, the sutures distinct, the basal segment a third the mass; abdomen without a differently sculptured basal plaque; middle and pos-

terior tibiæ obtusely dentate externally at basal third, the femora not denticulate; scutellum very small, convex, transversely subquadrate; pronotum peculiar in being abruptly elevated medially toward base. [Type *Diorymerus monoceros* Boh.] ..... **Eulophodes**

Prosternum abruptly and deeply sulcate, the channel not quite large enough to receive the basal part of the beak, which is still thicker, more cylindric and strongly sculptured, the mandibles wholly different, straight and prominent as in *Centrinus;* antennal club small, oval, truncate at base, pointed apically, densely clothed, the basal segment half the mass; tibiæ rounded externally at base, never dentate; femora minutely spiculate beneath; third tarsal joint well dilated; abdomen in both sexes with a smaller median basal plaque than in *Diorymerus*, not well defined at the sides and very moderately impressed along the middle; body in general aspect nearly as in *Diorymerus*, moderate in size, with transverse scutellum. [Type *I. plenicollis* nov.] ..... **Idiopsida**

Prosternum very much more narrowly sulcate, the beak short, stout, with small decussate mandibles, the antennal club large, very stout, oval, more shining and with distinct sutures; abdomen wholly unmodified at base; tibiæ short, angulate externally at base, the femora unarmed; third tarsal joint much more narrowly dilated; body very small in size, oval, with punctured pronotum, very small canaliculate scutellum and coarsely grooved elytra. [Type *C. angustipes.*] ..... **Crepantis**

4—Beak as usual in the tribe, its upper surface continuous with the front, not cylindric and always notably sculptured 5

Beak somewhat as in *Balaninus*, arcuate, cylindric, nearly smooth and attached at the lower part of the head 8

5—Mandibles short, coming together on an even straight line, prominent at apex and also sublaterally; prosternum broadly and abruptly but not very deeply excavated before the coxæ; antennal club small, rounded; claws relatively rather large, widely free; beak short or moderate in length, differing greatly in the sexes; elytra grooved; scutellum small, channeled; prothorax tubulate at apex; body small in size. [*M. diversirostris* nov.] ..... **Matrilia**

Mandibles decussate, arcuate, acutely bifid at tip as a rule 6

6—Prothorax shouldered anteriorly, rapidly tubulate at apex; abdomen more punctured but not distinctly swollen at base; integuments sometimes setulose at least in part; prosternal canal deep and abrupt but often not as wide as the beak; antennal club oval; scutellum small; elytra always grooved. [Type *P. abruptus* nov.] ..... **Prodinus**

Prothorax not shouldered, having evenly arcuate converging sides from the base to the more or less evident sinus at the sides of the apex 7

7—Body rather elongate, rhomboidal in outline; prothorax broadly tubulate at apex; prosternum and antennæ as in *Diorymerus*; sculpture almost wanting throughout, the integuments brightly polished and metallic; legs slender, the femora parallel; base of the abdomen flat, smooth and unmodified. [Type *B. æneoviridis* nov.] ..... **Bonomius**

Body oval, moderate to minute in size, the prothorax with much more narrowly or obsoletely tubulate apex; prosternum as in *Diorymerus*, the antennal club smaller, more oval, also less compact as a rule though variable; integuments deep black, rufo-piceous or sharply bicolored, very smooth and glabrous; femora relatively not quite so narrow; base of the abdomen generally swollen and coarsely, densely sculptured. [Type *H. inflatus* nov.] **Hiotus**

8—Body and prosternum somewhat as in *Hiotus*, the former however more rhomboidal, with much more sharply marked humeri; antennæ similar, the club elongate-oval; mandibles similar, decussate, with bifid tips; abdomen not distinctly swollen, though strongly punctured and setulose at base; tarsi small, glabrous above. [Type *G. filirostris* nov.] ..... **Genestus**

All but four of these genera are at present monotypic, but they seem to be necessitated by very peculiar and isolated types of structure.

Testalthea n. gen.

The type of this genus resembles *Diorymerus* in general characters, but the body is more rhomboidal, with laterally rather prominent though rounded humeri, and it differs a good deal in appearance, due to the anteriorly more shouldered prothorax, with remarkably punctate pronotum. The prosternum and antennæ are of the *Diorymerus* type, but the beak is more cylindrical, the mandibles closely decussate and very obtuse. The genus differs, however, from all others in the peculiar thick subparallel tarsi. The basal abdominal segment is strongly and closely punctate, but the concave median part is polished and with only a few remote smaller punctures. The type may be thus described:

Testalthea puncticollis n. sp.—Rhombic, very strongly convex, shining and glabrous, piceous, the upper surface rufous, the posterior two-thirds of the elytra black; prothorax at apex, head, beak and tarsi black, the beak nearly as long as the head and prothorax, moderately thick, evenly and moderately arcuate; antennæ short, with large and elongate club, inserted slightly behind the middle, a groove extending forward from the scrobes to somewhat beyond the middle; punctures fine, not very dense; prothorax slightly wider than long, the converging sides nearly straight, rapidly rounding anteriorly to the arcuate and tubulate apex, which is less than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe deeply sinuate for the scutellum; surface evenly convex, impressed at each side of the median lobe, coarsely, closely punctate throughout, with a narrow entire smooth median line; scutellum large, subquadrate, with rounded angles, rounded at the base, finely punctulate, the median line much elevated as an obtuse ridge; elytra barely longer than wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax, triangular, with broadly arcuate sides, the narrow individual apices rounded; striæ very coarse, deep, finely, remotely punctate along the bottom; intervals broadly convex, with very fine sparse and confused punctulation; under side of the prothorax, meso- and metasterna and mes-epimera very coarsely punctate, the met-episterna more finely and closely, especially anteriad; metasternum with a deep smooth median impression; legs strongly, densely punctate; tibiæ with a very large sharp external tooth near the base; fourth tarsal joint very short and thick. Length (♀) 4.8 mm.; width 3.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

Easily recognizable by the rhomboidal outline, coloration and sculpture, large and axially elevated scutellum, coarse striæ and rather convex intervals.

Diorymerus Sch.

Diorygomerus G. & H.

The extremely numerous species, which may be estimated for Brazil alone to amount to at east three hundred, adhere to a very constant structural type as defined above, but there are nevertheless many opportunities for the taxonomist to record them systemati-

cally, especially when we consider the non-sexual nature of the modifications at the base of the abdomen, for the ample series of several species at hand demonstrate this as a decidedly remarkable fact. The outward resemblances are so very pronounced that in every collection many distinct species are confounded and placed together, apparently indicating variability of form, while in reality individuals of properly discriminated species point to a very small amount of variation, except in size; the sexual differences, even, are scarcely observable in most cases. The species forming the material at hand are the following:

Elytra finely and feebly, sometimes obsoletely striate.....2
Elytra coarsely and deeply grooved; prothorax evenly convex.....38
2—Body black and notably large or bicolored, though in diverse and variable degree.....3
Body deep polished black throughout, the average size very much smaller....26
3—Scutellum flat or nearly so, not deeply emarginating the thoracic lobe.....4
Scutellum frequently very tumid, always deeply emarginating the thoracic lobe; body pale in color above, moderate in size, with distinct elytral striation or punctured series; base of the pronotum with a deep impression at each side of the scutellum.....25
4—Upper surface bright brownish-rufous, the elytra black posteriorly, except in *testaceus*.....5
Upper surface dark piceous-brown, generally shaded blackish posteriorly on the elytra.....6
Upper surface of the prothorax more or less bright rufous to black or piceous-black, the entire elytra black, rufescent at the humeri in *sinuatiscutis*.....12
5—Body large, subrhombic, shining and smooth, pale in color, the posterior half of the elytra, thoracic apex, scutellum, beak, under surface and legs black; beak thick, very feebly arcuate, cylindric, smooth and very minutely, remotely punctate, as long as the convex part of the prothorax; antennal club not very stout, cylindric and longer than the funicle; prothorax slightly wider than long, strongly tubulate at tip, the evenly converging sides broadly arcuate; surface perfectly smooth, obtusely somewhat prominent near each side medially; basal lobe short, with rounded angles, feebly sinuate medially; scutellum as long as wide, feebly trapezoidal, smooth and feebly convex; elytra cuneiform, with rounded tip and large rounded humeral prominences, barely longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, the striæ obsolete. Length 10.7 mm.; width 7.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).

auritus Boh.

Body very much smaller and relatively narrower, very smooth, rufous, the thoracic apex, head, beak, under surface and legs black; elytra black in posterior three-fifths; scutellum piceous; beak a little shorter, feebly arcuate, not so cylindric and moderately, though rather densely, punctate, confluently on the flattened sides basally; antennal club elongate-oval, as long as the funicle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides converging and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding anteriorly to the tubulate apex; surface scarcely more prominent sublaterally but very rapidly sloping to the sides; surface very smooth, the basal lobe with a very few punctures and feebly sinuate medially at apex; scutellum subquadrate, feebly convex, smooth and impressed, subsinuate at apex; elytra cuneiform, slightly longer than wide, barely a fifth wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded, less prominent laterally than in *auritus;* striæ very fine, feeble and subobsolete, with small feeble and

remote punctules; abdominal base concave and strongly, densely punctate medially, the punctured area abruptly smooth at base. Length 6.4 mm.; width 4.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.
posticus n. sp.

Body still a little smaller, more regularly oval; coloration as in *auritus*, but with the general rufous tint more obscure; surface very smooth and polished; beak shorter than in *posticus*, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, almost similar in sculpture; prothorax shorter, nearly a third wider than long, the sides evenly convergent and arcuate from base to the very much less abrupt, feebler and narrower subtubulate apex; basal lobe narrower and truncate at tip, smooth; disk impressed at each side of the lobe in a way not obvious in *posticus;* surface more evenly convex, not so rapidly or deeply declivous at the sides; scutellum smaller, flatter, subquadrate; elytra broadly oval, with strongly arcuate sides and apex, scarcely as long as wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, the humeri not laterally prominent; striæ obsolete, the minute punctulation remote, the second with an elongate fovea at base, the sutural a simple series of small punctures, becoming a coarse groove basally; concave base of the abdomen sparsely punctate; tibiæ angulate externally near the base as in the preceding. Length 5.2 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (a single example, without more definite record of locality, from a European dealer).....**brevirostris** n. sp.

Body shorter and broader, more rhombiform than in *brevirostris*, very smooth, the entire upper surface uniform brownish-red, the thoracic apex piceous; under surface medially, legs and beak black; beak not very thick, evenly and distinctly arcuate, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, evenly cylindric, finely, feebly punctulate at the sides, gradually smooth distally, the head finely but distinctly punctate; prothorax as in *brevirostris*, except that the basal lobe is broader at tip and transversely impressed, and that the basal impression of the disk at each side of the lobe is much feebler and less foveiform; scutellum subquadrate, flat, a little wider than long and nearly smooth; elytra triangular, with more narrowly rounded apex and evenly but less distinctly arcuate sides and more narrowly rounded and distinctly prominent humeral protuberances at the sides, not quite as long as wide and a fourth wider than the prothorax; striæ fine but distinct, being simple series of small punctures externally but slightly impressed internally, the sutural deep and grooved throughout the length; abdomen at base strongly and rather closely punctate, with an abruptly deep and less punctate median part. Length 5.5 mm.; width 4.2 mm. Brazil (a single example without more definite indication of locality, received from Desbrochers des Loges).
testaceus n. sp.

6—Lateral prominences of the elytra at the humeri pronounced and rather conspicuous, though rounded, as usual in the genus.....7

Lateral prominences very broadly rounded and entirely inconspicuous; beak distinctly and evenly arcuate.....10

7—Elytral striæ or series distinct throughout, the sutural stria gradually becoming conspicuously deep and coarse toward base.....8

Elytral striæ and series fine and very feeble, the sutural stria not notably coarse basally.....9

8—Form rather rhombic-oval, larger in size, rufo-piceous above, the elytra shaded black broadly toward suture and apex, but very indefinitely; head, beak, under surface and legs deep black; pronotum densely, the elytra feebly, alutaceous in lustre; beak not very thick and not over two-thirds as long as the prothorax, feebly and evenly arcuate, smooth, shining and virtually punctureless, the punctures very minute and sparse; antennæ moderate, the club not quite as long as the funicle; prothorax a third wider than long,

the sides converging and very evenly, moderately arcuate, becoming just visibly more arcuate anteriad to the large apical tubulation, two-fifths as wide as the base; surface very even, rapidly declivous apically to the tubulation; basal lobe evenly rounded, margined with some distinct punctures, without adjoining basal impressions; scutellum rather small, short, smooth, broadly canalate, the apex sinuate and bicuspid; elytra slightly longer than wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax, parabolic, the humeral prominences laterally very conspicuous; striæ very feeble, finely, remotely punctulate, more polished than the intervals; tibiæ plectrate externally near base; abdomen with the quadrate raised basal area rather finely, sparsely punctate, deeply impressed medially, transversely so along the base. Length 9.0 mm.; width 6.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**breviscutis** n. sp.

Form rhombic-oval, rufo-piceous and smooth above, elsewhere black; beak rather short, very feebly arcuate, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, strongly sculptured, flattened at the sides; antennæ very short, the thick suboval club as long as the funicle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly converging, broadly and evenly arcuate from base to tubulation, the latter scarcely more than a third as wide as the base, the basal lobe rather narrowly and evenly rounded, subimpunctate, the disk at each side at base with a deep subfoveiform impression; surface evenly convex; scutellum flat, rather small, somewhat longer than wide, parallel, truncate and finely, sparsely punctulate; elytra but little longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, subcuneate, with arcuate sides, the humeral prominences rather broadly rounded; striæ very fine, almost obliterated, excepting the sutural, all having small and remote punctures; abdominal impression sparsely punctate, the punctures coarse subbasally, small thence posteriad; tibiæ acutely and strongly dentate externally near the base. Length 5.6 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One example.

curtirostris n. sp.

9—Body notably large, very obscure piceous above, smooth and slightly alutaceous; beak (♀) feebly arcuate and strongly punctate on the flattened sides, finely so dorsally, almost as long as the prothorax, with narrow feebler groove beyond the antennæ, the latter being well behind the middle, or (♂) much shorter, still more strongly punctate at the sides, with broad groove, the antennæ more nearly at the middle; antennal club a little shorter than the funicle; prothorax nearly as long as wide, with converging and feebly arcuate sides to the feebly marked prominence at the middle, thence gradually more rounding to the tubulation; basal lobe obtusely rounded, sometimes feebly impressed and more or less punctate; scutellum quadrate, feebly convex, sometimes a little longer than wide; elytra cuneate, slightly elongate, narrowly rounded at tip, almost a third wider than the prothorax, the converging sides straight behind the broadly rounded humeri; striæ fine and feeble, slightly more shining than the intervals and with remote and feeble punctures, the sutural not stronger basally; sides of the inferior hind femoral sulcus (♂) fimbriate, and with the outer edge acutely dentate at the distal sinus; abdomen broadly concave and densely punctate and setulose basally in both sexes. Length 10.5–10.8 mm.; width 6.8–7.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). September to November. Three specimens.....**cuneipennis** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding but slightly smaller and less stout; beak (♀) not so long and distinctly shorter than the prothorax, cylindrical, nearly smooth and only very minutely and remotely punctulate, especially distad, though the flattened sides at base are rather strongly punctate, the anntenæ near basal third, or (♂) shorter, less cylindric, finely punctured, but with the flattened sides strongly punctate throughout, with broader and longer channel beyond the antennæ, which are just behind the middle, the club shorter than

the funicle; prothorax as in the preceding, except that it is more distinctly wider than long and with more conspicuous punctures on the basal lobe; scutellum similar, quadrate; elytra similar in form and proportion, though a little narrower and somewhat more narrowly rounded at apex, with the striæ and punctures slightly more distinct, the second stria similarly ending at base in a small elongate fovea; posterior legs and the abdomen nearly similar in both sexes, the external tibial tooth moderate. Length 9.1–9.8 mm.; width 5.9–6.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). Eight specimens. . . **porcinus** n. sp.

Body rather large, subrhombic, convex, smooth and very shining, black, the upper surface dark piceous, gradually black on the elytra apically; beak three-fourths as long as the prothorax, distinctly and evenly arcuate, rather thick, the flattened sides coarsely and closely, the upper surface more finely and rather closely punctate throughout; head deeply, not densely punctate, more finely and sparsely between the eyes; antennæ rather behind the middle, the club not quite as long as the funicle; prothorax barely wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, more arcuate anteriorly to the arcuate tubulation, which is a little more than a third the basal width; surface subumbonately prominent at the summit of the flanks medially; basal lobe with scattered punctures, broadly rounded, feebly sinuate medially, without lateral impressions; scutellum smooth, quadrate, feebly and evenly convex, the apex sinuate; elytra cuneate, with arcuate sides and broadly rounded humeral prominences, longer than wide, two-thirds longer than the prothorax and only a fifth wider, remotely punctulate; striæ fine and almost obliterated; abdominal concavity strongly, densely punctate and coarsely setulose, smooth at base; subbasal tibial spines acute. Length 9.7 mm.; width 6.25 mm. Brazil. Desbrochers des Loges. . **longicollis** n. sp.

Body subrhombic, narrower, black, the upper surface rufo-piceous throughout, shining, though faintly alutaceous; beak rather long, almost as long as the prothorax and evenly, somewhat strongly arcuate, cylindric, rather finely, loosely punctate; antennæ submedial, piceous, with the club black and long, as long as the funicle; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the converging sides barely at all arcuate, more so anteriorly to the tubulation; basal lobe with a few fine punctures and feeble impressions laterally, the apex truncate; surface subevenly convex; scutellum quadrate, finely, sparsely punctate, black, shining, the apex feebly sinuate, with rounded angles; elytra slightly elongate, fully a fourth wider than the prothorax, cuneiform, the humeral prominences broadly rounded; striæ very fine and subobsolete, remotely punctulate; basal abdominal area transversely concave and smooth at base, the remainder broadly convex and rather finely, loosely punctate, impressed medially toward apex; subbasal tibial spines strong and sharp. Length 8.3 mm.; width 5.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). December.

ordinatus n. sp.

Body smaller but of nearly identical outline, coloration and lustre; beak similarly rather strongly, evenly arcuate and subcylindric, but rather more slender, about as long as the prothorax, the punctures rather small, not dense but distinct; head evenly, somewhat closely punctate, with a small punctiform fovea between the eyes; antennal club a little stouter and less elongate; prothorax as in the preceding, but with more evenly and strongly arcuate sides from base to tubulation, the surface evenly convex; basal lobe with rather strong punctures marginally, and with very faint lateral impressions, the apex less broadly truncate; scutellum almost smooth, parallel, somewhat longer than wide, sinuato-truncate at tip, the surface feebly declivo-concave posteriorly; elytra in form and sculpture nearly as in the preceding, but with slightly more obtuse tip and rather less broadly rounded humeral projections; basal abdominal plaque strongly but loosely punctate, smooth and feebly

concave along the base, the remainder broadly and feebly concave; tibiæ nearly similar. Length 6.9 mm.; width 4.7 mm. Brazil. Desbrochers des Loges.....**incertus** n. sp.

Body a little shorter and broader, still more rhombiform, the upper surface similar in coloration and in the alutaceous lustre; beak nearly similar but not quite so slender and slightly shorter than the prothorax, the antennal club stout, gradually pointed and distinctly shorter than the funicle; prothorax longer, barely wider than long, the sides less converging from the base, only feebly arcuate, becoming more rounded anteriorly; surface nearly even; basal lobe broader, truncate, plentifully punctate, smooth at the middle, not impressed laterally; the punctures become fine along the base laterally and the entire surface has infinitesimal sparse punctulation; elytra not longer than wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax, more abruptly expanding behind the latter and with rather more prominent—though broadly rounded—humeri than in *incertus;* scutellum larger, quadrate, wider than long, minutely, sparsely punctulate, broadly sinuato-truncate but not impressed at tip; abdominal plaque nearly flat, impressed medially behind, rather strongly, closely punctate and with numerous thick shining setæ, which are much longer and coarser than in *incertus*, the subbasal tibial tooth large and acute. Length 6.8 mm.; width 4.9 mm. Brazil. Desbrochers des Loges. **semistriatus** n. sp.

10—Scutellar stria distinct to the scutellum though fine. Body rhomboid-oval, black, dark piceous throughout above, faintly alutaceous; beak as long as the convex part of the prothorax (♀), a little shorter (♂), distinctly punctured throughout and coarsely so on the flattened sides basally (♂), or almost impunctate except at the sides basally (♀); antennal club elongate-oval, a little shorter than the funicle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the feebly converging sides slightly arcuate, gradually more so anteriorly; surface evenly convex, a little less so in the male; basal lobe feebly punctulate, truncate, not distinctly impressed laterally; scutellum moderate, quadrate, feebly convex, nearly smooth, sinuato-truncate; elytra cuneate, slightly elongate, only a fifth wider than the prothorax, the striæ fine, very shallow and feeble, more shining than the intervals and finely, feebly punctulate; external tibial tooth moderate and at a considerable distance from the base; abdominal plaque broadly, evenly concave, strongly and densely punctate, smooth in basal fourth or more. Length 7.6–8.3 mm.; width 4.6–5.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). Five specimens.....**piceus** n. sp.

Scutellar stria obsolete basally.....11

11—Form nearly as in the preceding but smaller and slightly narrower, not so dark and more rufulous above, though obscure, the upper surface more brightly shining than in *piceus;* beak nearly as in the male of the preceding, the antennal club longer, but little shorter than the funicle; prothorax more elongate, barely wider than long, the converging sides more evenly arcuate from base to the apical tubulation, the latter slightly over a third as wide as the base and broadly arcuate as usual; surface even, with sparse and excessively minute punctulation; basal lobe virtually impunctate, transversely impressed and broadly arcuate, the lateral impressions almost obsolete; scutellum a little wider than long, quadrate, sinuato-truncate, more polished, feebly convex and minutely, sparsely punctate; elytra nearly as in the preceding but narrower, the striæ still finer and almost obsolete, the punctures infinitesimal and scarcely observable; tibiæ nearly similar; basal abdominal plaque nearly flat, finely, rather loosely punctate. Length 7.4 mm.; width 4.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada).....**brunneus** n. sp.

Form almost similar but still narrower, the upper surface nearly as shining but more obscure piceous; beak longer and slightly more slender, fully as long

as the prothorax, shining, cylindric, finely and rather sparsely punctate, somewhat more closely and less finely at the sides basally, these but slightly flattened; antennal club shorter, elongate-oval, only three-fourths as long as the funicle; prothorax a little more distinctly wider than long, the converging sides less evenly arcuate and feebly so, more strongly anteriorly; surface even; basal lobe truncate, not impressed and not evidently punctate, truncate, the lateral impressions very feeble; scutellum quadrate, slightly wider than long, smooth, feebly convex, arcuate at apex; elytra nearly as in the preceding but still narrower, similarly substriate, the extremely minute punctures distinct very near the base; hind tibiæ similarly obtusely angulate externally but at a point nearer the base; abdominal plaque distinctly, rather closely punctate, only feebly concave and somewhat irregular, with a transverse ridge near the middle. Length 6.8 mm.; width 4.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada).....**cylindrinasus** n. sp.

12—Species larger, never less than about 7.5 mm. in length.....13

Species smaller, always less than 7 mm. in length.....18

13—Pronotum more or less umbonate on the upper surface medially near each side.....14

Pronotum not evidently umbonate near the sides, though sometimes rather more convex in that neighborhood; body above never intensely black.....17

14—The umbones rather more distinct as a rule, but often broadly rounded; body larger in size.....15

The umbones obtuse, the body smaller in size, generally more distinctly bicolored.....16

15—Form rather short and stout, very shining and smooth, deep black, the pronotum piceo-rufous; beak only two-thirds as long as the prothorax, compressed, feebly arcuate, strongly and closely punctate, more finely above, the channel beyond the antennæ broad and deep; antennal club gradually pointed, not quite as long as the funicle; prothorax barely a fifth wider than long; sides from above very moderately converging and nearly straight to the narrowly rounded angulations, the line joining the latter from a postero-oblique viewpoint subsinuato-truncate; apical tubulation a third as wide as the base, the basal lobe strongly punctate marginally, the apex feebly sinuate, the lateral impressions wanting; scutellum quadrate, slightly longer than wide, broadly arcuate at base, feebly convex and with sparse and extremely minute punctulation; elytra only a fifth wider than the prothorax, triangular, not longer than wide, the humeri broadly rounded, the apex narrowly rounded; striæ very fine but evident and with the punctures distinct and less distant than usual; angulation of the hind tibiæ broad, near basal third, being at an unusual distance from the base; abdominal plaque broadly concave and very densely punctate, smooth at base. Length 8.8 mm.; width 6.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen. .**truncaticollis** n. sp.

Form less abbreviated, rhomboidal, shining, black and smooth, the prothorax also black; beak still shorter, barely three-fifths as long as the prothorax, very feebly arcuate, compressed, coarsely and densely sculptured, finely punctulate above, the channels beyond the antennæ broad and deep, gradually disappearing; antennal club decidedly shorter than the funicle; prothorax longer, barely at all wider than long, the sides from above moderately converging and nearly straight to the obvious though rounded umbones, the line transversely joining which, from a postero-oblique viewpoint, is broadly arcuate; basal lobe obtusely rounded, almost punctureless, the basal impressions almost obsolete; scutellum quadrate, with some feeble punctulation; elytra slightly elongate, a fourth wider than the prothorax, the much narrowed apex rounded, the humeri very broadly rounded; striæ very fine and subobsolete, the punctures small, moderately to notably distant; ab-

dominal plaque broadly, evenly concave, slightly less densely punctate than in the preceding; subbasal tibial angulation nearly similar. Length 10.3–11.0 mm.; width 7.0–7.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November and December. Two specimens, exhibiting some difference in the convexity of the scutellum.....**umbonaticollis** n. sp.

Form rhombic; color deep black, the pronotum piceo-rufous; surface smooth; beak two-thirds as long as the prothorax, feebly arcuate, stout, more slender apically, compressed, coarsely, very densely sculptured, the smaller punctures above strong, dense and longitudinally confluent in a manner very different from the two preceding, where these punctures are minute and widely separated; antennal club gradually pointed, continuous in outline with the funicle and shorter than the latter; prothorax smaller than in either of the preceding, as long as wide, the sides from above more strongly converging, very slightly arcuate, the lateral prominences very obtuse and broadly rounded but still distinct under certain oblique angles of view, the anterior outline strongly arcuate; basal lobe strongly arcuate, somewhat impressed and with sparse moderate punctures, without lateral impressions at the base; scutellum narrower than long, parallel, with sinuate bicuspid apex, smooth and feebly convex; elytra slightly elongate, fully a third wider than the prothorax, triangular, with rounded tip and broadly rounded prominent humeri; striæ and punctures extremely fine or subobsolete, the sutural stria abruptly coarse and deep for some distance near the base; subbasal prominence of the hind tibiæ very broad, obtusely rounded; abdominal plaque broadly concave, its dense strong punctures, as well as those of the metasternum, conspicuously setulose. Length 9.6 mm.; width 7.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. One example.....**distinguendus** n. sp.

Form rather broadly rhomboidal, deep black and polished, the pronotum dark rufous and alutaceous; beak concave beneath, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, feebly arcuate and slightly tapering, compressed and strongly, closely sculptured, finely and closely punctate on the upper surface, the canal beyond the antennæ very broad, concave and conspicuous; antennal club shorter than the funicle; prothorax but little wider than long, the converging sides arcuate, the umbones feeble and obtusely rounded; surface with sparse and extremely minute punctures; basal lobe narrowly sinuato-truncate at apex, rather coarsely punctate, without lateral impressions; scutellum quadrate, feebly convex, minutely punctulate; elytra cuneiform, just visibly longer than wide, between a fourth and third wider than the prothorax, the apex and humeri broadly rounded; fine striæ and punctures subobliterated, barely traceable, the sutural stria more distinct toward base; tibial tooth broad and not very acute though sharply defined; abdominal plaque broadly and deeply concave, its moderate and very dense punctures, as well as those of the metasternum, conspicuously setulose. Length 8.8 mm.; width 6.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.

cavirostris n. sp.

16—Body nearly as in the preceding but smaller in size and distinctly narrower, polished, deep black, the pronotum paler, piceo-rufous; beak (♂) and antennæ similar, except that the close punctures of the upper surface are finer and coalescent in shorter grooves; the beak (♂) is a little shorter, or (♀) longer, more cylindric and less punctured; prothorax very nearly similar in its rapidly converging sides, but not so conspicuously narrower than the elytra, and also slightly wider than long, the sublateral umbones rather more evident; anterior outline by postero-oblique view strongly evenly arcuate; punctures of the apical tubulation fine and sparse; basal lobe narrowly truncate at tip, having numerous large lunate punctures, which are continued along the entire base by smaller confused punctures, the lateral basal im-

pressions obsolete; elytra a fourth wider than the prothorax and very slightly elongate, triangular, but with the sides posteriorly arcuate to the rather narrowly rounded apex; humeri not quite so broadly rounded, though relatively less prominent; striæ fine but distinct, the punctures well separated but larger and more conspicuous than in any preceding species of this section, the sutural stria not modified basally; abdomen and metasternum nearly similar but not so conspicuously setulose; subbasal tibial tooth rather obtuse at tip. The description is drawn from the male as in *cavirostris*, but the external inferior tooth of the hind femora is rounded at apex in the latter and acute here. Length 8.0–8.3 mm.; width 5.35–5.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. Nine examples.....**punctirostris** n. sp.

Body almost as in *punctirostris* in form, coloration and lustre, but evidently narrower and a little smaller, and differing principally in having the similarly close punctures of the beak a little coarser, the strong and rather close-set punctures of the head not fine and sparse in a transverse area between the eyes as there, but continuing close-set medially as far as the feeble median impression at the base of the beak; prothorax smaller and narrower, with the lateral elevations almost obsolete or far less distinct, the converging sides from base to tubulation almost evenly arcuate; basal lobe more narrowly truncate and with fewer punctures; surface very even, the excessively minute punctulation barely visible and simple; elytral striæ finer and with much finer, subobsolete punctures, the outline nearly similar, the quadrate scutellum a little smaller; outer inferior prominence of the hind femora rounded, not acutely angulate as in *punctirostris*, the prominent tibial tooth nearly similar; abdomen nearly similar, the basal concave plaque densely punctate, smooth at base. Length 7.5 mm.; width 5.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. One male specimen.....**densirostris** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding in coloration and outline, the prothorax smaller and narrower than in *punctirostris*, obscure rufous; beak in the male two-thirds as long as the prothorax, stout, closely and moderately punctate, but it narrows apically in a peculiar manner; antennæ just behind the middle, the lateral channels beyond deep and conspicuous; punctures of the head becoming fine and sparse throughout between the eyes; prothorax slightly wider than long, the lower sides distinct from above, strongly convergent and evenly arcuate, the feeble prominences leaving the entire lower edge visible from above; base confusedly punctate, except at the middle of the lobe; surface alutaceous, the extremely minute sparse punctules placed upon feeble diffuse smoother elevations; scutellum flat, exactly quadrate, minutely punctulate; elytra evidently longer than wide, triangular, with feebly arcuate sides and narrowly rounded tip, a fourth wider than the prothorax, the humeri prominent but rounded; surface very highly polished, the striæ, excepting the sutural, excessively fine and obsolete, the punctures fine, feeble and remote; distal external inferior projection of the hind femora rather feeble and obtuse in the male, the tibial tooth broad and low; abdominal plaque evenly concave, strongly, closely punctate, smooth at base. Length 7.2–7.5 mm.; width 5.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. Two male specimens.....**verrucicollis** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the last but a little larger and stouter, with shorter elytra and more brightly rufous pronotum; beak (♂) almost similar but somewhat longer, also basally thicker; prothorax nearly similar but broader, more sharply trapezoidal when viewed postero-obliquely, the converging sides to the more pronounced tumidities straighter; surface similar but the microverrucations are smaller, higher, more sharply defined and sparser; basal lobe similar; scutellum smaller and nearly smooth, quadrate, slightly convex; elytra broader, not longer than wide, triangular, with arcuate sides,

rather acute apex and prominent humeri, differing from the preceding also very distinctly in the character of the striæ, these not being extremely fine and simple, but narrowly duplex, feeble, the punctures minute and remote; abdominal plaque concave, densely and moderately punctate; hind femoral outer inferior tooth distinct in the male, the tibial tooth broad and rather obtuse. Length 8.0 mm.; width 5.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One male example.....**trapezicollis** n. sp.

17—Form rhombic-ovoidal, the size notably large; upper surface piceous-black, smooth, feebly alutaceous; beak in the female rather cylindric, feebly, evenly arcuate, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, minutely and remotely punctulate, strongly so on the flattened sides basally; antennæ slightly behind the middle, the rostral grooves beyond short but deep; club distinctly shorter than the funicle; prothorax large, almost as wide as the elytra, fully a fourth wider than long, the strongly converging sides arcuate, less so basally; surface almost evenly convex; basal lobe broad, almost impunctate, the apex sinuato-truncate; scutellum quadrate, smooth, flat, feebly sinuate at apex; elytra slightly elongate, cuneiform, with narrowly rounded tip, feebly arcuate sides and broadly rounded, scarcely at all prominent humeri, only a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax; striæ extremely fine and feeble, having small but evident, very widely separated punctures, the sutural stria barely differing at all from the others, merely somewhat more visible; subbasal tooth of the hind tibiæ rather large, angulate; abdominal plaque strongly, not very densely punctate, smooth at base, more impressed medially toward apex. Length 11.0 mm.; width 6.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. A single female.....**amplicollis** n. sp.

Form much narrower, smaller in size, black, smooth and rather shining, the pronotum piceo-rufous; beak in the male two-thirds as long as the prothorax, rather thick, feebly arcuate, compressed and feebly tapering, strongly, closely sculptured laterally, finely and rather less closely on the upper surface, which slopes slightly downward beyond the antennæ, the latter at two-fifths, the lateral sulci beyond them coarse and deep, the under surface but feebly concave; prothorax as long as wide, the evenly converging sides broadly, distinctly and evenly arcuate to the tubulation; surface very evenly convex, the basal lobe transversely truncate, with a few moderate punctures; scutellum moderate, quadrate, feebly sinuato-truncate at tip; elytra cuneate, distinctly longer than wide, with narrowly rounded tip and broadly, evenly arcuate sides, the humeral prominences very broadly rounded and feebly marked, barely a fourth wider than the prothorax; striation and punctures as in the preceding; outer inferior tooth of the hind femora acutely triangular, the external tibial tooth low, rather distant from the base; abdominal plaque somewhat acutely concave, very densely punctate and conspicuously setulose, smooth at base. Length 8.8 mm.; width 5.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single male.....**sponsor** n. sp.

Form oblong-rhomboidal, strongly convex, smooth though strongly alutaceous, piceous-black above; beak in the female rather long, cylindric, about as long as the prothorax, evenly arcuate, finely, loosely punctate, more coarsely at the sides basally; antennæ at two-fifths, the club very nearly as long as the funicle; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, of peculiar outline, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate to apical third or fourth, there apically rounding to the tubulation; surface very evenly convex; basal lobe broad, feebly arcuate at apex, becoming sinuate medially, feebly impressed but subimpunctate; scutellum rather large, quadrate, somewhat wider than long, with rounded angles; elytra a fourth wider than the prothorax, slightly elongate, cuneiform, with rather obtusely rounded apex, and with the sides straight behind the large, rounded and somewhat prominent humeri; striæ

very fine and feeble, minutely, subobsoletely and remotely punctulate, the sutural not differing from the others; outer inferior tooth of the hind femora rather high but with somewhat blunt apex; abdominal plaque deeply impressed, with angulate section, strongly and very densely punctate and conspicuously setulose, the bottom being a narrow smoother gutter; base broadly smooth. Length 8.5 mm.; width 5.6 mm. Brazil (one specimen received from a European dealer and without further indication of locality). **convexicollis** n. sp.

18—Base of the pronotum rather deeply impressed at each side of the basal lobe.....19

Base not, or very feebly and obsoletely, impressed at each side of the lobe.....20

19—Body broadly oval, with the humeri broadly rounded though slightly prominent, black, the upper surface highly polished, piceous-black, the pronotum rufo-piceous; beak short, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, thick and straight, thinner and arcuate distally, compressed, closely punctate, more finely above; antennæ at the middle, the lateral sulci beyond broad and deep; club thick, oval, nearly as long as the funicle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides evenly, strongly arcuate and converging from base to tubulation; surface very evenly convex, highly polished and smooth; basal lobe narrowly rounded at tip, with a few minute punctules; scutellum small, smooth, flat and quadrate; elytra ovoidal, barely longer than wide, about a fourth wider than the prothorax; striæ very fine and subobsolete, minutely and remotely punctate, the sutural gradually rather coarse and deep basally; hind tibial tooth sharply angulate; feebly concave abdominal plaque finely, sparsely punctate. Length 5.0 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (a single female from a European dealer, labeled *cardinalis*, but not that species). **scutellinus** n. sp.

Body smaller and narrower, one of the smallest of the genus, deep black and very highly polished, the pronotum rather bright testaceous, except at apex; beak rather slender, arcuate, nearly four-fifths as long as the prothorax, evenly cylindric, shining and finely, sparsely punctate, the antennæ submedial, the club large, as long as the funicle; prothorax but little wider than long, the sides rather strongly converging, broadly, subevenly arcuate from base to tubulation; basal lobe nearly impunctate, narrowly truncate at tip; scutellum wider than long, subquadrate, flat and finely punctate; elytra ovoidal, not longer than wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax, the humeri broadly rounded though rather prominent, the converging sides thence subevenly arcuate to the narrowly obtuse apex; striæ very fine but distinct, especially behind, the sutural rather coarse; punctures excessively minute and subobsolete; basal abdominal plaque feebly concave, coarsely, loosely punctate; hind tibial tooth fine and very sharp, aciculate at the summit. Length 4.2 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. A single female.....**teretirostris** n. sp.

20—Front with a moderate perforate fovea at each side near the eye. Body very small and rhombic-oval, highly polished and smooth, very convex, deep black, the pronotum bright rufous except at tip; beak short and very thick, slightly arcuate and tapering, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, compressed, closely punctate, the punctures small, slightly larger at the sides; antennæ submedial, the lateral gutters beyond them broad; club as usual; prothorax barely wider than long, the strongly converging sides evenly and moderately arcuate from base to tubulation; basal lobe short, rather abrupt, the apex sinuate medially, no punctures visible except at tip of the lobe; scutellum truncate, with rounded angles, slightly wider than long, perfectly flat and smooth, the sides converging from near apex to the base; elytra somewhat distinctly longer than wide, cuneiform, with feebly arcuate sides,

moderately narrow rounded apex and somewhat narrowly rounded prominent humeri, between a fourth and fifth wider than the prothorax; striæ extremely fine and feeble, but with fine and distant though distinct punctures, the sutural stria coarser though shallow; abdominal plaque strongly, rather closely punctate, slightly concave; hind tibial tooth acute. Length 3.8 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single specimen, apparently female..... **planiscutis** n. sp.

Front without trace of fovea at each side.....21

21—Elytral striæ rather coarse and deep suturally, less coarse and feeble but somewhat closely and strongly punctate thence externally. Body rhombiform, highly polished, deep black, the pronotum bright rufous, black as usual at apex; beak moderately thick and compressed, shining, feebly arcuate, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, narrowed slightly at tip, strongly and closely punctate; antennæ submedial, as usual in structure; prothorax but little wider than long, the sides strongly converging and evenly arcuate from base to tubulation; surface evenly convex, with very minute remote punctulation; basal lobe broadly sinuate at apex, with a few distinct punctures there and thence along the base, which is feebly impressed near the lobe; scutellum nearly flat, slightly wider than long, truncate, feebly trapezoidal, with arcuate base; elytra not longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, ogival, with narrowly rounded apex, the humeri rounded but rather prominent; two lateral striæ coarse and deeply excavated; abdominal plaque subangularly impressed, finely and very sparsely punctate; mes-epimera coarsely, sparsely punctate; middle and hind tibiæ acutely, acicularly dentate near the base. Length 4.5 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. A single specimen—apparently female.

inæqualis n. sp.

Elytral striæ extremely fine, often subobsolete, the sutural stria always a little stronger and, in *geniculatus* and *adulans*, rather coarse; mes-epimera always minutely and remotely punctulate.....22

22—Body smaller and narrowly subrhombiform, shining, deep black, the pronotum rufous; beak closely, strongly punctate, more rugosely on the compressed sides, feebly arcuate, nearly three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ as usual; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides converging and very moderately arcuate, gradually more rounding anteriorly, the apical tubulation nearly three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe rather narrowly truncate, the distinct confused punctures extending also along the unimpressed base; scutellum quadrate, scarcely as wide as long, sinuato-truncate at apex; elytra evidently longer than wide, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax, cuneiform, with rounded apex, the oblique sides straight medially, the humeri rounded though notably prominent; striæ very fine but evident, finely, remotely punctate; abdominal plaque deeply concave, subangularly so behind, strongly and closely punctate, except at base; middle and hind tibiæ acutely dentate externally near base. Length 5.5 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single male example.

merus n. sp.

Body almost similar in form and size but with the beak more finely and closely, and the front between the eyes more finely and sparsely, punctate; the punctures of the basal thoracic lobe are not continuous as in *merus*, but are sharply interrupted at the middle and, at each side of the middle, the punctures form a short longitudinal line, which is not remotely suggested in *merus*; scutellum differing in being wider, slightly wider than long, more parallel and with truncate and not sinuate apex; punctures of the more nearly obsolete elytral striæ much more evident, very remote in the series. Length 5.7 mm.; width 3.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. A single male.

innocens n. sp.

Body notably broader, distinctly rhombiform and larger in size.....23

23—Thoracic punctules on minute wart-like prominences. Form rhombic; surface smooth, shining, deep black, the pronotum rufous; beak short, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, rather thick, very feebly arcuate, compressed, coarsely, densely sculptured, the punctures rather fine and close above; head sparsely punctate, with a minute fovea midway between the eyes; antennal club rather thin, almost as long as the funicle, very gradually and finely pointed at apex; prothorax but slightly wider than long, the converging sides but little more arcuate anteriorly; basal lobe narrowly rounded, with strong punctures, extending also along the base; scutellum quadrate, nearly smooth, convex; elytra not longer than wide, ogival, with rounded tip and prominent but broadly rounded humeri, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax; striæ extremely fine and subobsolete, the punctures fine and distant; abdominal plaque concave, acutely so behind, strongly, very densely punctate and setulose; hind tibial tooth broad, but with sharp apex. Length 6.4 mm.; width 4.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One male example.....**adulans** n. sp.

Thoracic punctules extremely minute as usual and perfectly simple, the surface smooth.....24

24—Form moderately narrow, rhombic, smooth, deep black, the pronotum rufous; beak (♂) longer and more finely punctate, compressed and feebly arcuate, rather more than two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the antennal club less narrow, more rapidly pointed, or (♀) still longer, fully three-fourths as long as the prothorax, somewhat more arcuate, a little less thick and more sparsely punctate, especially toward apex, the frontal fovea larger; prothorax nearly similar but with the sides relatively more arcuate anteriorly; basal lobe, punctures and the scutellum almost similar; elytra distinctly more elongate, more narrowly rounded at tip, cuneiform and with less arcuate sides, the humeri nearly similar, a fourth (♂) to fifth (♀) wider than the prothorax; striæ rather fine but much more distinct and impressed, and with the small distant punctures also very distinct; abdominal plaque more evenly concave, less setulose and less densely punctate, absolutely similar in the sexes as usual. Length 6.2–6.7 mm.; width 4.0–4.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. Seven specimens.....**luridicollis** n. sp.

Form stouter, the size a little larger, rhombic, smooth, shining, deep black, with more obscurely rufous pronotum; beak and antennæ (♂) nearly similar, the flattened sides of the former more coarsely, densely and confusedly punctate, or (♀) quite different, relatively not so long and but very little longer than in the male, though more arcuate and cylindric than in that sex, the sculpture scarcely less dense; prothorax larger, more nearly as long as wide, the sides more evenly arcuate from base to tubulation; basal lobe similarly punctate, but with the apex not rounded but narrowly sinuate; scutellum quadrate, feebly convex; elytra broader, but little longer than wide, otherwise nearly similar, the striæ and punctures also nearly similar, except that the sutural stria is relatively coarser; abdominal plaque concave, very densely punctate and setulose; hind tibial tooth more strongly elevated and acute. Length 6.8–7.0 mm.; width 4.65–4.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October and November. Three specimens.....**geniculatus** n. sp.

25—Form rhombic-oval, very convex, highly polished, black, bright testaceous on the inferior flanks and throughout above, excepting the black thoracic apex and scutellum; beak thick, feebly arcuate, compressed, not quite three-fourths as long as the prothorax, strongly, densely punctate at the sides, finely and sparsely above, the head strongly and closely punctate throughout and upon the latero-basal part of the beak; antennal club thick, oval, longer than the funicle; prothorax more than a fourth wider than long, the strongly

converging sides evenly arcuate from base to tubulation; basal lobe short, broadly and deeply sinuate, with confused punctures only along the sinus; scutellum large, nearly smooth, convex, parabolic in form, with arcuate base; elytra cuneiform, slightly elongate, with narrowly rounded apex and feebly arcuate sides, a fourth wider than the prothorax, the humeri prominent and not very broadly rounded; striæ extremely fine and feeble, though with the remote punctures very distinct though small, the sutural stria gradually coarse and deeply excavated basally; hind tibial tooth low and obtuse but sharp; abdominal plaque polished, with very sparse and moderate punctures in the broad concavity; flanks of the body beneath impunctate and with vitreous polish. Length 5.7 mm.; width 3.8 mm. Brazil (Tijuca). November. A single specimen—apparently male but without trace of outer inferior tooth on the hind femora.....**emarginatus** n. sp.

Form subrhombic but more obtuse behind, polished, black, the inferior flanks and the upper surface, excepting the elytral apex and thoracic tubulation, pale testaceous, the scutellum also testaceous; beak two-thirds as long as the prothorax, thick, very feebly arcuate, compressed, minutely, sparsely punctate above, strongly, closely and rugulosely so at the sides, the antennal club large, a third longer than the funicle; head strongly, rather closely punctate, the frontal fovea distinct; prothorax but slightly wider than long, the strongly converging sides broadly arcuate, a little more so anteriad; basal lobe with a single line of punctures on the edge of a large deep sinus; scutellum large, as wide as long, broadly and very obtusely parabolic, rounded at base and very strongly elevated and evenly convex, nearly smooth; elytra very obtusely parabolic, barely longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, with moderate prominent rounded humeri; striæ throughout nearly as in the preceding, the punctures rather less widely separated; outer inferior edge of the hind femora not at all dentate, the tibiæ arcuate distally; abdominal plaque deeply concave, shining, minutely and remotely punctulate. Length 6.75 mm.; width 4.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One example.....**tumidiscutis** n. sp.

26—Pronotum thrown up at the summit of the flanks into a pronounced node-like prominence, the dorsal line joining which is transverse and feebly bi-sinuate when viewed postero-obliquely. Rhombiform and highly polished; beak rather thick and feebly arcuate, not three-fourths as long as the prothorax, subcylindric, rugulosely punctate, minutely and loosely so distally; antennal club shorter than the funicle; prothorax but little wider than long, the strongly converging sides subevenly arcuate; basal lobe triangular, with a few punctures, the apex narrowly sinuate and punctate; lateral impressions deep; scutellum flat, quadrate, slightly transverse, finely, sparsely punctate; elytra rapidly parabolic, barely longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax; striæ obsolete, the sutural distinct basally; the rows of punctures are, however, well marked though fine; hind tibial tooth very small, abrupt and aciculate; legs very strongly punctate, the femora closely, the tibiæ densely and rugosely so. Length 4.6 mm.; width 3.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. A single female specimen....**bicuspidatus** n. sp.

Pronotum subconical, very evenly convex.....27

27—Elytral striæ obsolete, excepting the sutural, the surface throughout very smooth and highly polished.....28

Elytral striæ distinct, at least internally; surface always very polished and smooth; basal thoracic lobe always distinctly sinuate.....30

28—Scutellum flat, quadrate, perfectly smooth, not distinctly punctate. Body rather briefly rhomboidal; beak moderately thick, distinctly arcuate, nearly three-fourths as long as the prothorax, compressed, closely and rather strongly punctate at the sides, very minutely and sparsely on the upper surface,

except basally, where the fine sculpture is dense and strigilate and with a distinct medial carina; head strongly but very sparsely punctate; lateral grooves beyond the antennæ very deep, conspicuous; antennal club shorter than the funicle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides very strongly converging and distinctly and evenly arcuate from the base; basal lobe feebly, sparsely punctulate, obtusely rounded at tip, the lateral impressions small and feeble; elytra but slightly elongate, hardly a fourth wider than the prothorax, ogival, with narrowly obtuse apex, the humeri prominent and somewhat narrowly rounded; punctures of the fine subobsolete striæ very minute, remote and feeble; legs with the punctures strong but separated, the tooth of the hind tibiæ small, abrupt, broadly triangular; abdominal plaque feebly, subacutely impressed, moderately and sparsely punctate. Length 4.0 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. A single male specimen.....**subrhombicus** n. sp.

Scutellum flat, strongly, evenly and closely punctate.....29

29—Body in outline as in the preceding, but rather less abbreviated; beak not very thick, feebly and evenly arcuate, short, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, shining, subcylindric, the sides slightly flattened and loosely, moderately punctate, the upper surface and head even and extremely minutely, sparsely and almost invisibly punctulate; antennæ medial, the club distinctly shorter than the funicle, the grooves beyond the point of insertion rather short but deep; prothorax as in the preceding but only very slightly wider than long, the basal lobe similar though a little more obtuse, truncate; scutellum quadrate, slightly wider than long; elytra nearly as in the preceding but not quite so wide, a few of the discal striæ visible and elongate-subfoveiform at base—as usual throughout the genus; abdominal plaque nearly flat, strongly, sparsely punctate; outer tibial tooth large, triangular, very acute at tip. Length 4.2 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example. **inconspicuus** n. sp.

Body a little larger and more obtuse behind, rhombic-ovoidal; beak nearly similar but somewhat longer, less cylindric, the flattened sides more coarsely and densely punctato-rugose, differing very much on the upper surface, which is very densely, longitudinally and finely punctato-strigilate but not at all carinulate, becoming extremely minutely and sparsely punctulate distally; head very finely, sparsely punctate; antennal club distinctly shorter than the funicle; prothorax as in the preceding but still more nearly as long as wide, with still more obtuse and more punctate basal lobe; scutellum evenly quadrate; elytra oval, very much more broadly obtuse at apex and with still rather more arcuate sides and similar humeri, barely longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax; striæ similarly very fine and obsolescent though somewhat impressed, so that they are more evident by laterally oblique illumination, the punctures extremely minute; hind tibial tooth small, broadly triangular; femora finely, sparsely punctate, the tibiæ rather coarsely and loosely but irregularly so; abdominal plaque moderately and sparsely punctate, almost flat, the nearly flat concavity having two feeble subbasal convexities. Length 4.5 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Brazil (Tijuca). November. A single example.....**punctiscutis** n. sp.

30—Elytral striæ groove-like only toward the suture.....31

Elytral striæ deeply grooved everywhere, except on the flanks.....37

31—Antennal club relatively less stout, elongate-oval and fully as long as the funicle. Body subrhomboid-oval, polished throughout; beak three-fourths as long as the prothorax, rather thick, subcylindric, slightly flattened at the sides and very feebly arcuate, strongly but not very densely punctate laterad, minutely, sparsely punctate dorsally, the head sparsely punctate; prothorax but little wider than long, the converging sides evenly and rather strongly

arcuate to the tubulation; basal lobe with scattered punctures, the lateral impressions small but deep; scutellum subquadrate, well developed, nearly flat and even, distinctly wider than long and with the minute punctures rather numerous; elytra somewhat obtusely oval, not longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and less than one-half longer, the moderately prominent humeri evenly rounded; striæ very fine and minutely, remotely punctulate, the sutural and two marginal deep, the ninth, especially, broad and catenulate; abdominal plaque sparsely punctate, abruptly and deeply impressed at the middle toward apex; hind tibial tooth large, very aciculate at apex. Length 4.5 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen—apparently female...**aterrimus** n. sp.

Antennal club very stout, always at least obviously shorter than the funicle...32

32—Upper surface polished but with alutaceous pronotum.....33

Upper surface very highly polished throughout.....34

33—Body larger, rhomboidal; beak cylindric, very feebly arcuate, only three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the sides only feebly flattened basally and deeply and loosely, but not very coarsely, punctate, very finely and sparsely so anteriorly and throughout above; head sparsely punctate; prothorax a a fourth wider than long, the sides only moderately converging and broadly arcuate, rapidly more rounding anteriorly to the abrupt tubulation; surface with the minute and sparse punctulation unusually evident, the lobe broadly, deeply sinuate, and with some coarser punctures, the lateral impressions shallow; median line flat, but abruptly and narrowly impunctate; scutellum rather large, quadrate, somewhat wider than long, rounded at base, the punctulation minute and sparse; elytra slightly elongate, between a fourth and fifth wider than the prothorax, briefly cuneate, obtusely rounded at apex, the rounded humeri rather prominent; striæ very fine and subobsolete, but with the punctures unusually strong, the sutural deep, the second less so, the ninth very coarsely excavated, except near base, the tenth also rather coarse; sparse punctulation of the intervals rather evident; abdominal plaque somewhat strongly but sparsely punctate, nearly flat, transversely impressed at base and medially toward apex; tibial tooth large, with very aciculate apex. Length 5.8 mm.; width 4.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**anthrax** n. sp.

Body not so large; beak not two-thirds as long as the prothorax, not quite so cylindric, a little more flattened and rugosely punctate at the sides basally, the grooves beyond the antennæ deep and distinct; punctures above sparse and minute apically, rather strong and still sparser basally; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly converging, distinctly and subevenly arcuate from base to tubulation; surface nearly as in the preceding but with much more narrowly sinuate basal lobe; median line finely, very faintly subcarinulate; scutellum relatively still larger, somewhat transversely subquadrate, rounded at base and with distinct and numerous punctules; elytra not quite as long as wide, in outline and general relationship almost as in the preceding, but with the sides more arcuate; striation nearly similar, the ninth stria not quite so coarse, the distant punctures more minute and much less conspicuous; abdominal plaque nearly similar, but with the punctures still more minute and remote; hind tibiæ less broad, the tooth smaller; at the sides of the pronotum the punctures become rather strong and conspicuous, though sparse, in a way not noticeable in *anthrax*. Length 4.7 mm.; width 3.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada).....**curtipennis** n. sp.

34—Mes-epimera with coarse and conspicuous but rather sparse punctures...35

Mes-epimera with the punctures moderate in size and very sparse though distinct.....36

35—Lateral pronotal edges without much more obvious punctures; beak much

larger than in any of the preceding of this section, almost as long as the prothorax, subcylindric, rather thick, only feebly arcuate, very finely, sparsely punctate, more strongly at the sides basally, having, at each side of the upper surface for a short distance beyond the middle, a feeble disconnected longitudinal groove; head sparsely punctate; prothorax but little wider than long, the converging sides very moderately arcuate, a little more so near the tubulation; basal lobe with a few coarse punctures, the sinus narrow and deep; scutellum subquadrate, very feebly convex, a little wider than long and with rounded base, not however exactly fitting the adjacent sinus, which is narrower; elytra regularly ovoidal, not longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, the prominent humeri rounded; sides broadly arcuate; striæ extremely fine, with very small and remote punctures, the three toward the suture coarser, gradually deeper, the two lateral very coarse, especially the exarate ninth; abdominal plaque nearly flat, very finely, remotely punctate; tibiæ as usual. Length 5.5 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Colombia. One specimen..... **morio** n. sp.

Lateral pronotal edges with stronger and distinct punctures in a narrow area as in *curtipennis;* beak rather thick, very feebly arcuate, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, flattened and somewhat strongly, closely punctured at the sides basally, elsewhere minutely and sparsely so; head strongly but not densely punctate; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the converging sides very feebly arcuate, gradually very little more so anteriorly; basal lobe with a few coarser punctures, the sinus rather shallow; scutellum very feebly trapezoidal, arcuate at base, moderate in size; elytra scarcely a fifth wider than the prothorax, slightly longer than wide, ogival, with rounded apex, the prominent humeri not very broadly rounded; striæ as in the preceding, except that the discal ones are not so fine and are impressed, the remote punctures distinct; abdominal plaque nearly flat, smooth at base, finely, sparsely punctate thence to the apex, except that at the base of the punctured part—along the distal margin of the smooth base—there is a single line of notably coarse punctures; tibiæ as usual. Length 4.4 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). September. One example.

ebeninus n. sp.

36—Body rhombic-oval in outline; beak (♀) subcylindric and nearly as in the preceding, or (♂) much shorter, barely three-fifths as long as the prothorax, thicker, more tapering, more feebly arcuate, compressed and coarsely, densely sculptured at the sides, the grooves before the antennæ much larger and more conspicuous; prothorax evidently wider than long, the converging sides feebly arcuate, a little more so anteriorly; basal lobe with some coarse punctures, the lateral impressions distinct; extreme pronotal sides with the minute punctulation somewhat stronger than medially; scutellum subquadrate, minutely punctulate; elytra not quite as long as wide, parabolic, the humeral prominences rounded as usual; striæ extremely fine and minutely punctate, the sutural deep, the second rather fine and shallower, the third nearly like the discal, the ninth not so coarsely exarate as in the few preceding species; abdominal plaque flat, the sparsely punctate surface bordered anteriorly by a transverse line of coarser punctures; tibial tooth low but with the apex finely acute and oblique. Length 4.7–5.5 mm.; width 3.65–4.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October and November. Six specimens.

uniseriatus n. sp.

Body smaller and more narrowly rhombic-oval; beak in the female shorter, only about three-fifths as long as the prothorax, subcylindric, only very slightly arcuate, minutely and sparsely punctate and shining, more strongly punctate at the sides basally, the furrows beyond the antennæ fine; prothorax but litte wider than long, the strongly converging sides evenly and distinctly arcuatel;

punctulation not more noticeable at the sides; sinuate basal lobe with a few coarse punctures; scutellum quadrate, a little wider than long, minutely and sparsely punctulate; elytra very slightly elongate, parabolic, with very feebly arcuate sides and rapidly rounding apex, the humeri as in the preceding, a fourth wider than the prothorax; striation and minute punctures nearly as in the preceding; tibial tooth rather high and acute. Length 3.8 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. One specimen. **frugalis** n. sp.

37—Form rhombic, very convex and polished throughout; beak (♂) three-fifths as long as the prothorax, rather thick, feebly arcuate, compressed, strongly, densely punctate, a little less so above, the grooves beyond the antennæ wide, deep and conspicuous, or (♀) three-fourths as long as the prothorax, more cylindric, almost as strongly sculptured and with the grooves nearly similar, but not extending quite so close to the tip; antennal club thick, oval, pointed, not quite as long as the funicle; prothorax a fifth or sixth wider than long, the converging sides subevenly arcuate; basal lobe sparsely punctate, rather widely and deeply sinuate, feebly and angularly impressed, the lateral impressions distinct; scutellum large, as wide as long, rather rounded, arcuate at base, coarsely punctate and rugose and nearly flat (♀), or smoother, with the median part abruptly and strongly elevated (♂); elytra barely as long as wide, fully a fifth wider than the prothorax, ogival, with narrowly obtuse apex and rather prominent rounded humeri; grooves not very coarse but deep, abrupt and impunctate, becoming fine, feeble and remotely punctulate striæ on the flanks, the ninth stria not so coarsely exarate as in the preceding group and the tenth very moderate, impunctate; abdominal plaque broadly and acutely impressed, sparsely but strongly punctate; hind tibial tooth sharp. Length 4.5–4.8 mm.; width 3.3–3.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Three specimens..... **nigritus** n. sp.

Form and general characters very nearly similar but somewhat narrower, the beak (♀) nearly similar, the antennal club still thicker, more obtuse at apex; prothorax almost similar, the basal lobe unimpressed; scutellum large, subquadrate, slightly wider than long, rounded at base, its surface nearly flat, even and very finely, rather closely punctulate; elytra almost similar; basal abdominal plaque also differing greatly, strongly, rather closely punctate, deeply, transversely impressed and smooth at base, the rest of its surface transversely tumid, with a small smooth semicircular impression in the middle of its posterior slope; hind tibial tooth high, with finely aciculate apex. Length 4.3 mm.; width 3.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). A single female, with no further attached data..... **basalis** n. sp.

38—Body obtusely and broadly subrhombic-oval, deep black, polished throughout, the pronotum rufous; beak rather stout and thick, feebly tapering, slightly arcuate, compressed at the sides and not quite two-thirds as long as the prothorax; sides strongly but loosely, evenly punctate basally, finely and densely so anteriorly and on the upper surface, the anterior lateral channels long, broad, moderately deep; antennal club very distinctly shorter than the funicle, which is piceous as usual; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly arcuate and parallel basally, gradually more rounding and very converging anteriorly; surface polished, the infinitesimal punctules very sparse and indistinct, the basal lobe with transverse impression, truncate, closely punctate, the lateral impressions wholly obsolete; scutellum parallel, wider than long, deeply and broadly sinuate at apex and finely, closely punctate; elytra barely longer than wide and scarcely a fifth wider than the prothorax, ogival, with narrowly rounded apex and large prominent rounded humeri; surface of each very tumid externally near apex, giving an obtuse posterior aspect on vertical view; broad grooves finely punctate along the

bottom, the ninth and tenth rather close and very coarse, more separated in basal third; abdominal plaque broadly and evenly concave, strongly and closely punctate; hind tibiæ densely gilvo-ciliate within distally in the male, the external tooth very broad, low and rather obtuse. Length 9.4 mm.; width 6.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single male.

caviventris n. sp.

Body somewhat as in the preceding but much smaller and narrower, and with the black polished elytra rufescent toward the humeri, the pronotum rufous; beak nearly similar throughout but somewhat shorter, the antennal club longer, relatively more slender and almost as long as the funicle; prothorax smaller, barely a fifth wider than long, the sides more arcuate and more converging from the base, but becoming similarly more rounded anteriorly; basal lobe similar; scutellum smaller, wider than long and similarly punctate, but more convex, the deeply sinuate apex defined by the oblique and pointed divaricate apical angles in a manner quite different from that of *caviventris;* elytra similar but narrower and with the subapical prominences less conspicuous, the coarse ninth and tenth striæ posteriad still more approximate; evenly concave basal abdominal plaque with equally coarse but more separated punctures; hind tibiæ similarly ciliate within but only near the apex, the external tooth a little higher and sharper. Length 7.8 mm.; width 5.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). One male example.....**sinuatiscutis** n. sp.

Body slightly more abbreviated than in the two preceding, shining, deep black, the elytra toward the sides and the pronotum very obscure rufous; beak similar in size, thickness and feeble taper, but rather more cylindric in the male, the less flattened sides coarsely, confluently punctate; anteriorly and above there are small close punctures, less dense behind than before the middle as in the preceding; head sparsely punctate; antennal club subequal to the funicle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides from base to tubulation more convergent and more evenly arcuate than in either of the preceding; basal lobe similar but less strongly punctate; scutellum scarcely as wide as long, the surface nearly smooth, the sides and apex somewhat sinuate; elytra not longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, more obtuse and parabolic, the subapical elevations prominent though similarly obtuse; humeri moderately prominent; lateral grooves becoming much shallower, excepting the deeply exarate ninth and tenth; evenly concave abdominal plaque with the coarse punctures close posteriorly, sparse basally; metasternum with a large and deep, smooth impression; hind tibiæ in the male with a small cluster of longer yellow hairs within near the apex, the external tooth small. Length 8.6 mm.; width 6.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One male specimen.....**striatus** n. sp.

Angulicollis Boh., seems to be a species allied to *truncaticollis*, but I am unable to identify it satisfactorily with the material at hand. The prothorax in this, as well as *umbonaticollis, distinguendus* and several others of that section, is more or less trapezoidal in form when viewed postero-obliquely. The small feeble verruciform elevations carrying the extremely minute punctules in such forms as *verrucicollis* and *trapezicollis*, are a peculiar feature, the constancy of which may or may not be pronounced. The male is generally distinguishable from the female in this genus by the slightly shorter and less arcuate, more tapering, more compressed and more sculptured beak, and, in addition to this, in one large section containing such species as *umbonaticollis* and *porcinus*, the

hind femora in this sex are dentate externally beneath beyond the middle; in many sections, however, such as the small black polished forms of section 26, as well as the deeply exarate *caviventris* section, this feature becomes completely obsolete. In a manner strangely different from the Barini and most Centrinini, basal abdominal characters as a source of sex discrimination are unknown, the abdomen, though greatly modified at base, is altogether similar in the sexes, so far as I can determine.

Eulophodes n. gen.

The only species of this genus known to me at present is the following:

Eulophodes tumifer n. sp.—Broadly and strongly rhombic in form, very smooth, polished and obscure subæneous in color, the legs deep black; surface completely glabrous; beak in the type not four-fifths as long as the prothorax, thick, subcompressed, distinctly and closely punctate throughout, more finely above, feebly strigose at base toward the eyes; antennæ a little behind the middle; head with rather small but deep discrete punctuation; prothorax about as long as wide, the converging sides straight, broadly rounding anteriorly to the apical sinuses, the truncate apex two-fifths as wide as the base; surface polished and impunctate; basal lobe prominent and strongly rounded; median line at base abruptly elevated and compressed, the elevation by lateral view only three-fourths as high as the thickness of the beak, with its summit irregular, rapidly sloping posteriorly, not in the least spiniform; elytra slightly longer than wide and triangular, with arcuate sides and obtusely rounded apex, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the rounded humeri very prominent; striæ very fine, feeble and subobsolete, but with the small remote punctures distinct; intervals polished and wholly impunctate; basal abdominal segment in the type subprominently convex and finely, sparsely punctate, moderately impressed medially at base. Length 6.8 mm.; width 4.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). One specimen, of undetermined sex.

This species differs from *monoceros* Boh., in the more punctate beak, longer prothorax, with much smaller, feebler and wholly nonspiniform basal elevation, obscure æneous and not dark cyaneous polished lustre of the body and smoother strial interspaces. The tarsal claws are rather small, feebly arcuate, parallel and are closely contiguous, and perhaps to some extent, connate, at base.

Idiopsida n. gen.

The few known species of this genus so closely resemble *Diorymerus* to external view, that they are probably always mingled with the latter in collections, but, although habitally so similar, the radically different mandibles, antennal club, abdominal base, femora and tibiæ, will serve to identify them whenever any one of these characters happens to be observed. There are in my collection five species as follows:

Body larger in size, subrhombic-oval in form.....2
Body notably smaller, rather more definitely rhomboidal.....3

2—Color black, the pronotum obscure rufous, shining; beak very thick, cylindric, feebly arcuate, nearly four-fifths as long as the prothorax, coarsely, confluently punctate, strongly but less densely so above; antennæ submedial, the club scarcely longer than the three preceding joints combined, finely, very sparsely punctate, more strongly and less sparsely toward base; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming parallel basally, the apical tubulation nearly three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface evenly convex, smooth; basal lobe obtusely rounded and moderately punctate, the edge with some short pale setæ; lateral impressions small but evident; scutellum smooth and parallel, truncate and strongly transverse; elytra barely longer than wide, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax, oval, with moderately prominent rounded humeri; striæ very fine and feeble, with distant fine punctures, the sutural entirely sulciform, two and three less coarsely so and only toward apex, the ninth and tenth deeply and coarsely sulcate; abdomen feebly, longitudinally impressed and sparsely punctate and setulose medially at base; flanks of the under surface minutely, sparsely punctate. Length 7.2–7.3 mm.; width 4.75–4.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). December. Two specimens.....**plenicollis** n. sp.

Color and lustre similar, the form more abbreviated and more oblong-oval; beak perfectly cylindric, feebly arcuate, very coarsely, rather irregularly punctured, less coarsely and more sparsely so above, as long as the prothorax (♀), or scarcely three-fourths as long (♂), though otherwise similar, the antennal club barely as long as the three preceding joints; prothorax shorter, fully a third wider than long, otherwise nearly similar, the obtuse punctate basal lobe impressed medially toward apex; lateral impressions very diffuse and feeble; scutellum similar but less abbreviated, smooth; elytra barely as long as wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax, broadly and obtusely oval, with a feeble subapical convexity as in the preceding, the humeri moderately prominent; striation nearly as in the preceding; abdominal base still more feebly impressed, having small sparse punctures and short glistening setæ. Length 6.3–6.9 mm.; width 4.35–5.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October and November. Seven specimens.....**brevior** n. sp.

3—Body obtusely rhombic-oval, feebly alutaceous, black, the elytra obscure, the pronotum bright, rufous, the latter feebly alutaceous; beak less thick, distinctly arcuate, cylindric and about as long as the prothorax, coarsely punctured, more closely at the sides; prothorax between a third and fourth wider than long, formed as in the two preceding; basal lobe obtusely rounded, with rather numerous punctures, fine apical setæ and feeble apical impression, the lateral impressions at the basal edge feeble; scutellum smooth, transverse; elytra scarcely as long as wide, obtusely oval, with the rounded humeral projections rather prominent, the edge behind them feebly sinuate, between a fourth and fifth wider than the prothorax; striæ fine but distinct, rather distantly and finely but very distinctly punctate, the sutural, the second apically and basally and the ninth and tenth grooved, the two latter more coarsely, the tenth not attaining the base; punctures of the feebly impressed base of the abdomen rather strong but sparse, the setæ distinct. Length 5.3 mm.; width 3.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**rufopicea** n. sp.

Body nearly similar but somewhat more elongate; elytra deep black and polished, the pronotum bright rufous; beak almost similar but a little shorter and thicker, the sex of the type apparently female as in the preceding; prothorax slightly less abbreviated, the tubulation and head broader than in *rufopicea*, barely a fourth wider than long, the rounded sides less rapidly becoming

subparallel posteriorly, the surface with the sparse infinitesimal punctules becoming gradually stronger medio-basally, the lobe and lateral impressions almost similar; scutellum transversely quadrate, feebly convex, perfectly smooth and polished; elytra nearly similar in form and striation, but more narrowly rounded at apex; abdomen somewhat more closely punctured throughout, the basal segment almost similar. Length 5.8 mm.; width 3.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One example.....**integra** n. sp.

Body subsimilar but narrower than in either of the preceding, the elytra deep black, polished, with a very feeble small oblique rufescent streak at each side of the scutellum; pronotum bright red, feebly alutaceous, the tubulation and head as in *rufopicea*, much narrower than in *integra:* beak in the female as in the former; prothorax somewhat smaller, a little more than a fourth wider than long, the sides nearly as in the preceding, more regularly converging and arcuate than in *rufopicea*, though notably more converging anteriorly than from base to about the middle; basal lobe in punctuation and fine apical setæ, as well as feeble lateral impressions, nearly as in the latter; scutellum similar; elytra nearly similar in striation but longer, a little longer than wide and more narrowly rounded at tip; abdomen almost similar. Length 5.6 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**striatella** n. sp.

These forms are from the same region and bear a striking interresemblance, but appear to be different taxonomically. The second specimen of *plenicollis* has the scutellum a little smaller than in the type and feebly, lunately impressed along the hind margin, in a way not suggested in the type, but all the other features are so similar that this may prove to be a simple abnormality.

Crepantis n. gen.

The very small species forming the type of this genus differs greatly in general habitus from any other considered thus far, though resembling somewhat a few of the small forms of *Hiotus;* the tarsal claws, however, are not free as in the latter genus but are straight and connate at base, as in all the preceding genera. The body is narrower and much more evenly oval in outline, and the short stout beak is separated from the head by a deep transverse sulcus. The second species here added agrees in all features, except the distally tapering beak, wholly polished prothorax and unarmed tibiæ. The two species, of which the first is the type, may be described as follows:

Body evenly oval, glabrous, not quite so strongly convex as in *Diorymerus*, pale testaceous in color throughout, the legs but little darker, the head and beak black, the pronotal tubulation short, not darker in color; beak thick, feebly arcuate, as long as the prothorax, compressed, subopaque and strongly punctured at the sides, finely and more sparsely above; antennal club large, thick, oval and as long as the funicle; prothorax short, two-fifths wider than long, the sides converging and subevenly arcuate from base to tubulation; surface with deep and sparse punctures, less coarse medially than at the sides, the apex smoother; basal lobe small and feeble, narrowly rounded at tip; scutel-

lum very small, narrow, canaliculate from base to apex; elytra distinctly longer than wide, about twice as long as the prothorax and a fifth or sixth wider, evenly oval, the humeri but slightly swollen and not laterally prominent; striæ rather coarse, deep and sulciform throughout, finely punctate along the bottom; intervals flat, with single loose series of punctures, so infinitesimal as to be discovered with difficulty; under surface, except the nearly smooth abdomen, coarsely and closely punctate throughout, the legs short, closely punctate, the tarsi loosely received within the outer sulcus of the tibiæ; first abdominal suture extremely fine, the other three coarse, finer and reflexed at the sides. Length 2.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**angustipes** n. sp.

Body ovoidal; surface deep black, highly polished, the beak rufous distally, as long as the head and prothorax, stout and arcuate basally, straighter, narrower and smoother in about distal half, separated from the head by a distinct impression; punctures very minute and sparse, stronger at the sides basally; antennæ at two-fifths, the basal funicular joint long and thick, the club nearly as in the preceding species, large, though shorter than the funicle, oval, densely pubescent, with distinct sutures, the four segments equal in length among themselves; prothorax very highly polished and completely impunctate throughout above and beneath, a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually more rounding and converging anteriorly to the tubulation, which is fully half as wide as the base, the basal lobe moderate, narrowly truncate, smooth, unimpressed; scutellum small, quadrate, smooth, feebly concave; elytra fully a fourth longer than wide, barely a fifth wider than the prothorax, very evenly and narrowly parabolic, without subapical convexities, the humeri broadly rounded, not prominent; grooves coarse, deep and very abrupt, impunctate, the intervals flat and smooth; abdomen even, rather strongly but not very closely punctate throughout; tibiæ slender, rounded externally toward base, not at all dentate; tarsi rather slender, the claws straight, well developed, connate at base. Length 2.25 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.
subovalis n. sp.

There is no way to determine the sex of these unique types, but it is probably male in *angustipes* and female in *subovalis*. In the former the tibiæ externally at base are oblique and sharply, rather prominently angulate; *subovalis* has very much the external facies of the genus *Prodinus*.

Matrilia n. gen.

Another very isolated small species here begins a series of Diorymerid genera differing from those thus far considered in having the tarsal claws slender, arcuate and free; they are well developed in the present genus, but become very small in some others. The anterior coxæ are separated by a third to nearly half their width, closer in the male, and the excavation before them is well defined but only moderately deep. The body is very small, convex, glabrous and pallid, the abdomen apparently simple at base, the tibiæ straight, oblique and externally subdentate at base, and the third tarsal joint is well dilated. The scutellum is peculiar, very small, rather narrower than long, canaliculate, with flaring cuspidiform apical angles and, at the middle of each side, having an

elongate-oval fovea. The most remarkable feature of the genus resides, however, in the rostrum, which differs very much in the sexes; in the male it is rather thick, feebly arcuate, slightly compressed, not modified distally and strongly sculptured, but in the female it is almost similarly stout and sculptured basally behind the antennæ, but thence to the apex becomes strongly flattened and smooth, equally wide dorsally but very slender in profile; the antennæ are well behind the middle in the male but rather behind basal third in the female, moderate in length, with small, subglobular and rather shining club in both sexes, having the sutures distinct; the basal joint of the funicle is as long as the next two or three. The mandibles, also, are very peculiar, being subquadrate, coming together on a short straight line, the inner part of their apices slightly prolonged. The type may be described as follows:

Matrilia diversirostris n. sp.—Form suboval, pale testaceous throughout, the legs piceous-black; beak (♀) not quite as long as the prothorax, rather strongly, evenly arcuate, or (♂) about three-fourths as long, thicker and less arcuate; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides rather feebly converging and scarcely arcuate, rapidly rounding anteriorly to the pronounced tubulation, which is not quite half as wide as the base; surface even, having only the sparse infinitesimal punctules of most of the *Diorymeri;* basal lobe moderate, rounded, feebly punctulate; scutellum as described above; elytra elongate-parabolic, a fourth wider and two-thirds longer than the prothorax, the subapical elevations pronounced, giving an obtuse posterior aspect when viewed antero-obliquely; humeri moderate, though rather prominently rounded; striæ somewhat coarse, deep and grooved throughout; intervals flat, smooth; under surface moderately and not densely punctate, the abdomen sparsely and finely, the mes-epimera coarsely and closely, but not deeply. Length 2.2–2.35 mm.; width 1.2–1.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. Two specimens.

While undoubtedly one of the Diorymerini, this species is altogether exceptional in rostral and mandibular characters.

Prodinus n. gen.

In this genus, as represented by the typical species, the anterior coxæ are separated by about two-thirds of their width, the channel before them differing from anything observable in the preceding genera, in being shallow, concave, not abruptly limited at the sides and far narrower than the beak; the mandibles are rather long, overlap moderately when closed, with an acutely ogival combined outline, and are strongly bifid at apex, being of the usual type in this tribe. The antennæ are medial, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, and the club small, oval and pointed, about half as long as the funicle. The body is oval, with strongly tubulate prothorax, rather small scutellum and grooved elytra, and the first abdominal segment is swollen somewhat as in *Hiotus*. The tibiæ are acutely toothed externally at base, the third tarsal joint well

dilated and the claws not very small. In surveying the nine species which I have assigned to the genus, there are of course some modifications of these characters, which will be noted; the mandibles in *obtusus*, for instance, are smaller, more decussate and with obtuse outline when closed, and the abdomen is flat at base. The beak is usually rather short, evidently arcuate and sometimes moderately thick; the body is generally wholly glabrous, but in *setulosus* has sparse erect pale setæ throughout.

The species may be described as follows:

Upper surface glabrous....2
Upper surface sparsely setulose....9
2—Elytral grooves coarse and deep; beak thick....3
Elytral grooves narrower....8
3—Elytral grooves impunctate or virtually so....4
Elytral grooves conspicuously punctate along the bottom....7
4—Body subquadrate-oval, the prothorax broader, the elytra abruptly obtuse behind when viewed antero-obliquely, the subapical prominences distinct...5
Body more oval or subrhombiform, the prothorax relatively not so wide, the elytra behind not so abruptly subtruncate on the disk....6
5—Form oblong-suboval, highly polished, black, the legs piceous; pronotum and head obscure piceo-rufous; beak moderately stout and strongly arcuate, straighter and slightly less stout distally, about as long as the prothorax, strongly and closely sculptured at the sides, finely, sparsely punctulate above; prothorax more than a fourth wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and very feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding in apical third to the abrupt tubulation, which is three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface impunctate, abruptly having some distinct punctures only along the lateral edges; basal lobe small, narrowly truncate, smooth, the lateral impressions very diffuse and feeble; scutellum quadrate, nearly flat, smooth; elytra a sixth longer than wide, between a fifth and sixth wider than the prothorax, the lower edge ogival, with narrowly blunt tip, the sides at some distance from the base very feebly and obtusely prominent; grooves coarse, very deep and abrupt, the intervals flat, smooth; entire under surface with small but distinct sparse punctures, the mes-epimera coarsely, very densely punctate, with narrow smooth edges; legs densely punctured. Length 2.5 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Two specimens...**abruptus** n. sp.
Form and polished lustre nearly similar, the pronotum and head more blackish piceous, the legs black and decidedly longer; beak thicker and shorter, four-fifths as long as the prothorax, strongly arcuate, strongly and closely punctate, finely, sparsely so above; antennæ blackish and not rufous, more medial; transverse impression at base of beak similar, distinct but not sulciform; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the sides from the base a little more converging, feebly arcuate, less rapidly rounding anteriorly to the tubulation; surface similarly very smooth, but with a somewhat wider area of deep separated punctures at each side; basal lobe similar; scutellum much smaller, rather minute, more deeply impressed along the middle, but subquadrate; elytra only slightly longer than wide, more obtusely ogival, not a fifth wider than the prothorax, the subapical prominences, humeri, grooves and intervals nearly similar; metasternum equally sparsely but more coarsely, the mes-epimera coarsely but more loosely, punctate; legs less densely so, the tibiæ longer, more slender and with much feebler external angulation near the base. Length 2.35 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One example....**subquadratus** n. sp.

Form nearly as in *abruptus* but smaller and somewhat narrower, deep polished black, the prothorax deep rufo-piceous; beak rather thick, arcuate, not quite as long as the prothorax, strongly, closely sculptured at the sides, separated from the head by a very shallow and undefined impression; prothorax less distinctly wider than long, narrower, the sides a little more converging and barely arcuate, more gradually arcuate and converging well beyond the middle to the tubulation, which is fully half as wide as the base and relatively wider than in *abruptus;* basal lobe small, truncate, nearly smooth, the lateral impressions feeble; scutellum very small, quadrate, flat, smaller and not so smooth as in *abruptus;* elytra a little longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax, ogival, with narrowly rounded apex, the subapical prominences giving a subtruncate appearance to the disk when viewed antero-obliquely; humeri slightly prominent but rounded; grooves coarse, abrupt, very deep and smooth, the intervals flat and smooth; under surface nearly as in the preceding, the hind tibiæ moderately but sharply dentate externally at base. Length 1.9 mm.; width 1.18 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One example.....**histricus** n. sp.

6—Body distinctly subrhombic, but with the subapical elevation of the elytra producing an arcuato-truncate effect when viewed antero-obliquely, highly polished and black throughout; beak feebly arcuate, moderately thick, distinctly punctate laterally, very minutely and sparsely above, the front with a median fovea but without transverse impression, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, which is but just visibly wider than long, the sides obviously converging from the base, though not strongly, and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding anteriorly to the tubulation; surface very smooth, with some sparse confused punctures at the lateral edges, the basal lobe small, minutely, sparsely punctulate, narrowly truncate, without trace of lateral impressions; scutellum very small, quadrate, but not as wide as long, canaliculate; elytra distinctly longer than wide, between a fourth and fifth wider than the prothorax, evenly ogival at the true edge, obtuse at apex, the humeri somewhat prominent, though broadly rounded; grooves not quite so coarse as in *subquadratus* but similarly very deep and abrupt and with smooth flat intervals; under surface coarsely, rather closely, subevenly punctate, finely and very sparsely on the propleura; legs rather short, coarsely and loosely sculptured, the hind tibiæ strongly and acutely dentate externally near the base. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**subsulcatus** n. sp.

Body larger, much stouter and oval, polished and black, the pronotum with very faint piceous tinge; beak short, thick, feebly arcuate, compressed and feebly tapering, only two-thirds as long as the prothorax, coarsely, densely punctured at the sides, finely, closely and substrigosely so above, without trace of fovea or transverse impression at base, the surfaces perfectly continuous; prothorax but slightly wider than long, the sides distinctly converging from the base, very feebly arcuate, rapidly very strongly converging anteriorly to the tubulation, smooth, the coarser sparse punctures on the upper part of the flanks distinct; basal lobe small, nearly smooth, not laterally impressed, feebly truncatulate; scutellum small, quadrate, longitudinally concave; elytra barely visibly longer than wide and not a fifth wider than the prothorax, obtusely oval, subapical elevation feeble, the humeri but slightly prominent, large and rounded; grooves rather coarse, very deep and abrupt, somewhat punctulate laterally, the intervals smooth and flat; abdomen with the two basal segments not modified but coarsely, closely and equally punctate, the suture deep and distinct; hind femora loosely punctate, rather stout, the tibiæ relatively very slender, with the outer tooth near the base extremely minute and tuberculiform. Length 3.35 mm.; width 2.18 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.....**obtusus** n. sp.

7—Form broadly oval, smooth but rather dull, dark red-brown in color throughout, the head and beak blacker; beak moderately thick, very feebly arcuate, short, only three-fourths as long as the prothorax, feebly tapering and compressed, the sides coarsely, densely sculptured, finely and very densely strigato-punctate above, the transverse basal impression feeble, the frontal fovea deep and conspicuous; antennæ medial, of the same structure as in all the preceding; prothorax very large and subequal in width to the elytra, not quite a fourth wider than long; sides slightly converging and nearly straight, gradually strongly rounding beyond the middle to the strong tubulation; surface with the extremely minute punctulation gradually stronger toward the sides; basal lobe throughout with rather strong and close punctures, subtruncate at tip, the lateral impressions obsolete; scutellum very small, quadrate, feebly impressed along the middle; elytra parabolic, scarcely longer than wide, across the moderate, rounded and slightly prominent humeri only a sixth or seventh wider than the prothorax, the subapical prominences obtuse and feeble; grooves very coarse, deep, abrupt, punctate at bottom, the intervals flat, minutely and remotely punctulate; abdomen at base finely, sparsely punctate, at least on the second segment; legs strongly, closely punctate; outer basal tooth of the hind tibiæ narrow, very acute and aciculate. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One specimen.....**discolor** n. sp.

8—Body obtusely oval, smooth, deep polished black throughout; beak only moderately thick, very evenly and distinctly arcuate, almost as long as the head and prothorax, slightly compressed, strongly, closely punctate, finely and sparsely above, separated from the head by a moderate impression; prothorax only a fifth wider than long, the sides distinctly converging and nearly straight, gradually broadly rounding beyond the middle to the not very abrupt, short tubulation, which, as usual, is much less than half as wide as the base; surface very smooth but, at each side except toward apex, there is a cluster of rather coarse separated punctures; basal lobe moderate, nearly smooth, but with distinct lateral impressions of the thoracic base; scutellum very small, quadrate, feebly canaliculate; elytra broadly parabolic, slightly elongate, only very slightly wider than the prothorax, the subapical swelling obvious, the discal outline behind subtruncate when viewed anteroobliquely; humeral swellings very slight, broadly rounded; grooves narrow but deep and abrupt, becoming obsolete on the flanks except apically, the ninth and tenth grooves deep; propleura impunctate, the rest of the under surface rather strongly punctate, especially the mes-epimera; hind tibiæ sharply angulate externally at base. Length 2.75 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**scuticulatus** n. sp.

Body more oblong-oval, highly polished and piceous-rufous in color throughout; beak rather thick and strongly, evenly arcuate, making a distinct angle with the head above, about as long as the prothorax, shining, subcylindric, finely, sparsely punctate, the antennæ medial, of the usual structure; prothorax much shorter, two-fifths wider than long, the sides almost parallel, feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and strongly convergent beyond the middle, the well-marked tubulation half as wide as the base, smooth and completely impunctate throughout, the basal lobe moderate and rounded, the lateral impressions subobsolete; scutellum very small, subquadrate, flat, narrower than long; elytra large, very obtusely oval, a fourth longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, obtusely rounded at apex, the posterior elevations evident but not producing a truncation of the surface to oblique view; humeri not prominent, broadly rounded; grooves not coarse but very deep and extremely abrupt, impunctate, 7 and 8 extremely fine and subobsolete; intervals flat and very smooth;

propleura smooth but punctate along the base; abdomen sparsely punctate; tibiæ slender, rounded externally at base, without trace of angulation. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.
vernix n. sp.

9—Outline subevenly oval, shining, deep black in color, the prothorax above and beneath bright rufous; beak rather thick, moderately arcuate, compressed and strongly, densely sculptured, less coarsely but in great part strigosely above, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ medial; head minutely, remotely punctate, piceous in color; prothorax about a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, rapidly rounding in about apical third to the strong tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base; surface throughout with distinct sparse punctures, bearing short erect yellowish setæ; basal lobe moderate, rounded, unimpressed; scutellum very small, oblong, deeply canalate except at base; elytra regularly and obtusely parabolic, a fifth longer than wide and a fifth wider than the prothorax, the subapical prominences moderate; humeri obliquely rounded, scarcely prominent; grooves very coarse, deep and abrupt, punctured along the bottom, equal throughout; intervals flat, each with a single series of distinct and well-spaced punctures, bearing rather long erect silvery setæ; under surface strongly and closely, the legs coarsely and rugosely, punctured; tibiæ externally toward base not angulate, but with a series of small erect acute spines; claws arcuate, slender, long and widely separated. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. One specimen.....**setulosus** n. sp.

These species hold together in general structure and habitus very well, and seem to constitute a natural generic group.

Bonomius n. gen.

In its bright metallic coloration, the type of this genus stands apart from the rest of the tribe and forms a very striking exception to anything hitherto known, so far as I can discover; it may be described as follows:

Bonomius æneoviridis n. sp.—Rather elongate, rhombic-suboval, very smooth and polished throughout above and beneath, bright greenish-æneous throughout, the legs slightly more greenish; beak thick, fully as long as the prothorax, moderately and evenly arcuate, evenly cylindric, distinctly but irregularly punctate, minutely and sparsely above, not impressed at base; antennæ submedial, the club large, oval, compact and fully as long as the funicle, finely, very densely pubescent, the sutures evident; lateral grooves beyond the antennæ deep more than half way to the apex; mandibles thick, decussate; head rather strongly, closely punctured, the frontal fovea distinct; prothorax but little wider than long, the sides rather strongly converging, broadly and evenly arcuate from base to the broad tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; surface very smooth and impunctate; basal lobe small, narrowly rounded, the lateral impressions shallow but somewhat evident; scutellum rather small, smooth, as wide as long, narrowed basally; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, parabolic, but with very feebly arcuate sides, the humeri rather narrowly rounded and laterally prominent; striæ extremely fine and barely traceable, with fine and rather distant punctures, 1 and 2 elongate-foveiform at base, 1–3 deep and groove-like near the apex, 9 and 10 moderately coarse, fine basally; intervals wide, flat, impunctate; abdomen shining and smooth, impunctate, transversely

and feebly impressed at base; sterna and legs nearly smooth, the femora cylindric; tibiæ feebly arcuate, cylindric and unmodified; third tarsal joint well dilated, the claws well developed, arcuate and widely diverging. Length 6.3 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Colombia. A single specimen, sent by Desbrochers des Loges.

The prosternal sulcus is very abrupt, deep and capacious, about as wide as the beak, the anterior coxæ separated by half their width.

Hiotus n. gen.

This is a very large genus, the characters of which, as derived from the type species, differ considerably from those of *Diorymerus*, with which it is usually associated. The body is evenly ovoidal, with but little difference in width between the prothorax and elytra, with polished glabrous surface, transversely swollen and coarsely, densely sculptured first ventral segment and slender and perfectly free but variably diverging tarsal claws. The beak and the capacious deep and abruptly limited prosternal sulcus, are nearly as in *Diorymerus*, but the antennal club is smaller, being very much shorter than the funicle as a rule, densely pubescent, oval, pointed and with more obvious sutures. The body varies from very moderate to minute in size, including some of the smallest of the entire Barinæ.

The heterogeneity of the species indicates that they should be divided into a number of subgeneric groups, which may be outlined as follows:

Antennal club much longer, narrower and elongate-oval, subequally segmented.2
Antennal club smaller and oval, though similarly segmented, pointed apically and with very distinct sutures.....5
2—Body larger, the first abdominal segment strongly, transversely swollen and coarsely, very conspicuously punctate in both sexes.....3
Body very small in size.....4
3—Outline very broadly oval, almost subcircular in some cases, the surface bicolored I
Outline more rhombic-oval, of a very intense and highly polished black throughout. II
4—Tibiæ angulate to strongly dentate externally at or near the base..... III
Tibiæ more slender, rounded externally toward base..... IV
5—Abdomen not modified in any way at base, flat, smooth and polished..... V

These groups are very unequal in size, though none is founded upon a single species, the second and third are by far the largest. The last three, because of their minuteness, present in mass a very different appearance from the first two, and I have no doubt at all that they are all at least subgeneric and are so considered below.

Group I

Subgenus **Hiotus** in sp.

Color in the various subdivisions of *Hiotus* is a very important character, all the numerous species of the second group being as intensely and uniformly black throughout, as the less numerous representatives of *Hiotus* proper are sharply and conspicuously bicolored. The eight species may be defined as follows:

Hind tibiæ feebly oblique and straight at base, the external angle obtuse to rather well marked, but not in the least prominent; scutellum quadrate and concave.....2

Hind tibiæ strongly and more broadly oblique externally at base, the angle with its apex forming a small, sharp and slightly prominent tooth; scutellum narrowed behind and flat.....7

2—First ventral segment subevenly tumid medially, having only a very fine and feebly impressed longitudinal line; basal thoracic lobe truncate.....3

First ventral with the usual transverse tumidity rather broadly concave medially.....4

3—Body very broadly, subevenly ovoidal, polished, deep black, the elytra somewhat picescent basally, the pronotum bright rufous; beak thick, feebly arcuate, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, a little shorter in the male, strongly, rather closely punctate, finely, more sparsely above, the upper surface a little more sloping distally; antennæ submedial, the club slightly more than half as long as the funicle; head closely punctate, finely, sparsely between the eyes, the fovea small but evident; prothorax large, nearly a third wider than long, the sides strongly, evenly arcuate from base to tubulation, which is less than a third as wide as the base; surface very smooth; basal lobe broad, not punctate or laterally impressed; scutellum quadrate, deeply concave, smooth, a little shorter than wide, especially in the female; elytra fully as long as wide, broadly parabolic, only very little wider than the prothorax, the humeri broadly rounded and not prominent; striæ moderately coarse, deep and grooved internally, gradually fine, unimpressed and finely punctate on the flanks, the two lateral deep, grooved; intervals wide, nearly smooth; propleura very smooth, the sides of the prothorax broadly rounded in section; sterna and side-pieces strongly, evenly and sparsely punctate; basal abdominal segment extremely densely punctate, the tumidity broadly flattened medially with a narrow and feeble impressed line; outer hind tibial angulation at base bluntly rounded at apex. Length 4.2–4.4 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Two specimens, apparently male and female.....**inflatus** n. sp.

Body very nearly as in the preceding in color, form and lustre, but not quite so broadly rounded and with the sides of the prothorax more evenly arcuate from base to the similar narrow tubulation; beak (♂) almost similar, but not quite so thick, the antennal club a trifle more slender, nearly three-fifths as long as the funicle; elytra slightly less elongate, with the tip more broadly rounded, not quite as long as wide, the sides much more arcuate than in *inflatus*, but otherwise nearly similar; mes-epimera with the similarly well separated punctures slightly coarser; hind tibiæ somewhat broader, with the angle limiting the basal obliquely more sharply defined; very densely punctate and tumid first ventral more convex medially, with feebly impressed median line. Length 4.0 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single male.....**obesus** n. sp.

Body nearly similar in general form, polished lustre and in coloration, but much smaller in size, slightly narrower and with more rufescent elytra basally; beak similarly short in the male, but much less stout, similarly sculptured, the antennal club a little longer, about two-thirds as long as the funicle; prothorax nearly as in *obesus*, the converging sides more evenly arcuate than in *inflatus;* scutellum similarly smooth and concave, subquadrate, a little wider than long; elytra throughout nearly as in *inflatus*, but narrower, slightly elongate, similarly more narrowly rounded at apex than in *obesus;* humeri smaller and somewhat more narrowly and subprominently rounded than in either of the preceding; mes-epimera narrower than in *inflatus*, but similarly punctate, densely, rugosely sculptured; basal segment of the abdomen more tumid medially, the median impressed line dividing it into two pronounced tumuli; angulation at base of the hind tibiæ rather blunt at tip. Length 3.2 mm.; width 2.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March.

tumidibasis n. sp.

4—Thoracic lobe truncate.....5

Thoracic lobe feebly sinuate at tip.....6

5—Form and general characters nearly as in the preceding, but with more uniformly piceous elytra and more elongate prothorax; beak thick, feebly arcuate, strongly sculptured and two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the narrow and elongate-oval antennal club almost as long as the preceding six joints of the funicle; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, otherwise throughout nearly as in the two preceding; scutellum quadrate, smooth and concave; elytra throughout as in *inflatus*, but with the humeri less broadly rounded and somewhat more prominent; hind tibiæ with the external basal prominence broadly rounded at the summit. Length 3.6 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada)...March. One female specimen.

caviscutis n. sp.

Form a little narrower, the elytra paler, piceo-rufous in color throughout, the prothorax shorter, nearly a third wider than long; beak similar, but two-thirds as long as the prothorax, similarly arcuate, thick and coarsely sculptured; antennæ a little shorter, the club not quite so slender, though about as long as the preceding six joints; prothorax with the sides converging and evenly arcuate from base to tubulation, the latter a little broader than in the preceding species and more than a third as wide as the base; minute punctulation unusually distinct and impressed; scutellum smooth, quadrate and concave, similar in general form, but rather notably wider than long; elytra as in the preceding, though even more evidently longer than wide and with similarly narrowly rounded tip, but with the sides less arcuate, the humeri not quite so narrowly rounded; outer angle of the hind tibiæ much better defined, scarcely even blunt at tip. Length 3.0 mm.; width 2.18 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One female.....**hilaris** n. sp.

6—Body more broadly ovoidal, similar in color and polished lustre, the elytra dark piceo-rufous; beak thick, feebly arcuate, nearly three-fourths as long as the prothorax and strongly, closely sculptured, almost equally so above and at the sides; antennal club shorter, as long as the four or five preceding joints, its four segments equal in length as usual; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate from base to tubulation, the latter barely a third as wide as the base; sparse punctulation very minute as usual; scutellum concave, wider than long; elytra as usual but little wider than the prothorax, not longer than wide, parabolic, with notably arcuate sides and narrowly rounded apex, the humeri broadly rounded; striation as in all the preceding; external angulation of the hind tibiæ unusually large and elevated, but with its summit bluntly rounded; sculpture of the mes-epimera differing from that of the preceding species, the coarse separated punctures

not distributed throughout the surface, but leaving a well defined smooth border. Length 3.9 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One female ..... **impressibasis** n. sp.

Body throughout nearly as in the preceding, but somewhat narrower and not quite so large, the prothorax a fourth wider than long, but otherwise almost similar; beak in the female as in the preceding, but rather more compressed at the sides, the antennal club a little longer; scutellum smaller, evenly quadrate and not wider than long, concave as usual; elytra similar, but with still more broadly rounded humeri and more punctate striæ; mes-epimera having the still coarser punctures scattered over the entire surface; subbasal external elevation of the hind tibiæ in the form of a large and well defined triangular tooth; beak in the male similar to that of the female but shorter. Length 3.5–3.6 mm.; width 2.4–2.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. **semiruber** n. sp.

7—Form more rhombic-oval, the pronotum more steeply sloping anteriorly; lustre and coloration similar, except that the piceous elytra become nubilously rufous at the humeri; beak much less stout, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, straight, feebly arcuate distally, finely, very closely strigato-punctate throughout, extending onto the head, the frontal fovea very minute and feeble; antennal club as usual, as long as the five preceding joints, the first funicular joint unusually slender, three times as long as wide; prothorax not a fourth wider than long, the sides converging rather strongly and evenly arcuate from base to tubulation, which is less than a third as wide as the base; entire flanks beneath with shallow and sublunate punctures, becoming fine and sparse upwardly though a part of the pronotal sides; basal lobe closely and strongly punctate, truncate at tip, not laterally impressed; scutellum punctate; elytra relatively wider, fully a fifth wider than the prothorax, with broadly rounded and slightly prominent humeri, slightly longer than wide, parabolic; striæ rather coarse and grooved suturally, fine and more distinctly punctate laterally, excepting, as usual, the coarse ninth and tenth, the sutural rather broad and more distinctly punctate basally; mes-epimera coarsely and sparsely but shallowly punctate; abdomen not distinctly tumid, but closely, strongly punctate and medially broadly impressed on the basal segment; external tibial tooth broad, with its apex finely aciculate and prominent. Length 3.5 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. A single male..... **angustinasus** n. sp.

The above forms adhere very closely to a common type of coloration and general habitus, and it is quite possible that several of them may not maintain a fully specific status; the material is not sufficient to decide this at present. They are all from the same region and most of them were taken in the same season of the year; the case is somewhat similar to that of *Haplostethops ellipsoidea* and related species (Mem. Col., IX, p. 496) in these respects. There are some radical differences in the form of the tumidity at the base of the abdomen, which feature clearly delimits certain groups, and these abdominal characters, as in *Diorymerus*, are apparently not affected materially by the sex of the individual; sexual differences are very slight and, so far as can be observed, affect only the form of the beak.

Group II

Subgenus **Melanolia** nov.

This group is composed of a large number of species, singularly constant in their oval or sometimes feebly rhomboidal and very convex form and deep black, polished surface throughout, there being absolutely no diversity in coloration. As in the preceding, the elytra are only very slightly wider than the prothorax, with much more feebly marked humeri than in any *Diorymerus*. The abdominal characters are of the same nature as in *Hiotus* proper. The species now in my collection are as follows:

Discal elytral striæ fine and very feeble or obsolete, the sutural distinct.....2
Discal striæ distinct, though not subsulcate.....13
Discal striæ coarse and very deeply grooved or sulciform; prothorax punctured throughout.....14
2—Pronotum impunctate.....3
Pronotum punctured sparsely but conspicuously at the sides or apex.....11
3—Ninth and tenth elytral striæ rather coarse and distinct throughout the length; hind tibiæ obliquely truncate and more or less conspicuously dentate externally near the base.....4
Ninth and tenth striæ very fine and indistinct, at least basally.....8
4—Scutellum wider than long, very distinct, not closely fitting a thoracic sinus...5
Scutellum very small, quadrate, not closely fitted.....6
Scutellum narrow, parallel, longer than wide, closely filling a small thoracic sinus.....7

5—Form stout, ovoidal, extremely convex as usual, polished; beak rather thick, feebly arcuate, compressed, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, not coarsely but closely, rugosely punctate, almost as much so above, where there is a fine and shining, subelevated median line; antennæ medial, the oval club three-fifths as long as the funicle; prothorax in profile very evenly and moderately arcuate, also very strongly sloping from base to apex; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides strongly converging and evenly, moderately arcuate from base to the feebly subtubulate apex, distinctly more than a third as wide as the base; surface very smooth; basal lobe broadly, evenly rounded, with an extremely faint medial sinus at apex, the lateral impressions obsolescent; scutellum flat and transversely suboval, finely, sparsely punctulate; elytra somewhat elongate, at the broadly rounded humeri only a little wider than the prothorax; sides subevenly, distinctly arcuate and converging to the rather narrowly rounded apex, the striæ, with exceptions noted, and also the minute remote punctures, barely traceable; mes-epimera with rather coarse sparse punctures throughout, the thoracic flanks very smooth; femora with strong, evenly and distinctly separated punctures, the external tibial tooth large and very sharp; swollen and strongly sculptured basal segment of the abdomen concave and setulose at the middle. Length 3.6 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single specimen.....**evanescens** n. sp.

Form slightly less obese and more rhombic-oval, the converging sides of the elytra much less arcuate, the tip similarly rounded; beak nearly similar, but a trifle longer and not quite so thick, the antennæ almost similar; prothorax differing only in being a little shorter, about a fourth wider than long, the base similar, but with the lobe more narrowly and deeply sinuate

at the middle of its rounded contour; scutellum nearly similar, but more truncate behind; elytra more evidently longer than wide, and, at the broadly rounded humeri, more distinctly wider than the prothorax; striæ extremely fine, but rather more evident than in the preceding, impunctate; under surface and legs nearly similar, the very acute outer tooth of the hind tibiæ still larger and higher. Length 3.5 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.....**convergens** n. sp.

Form nearly as in *convergens* but stouter, the sides of the elytra less arcuate than in *evanescens;* outline rhombic-oval; beak (♂) rather thick, feebly arcuate and compressed, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, rather distinctly tapering distally, strongly but not very coarsely punctate throughout, the upper surface with fine and smoother line, or (♀) three-fourths as long as the prothorax, slightly less thick and not quite so tapering; antennal club three-fifths as long as the funicle; prothorax with the surface in profile rather strongly, subevenly arcuate, scarcely a fifth wider than long, the converging sides subevenly arcuate; basal lobe obtusely rounded, with a very minute and feeble median sinus; scutellum transversely suboval, nearly smooth, feebly convex; elytra slightly elongate, but little wider than the prothorax, rapidly parabolic, with very moderately arcuate sides and narrowly rounded apex, the humeri very broadly rounded; discal striæ extremely fine, feeble and subobsolete; posterior part of the mes-epimera impunctate; hind femora strongly, sparsely punctate, the tibial tooth high, large and very acute; first ventral tumid, evenly convex and unimpressed medially, very coarsely, densely sculptured. Length 3.7–3.9 mm.; width 2.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**gulosus** n. sp.

Form nearly similar but slightly less obese and smaller in size; beak nearly similar, but with more pronounced transverse basal impression, the antennal club nearly similar, but rather more gradually pointed; prothorax similar, the basal sublobar impression more distinct though feeble; lobe less broadly rounded, the small sinus similar; scutellum nearly flat, smooth, not so distinctly wider than long, rounded; elytra more distinctly elongate, nearly similar in outline, but with the apex still more narrowly rounded; discal striæ almost completely obsolete, not evidently traceable, but with evidences at base and apex as usual; mes-epimera and under surface almost similar, the scabrous first ventral even more conspicuously, evenly tumid at the middle; legs nearly similar, even less closely punctate. Length 3.0 mm.; width 2.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen .....**amnicola** n. sp.

6—Body oval, but faintly subrhombic; beak short, rather thick, feebly arcuate, narrowing distally, four-sevenths as long as the prothorax, strongly compressed, finely, not densely punctate, still more finely and very inconspicuously above, the transverse basal impression distinct; antennæ medial, the club slightly smaller and narrower, but little more than half as long as the funicle; prothorax in profile much more rapidly sloping near the apex, more than a fourth wider than long, the very strongly converging sides moderately and evenly arcuate, the subtubulate apex slightly more than a third as wide as the base; surface extremely smooth and polished above and below; basal lobe broadly rounded, with a very minute and feeble sinus; scutellum very small, quadrate, feebly impressed centrally; elytra slightly elongate, ogival, with evenly and rather strongly rounded sides and narrowly rounded apex, across the feebly prominent and rounded humeri about a sixth wider than the prothorax; discal striæ barely traceable, except at base and apically; mes-epimera, very exceptionally, entirely smooth, with faint traces of punctures only anteriorly; hind femora somewhat clavate, unusually short and rather finely, sparsely punctate, the tibial tooth triangular and acute. Length 3.0 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One male example.....**flebilis** n. sp.

7—Outline subrhombic-oval, not very stout; beak very thick, the upper surface arcuate, the lower nearly straight in profile, but little shorter than the prothorax, strongly compressed, rather finely, sparsely punctate, minutely and remotely so above, the transverse basal impression distinct, though obtuse as usual; front not foveate; antennæ medial, the oval pointed pubescent club scarcely as long as the five preceding joints; prothorax with the upper surface moderately and evenly arcuate in profile from base to apex, a fifth wider than long, the sides less evenly arcuate than usual, strongly converging and but slightly arcuate from the base, more rounding and converging anteriad, the apex fully two-fifths as wide as the base; pronotum very smooth; flanks beneath with rather strong sparse punctures, which reach the lateral edge near the base; lobe rather small and feeble, the small sinus deep and conspicuous; scutellum narrow, flat, feebly impressed along the middle distally; elytra distinctly longer than wide, a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax, narrowly parabolic, with but moderately arcuate sides, the humeri broadly rounded; discal striæ as in the preceding; mes-epimera very coarsely, closely punctate throughout; femora rather narrow, substrigosely punctate; tibial tooth rather small but triangular and sharp; first ventral much and evenly swollen, very coarsely and densely, rugosely punctate. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

demissus n. sp.

8—Posterior tibiæ oblique and simply angulate externally at base. Body rather small in size, subrhombic-oval; beak moderately thick, somewhat arcuate, compressed and strongly sculptured, distinctly shorter than the prothorax; antennal club about as long as the preceding six joints, the first funicular joint as long as the next three; front with a large deep excavation as in *cavifrons;* prothorax with the upper surface evenly and moderately arcuate in profile, a fifth wider than long, with strongly converging, evenly arcuate sides, the basal lobe short and feeble, with a few marginal punctures and a small distinct sinus; flanks beneath smooth, punctured only basally; scutellum small, parallel, longer than wide, smooth and longitudinally impressed; elytra parabolic, a fifth wider than the prothorax and slightly elongate; discal striæ scarcely at all traceable, evident basally; mes-epimera very coarsely punctate throughout; legs rather slender, not very densely, substrigosely punctate, the flattened tibiæ almost fluted; first ventral coarsely punctate and swollen, not impressed. Length 2.4–2.7 mm.; width 1.7–1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Four specimens.

foveiceps n. sp.

Posterior tibiæ oblique and arcuate externally at base, the arcuation ending distally in a long, very oblique spiniform tooth, which is almost parallel to the outer tibial edge and separated from the latter by a deep sinus; front with a large deep cavity, as in the preceding. Body rhombic-oval; beak (♂) short, thick, compressed, barely three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the flattened sides closely, the upper surface more finely but closely, substrigosely, punctate; antennæ nearly as in the preceding, but with the strongly sutured club longer than the preceding six joints, or (♀) much more slender, cylindric, arcuate more distally, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, more sparsely and finely punctured; front in both sexes with a large and very deep cavity; prothorax almost similar, but barely a sixth wider than long; basal lobe larger, impunctate and very evenly rounded, without trace of sinus; scutellum minute, quadrate, very feebly, longitudinally impressed; elytra more elongate, a fourth wider than the prothorax, with somewhat prominent humeri, parabolic in outline; discal striæ excessively fine and feeble, but with the fine distant punctures evident, though extremely feeble; mes-epimera only partially punctured; very coarsely

punctured and slightly tumid first ventral impressed medially, except at the posterior margin. Length 3.3–3.6 mm.; width 2.2–2.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. Two specimens. . . . . **cavifrons** n. sp.

Posterior tibiæ broadly rounded externally toward base, having, at an unusually long distance from the latter, a very small acute tooth. 9

9—Front with a large deep cavity as in the two preceding. Body less stout, subrhomboid; beak rather thick, finely, sparsely punctate, arcuate, not three-fourths as long as the prothorax, received closely in the capacious ante-coxal sulcus; prothorax but little wider than long, the converging sides evenly and moderately arcuate from base to the feeble apical sinuses, the apex scarcely more than a third the basal width; upper line in profile rather strongly, very evenly arcuate from base to apex; basal lobe moderate, subimpunctate, the narrow apex strongly, evenly rounded; scutellum minute, quadrate, with a few small punctures; elytra distinctly longer than wide, scarcely a fifth wider than the prothorax, the subprominent humeri broadly rounded, ogival in outline, with rather narrowly rounded apex; discal striæ extremely feeble and rather obtuse but traceable; mes-epimera with sparse and very coarse but shallow punctures; metasternum strongly punctate; femora rather long, parallel, polished, minutely, sparsely punctulate; tibial tooth just behind basal third, erect and acute but very small. Length 2.9–3.1 mm.; width 2.0–2.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens. **parviscutis** n. sp.

Front without trace of large cavity, at most with the usual very small median puncture. 10

10—Form rather stout, rhomboid-oval; beak (♂) thick, arcuate, slightly tapering, compressed, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, densely punctate, more finely, densely strigilate above; front with a very small puncture; antennæ nearly as in the preceding species; prothorax in profile arcuate above, gradually sloping and more nearly straight apically, nearly a fourth wider than long, the converging sides evenly and very moderately arcuate; entire flanks beneath somewhat strongly punctured; basal lobe broad, evenly rounded, well developed and with some submarginal punctures; scutellum moderate, quadrate, feebly impressed and minutely, sparsely punctulate; elytra but little longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax, the converging sides very moderately arcuate; apex rather narrowly rounded; humeri somewhat narrowly rounded and rather prominent; discal striæ extremely fine and obsolescent, scarcely traceable; mes-epimera with about twelve coarse shallow punctures; hind femora parallel, rather loosely but distinctly punctured; minute tibial tooth as in the preceding but rather more spiniform. Length 3.2 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. . . . . **cornix** n. sp.

Form nearly similar but slightly more elongate; beak (♂) almost similar but not quite so thick, barely three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the upper surface more densely strigilato-punctate and subopaque; antennæ nearly similar; prothorax not quite so abbreviated, not a fifth wider than long, otherwise similar, the well developed rounded basal lobe with more numerous but sparser and more scattered small punctures; lateral impressions similarly small and feeble; scutellum a little larger, flat, quadrate, minutely, sparsely punctulate; elytra similar throughout but more distinctly longer than wide, the humeri similar; discal striation still more nearly obsolete; mes-epimeral punctures not quite so large but deeper; hind femora not quite so long, more coarsely, evenly but loosely punctate; tibial denticle minute, acute, slightly oblique; feebly tumid first ventral more loosely punctate and impressed medially. Length 2.75–3.3 mm.; width 1.9–2.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Found on flowers near the forest. Three specimens. **gentilis** n. sp.

11—Pronotum strongly punctured throughout the subtubulate apex, but not definitely at the sides. Body stout, almost evenly and broadly oval; beak (♂) moderately thick and tapering, arcuate, compressed, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, closely punctured throughout, more finely above, the reëntrant angle between beak and front deep; antennal club smaller than in the preceding forms, oval, about as long as the preceding four joints, the basal funicular joint rather long and thick as usual; prothorax in upper profile very evenly arcuate, a fifth wider than long, the strongly converging sides evenly arcuate to the subtubulate apex, which is rather more than a third as wide as the base; the usual sparse infinitesimal punctures become rather evident toward the sides; basal lobe well developed, obtusely rounded, with a very small feeble apical sinus, minutely, sparsely punctulate; scutellum moderate, quadrate, not deeply impressed; elytra broadly oval, barely longer than wide, evenly rounded at tip, a fifth wider than the prothorax, the humeri slightly prominent, their summits rather narrowly rounded; discal striæ very fine, feeble and barely traceable, 1, 9 and 10 coarse and more or less deep; mes-epimera with a few strong punctures near the upper limit, elsewhere minutely and remotely punctulate; hind tibiæ with a large triangular external tooth at base, the proximal slope of which is finely sinuate at the middle; tumid first ventral impressed at the middle. Length 3.75 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. One example. ..... **ovoideus** n. sp.

Pronotum rather coarsely, sparsely punctate at the extreme sides, but subimpunctate at apex; body smaller in size. 12

12—Body subevenly oval, but more attenuate behind; beak (♂) thick, scarcely compressed and with the punctures somewhat coarse though sparse, minute and remote above, very minute and few in number on the head, except at base, fully four-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennal club as long as the five preceding joints, the first funicular shorter than usual; prothorax above evenly arcuate in lateral profile, subsinuously sloping very near the apex, almost a third wider than long, the converging sides moderately arcuate, gradually a little more so and somewhat more converging beyond about the middle, the apex broader than usual, rather tubulate and more than two-fifths as wide as the base; lateral punctures coarse, not continuous down the inferior flanks; basal lobe moderate, narrowly sinuato-truncate, subimpunctate, with rather large but feeble lateral impressions; scutellum a little wider than long, suboval, nearly flat and smooth; elytra but little longer than wide, a sixth wider than the prothorax, ogival, with narrowly and strongly rounded apex, the humeri broadly rounded, scarcely prominent; discal striæ subobsolete, barely traceable, those near the sutural and on the flanks rather more obvious, 1, 9 and 10 deep; hind femora finely, sparsely punctate, the tibiæ externally oblique basally, the tooth rather small, triangular, the inner margin serrulate; mes-epimera coarsely, sparsely and equally punctate throughout. Length 3.25 mm.; width 2.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. ..... **definitus** n. sp.

Body nearly similar but narrower and much smaller, the beak (♂) not so thick and with the moderate punctures much denser; prothorax nearly similar in form and profile, but scarcely a fifth wider than long, the sides more evenly arcuate, barely visibly more arcuate anteriad; strong, sparse lateral punctures visible only at the more extreme sides, but continuous down the inferior flanks; basal lobe moderate, narrowly truncate at tip and with a few small punctures; scutellum smaller, flatter, quadrate, barely as wide as long; elytra with subobsolete striation, the sutural stria alone deep, 2, 9 and 10 fine but rather evident; mes-epimera coarsely, loosely punctate throughout; legs much shorter and thinner, the hind tibiæ obliquely trun-

cate and externally dentate at base. Length 2.25 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**sejunctus** n. sp.

13—Beak unusually long and thin and nearly straight, a little longer than the prothorax. Body less broadly rhomboid-oval, deep black and polished, the abdomen feebly rufescent at apex; beak finely, not closely punctate throughout, feebly swollen above at base—viewed in profile; antennal club thick, as long as the six preceding joints; prothorax a sixth wider than long, the sides moderately converging and feebly arcuate, slightly more anteriad, the apex not evidently tubulate and almost half as wide as the base; surface very smooth, sparsely punctulate near the sides, these punctures becoming coarser and extending down the entire inferior flanks; basal lobe short, broadly rounded, with a few submarginal punctures; scutellum moderate, quadrate, somewhat concave; elytra evidently longer than wide, a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax, ogival, narrowly rounded at apex, the humeri but feebly prominent; striæ very fine but distinct throughout, smooth, not evidently punctate, 1, 9 and 10 coarser; hind tibiæ with the external subbasal tooth erect, aciculate at apex; first ventral evenly swollen and very coarsely punctate. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen of undetermined sex.....**rostralis** n. sp.

Beak as usual, thick, feebly arcuate and much shorter than the prothorax.....14

14—Body of unusually large size, oval; beak two-thirds as long as the prothorax, not much compressed, strongly, not densely punctate, more finely above; antennal club as long as the five preceding joints; prothorax rather strongly, subevenly arcuate in profile, subsinuate anteriorly, a fourth wider than long, the strongly converging sides strongly and evenly arcuate to the rather abrupt tubulation, which is a third as wide as the base; surface very smooth throughout; basal lobe broadly rounded, with very few punctures, the apex feebly sinuate medially; lateral impressions at the basal edge very feeble and diffuse; inferior flanks smooth, except at base and toward the coxæ; tubulation punctured at the sides; scutellum well developed, quadrate, smooth and convex distally; elytra oval, barely longer than wide, a sixth wider than the prothorax, the subapical prominences evident, so that the disk is subtruncate when viewed antero-obliquely; humeri broadly rounded; striæ strong, but becoming subobsolete though more definitely punctate on the flanks, 1, 9 and 10 coarse and deep, but not punctured; hind tibiæ subtruncate at base, the external angle obtusely rounded, though somewhat prominent; first ventral strongly swollen, very coarsely and densely punctate, with the median line narrowly and feebly impressed. Length 4.8 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (Constancia, Jan. 1857—H. Clark). Communicated by Desbrochers des Loges. One specimen.....**globosus** n. sp.

Body more narrowly but very evenly oval, the humeri not at all prominent; beak nearly similar, almost three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the transverse reëntrant angulation between upper surface and head more marked; antennal club moderate; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly converging but only slightly arcuate, more rounded anteriad, the tubulation more than a third as wide as the base; lateral edges with a few fine feeble punctures, the inferior surface coarsely, remotely punctate near the coxæ, and more closely at base and on the tubulation; basal lobe rather narrow, its apex sharply and deeply sinuate, smooth; scutellum slightly elongate, truncate behind, the sides straight, converging from apex to base, which is narrowly rounded, the surface smooth, deeply concave; elytra but slightly elongate, between a fifth and sixth wider than the prothorax, sharply parabolic, the humeri not prominent; striæ coarse suturally, very fine and punctulate laterally, the ninth and tenth very coarse, conspicuously catenulate; legs as in the preceding but somewhat shorter, strongly punctate; first ventral

only moderately swollen and less coarsely, more loosely punctate. Length 3.8 mm.; width 2.75 mm. Brazil (Pernambuco). Desbrochers des Loges. One specimen, labeled "*cardinatus*".....**vulsus** n. sp.

14—Form almost evenly oval, the humeri very slightly prominent; beak only moderately thick and arcuate, not quite as long as the prothorax, subcylindric and closely, but not very coarsely, punctate, so closely reposing in the sulcus in the type, that the antennæ are not visible; prothorax only just visibly wider than long, the sides converging and feebly arcuate, gradually more so anteriad, the apex not at all tubulate and two-fifths as wide as the base; surface very sparsely punctate, minutely so discally, more coarsely laterad, and thence down the entire inferior flanks coarsely and closely; basal lobe moderate, very evenly rounded, strongly punctate, without lateral impressions; scutellum very small, wider than long, punctulate; elytra distinctly longer than wide, about a sixth wider than the prothorax, ogival, narrowly rounded at tip; striæ deeply grooved, very abrupt, minutely punctulate along the bottom, 7 and 8 finer and feebler; legs moderately punctate, the hind femora rather inflated, feebly serrulate along the lower edge, the external tibial tooth triangular and sharp; first ventral strongly tumid and coarsely, densely punctate. Length 2.25 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**retractus** n. sp.

The species bear a very strong external resemblance among themselves, but striking structural differences are numerous and readily observable.

Group III.

Subgenus **Hiotopsis** nov.

The numerous species of this subgeneric group are related rather closely in general organization to the preceding, but are much more minute in size and of more narrowly oval outline. The first ventral segment is subsimilarly tumid as a rule, and the prosternal canal before the coxæ nearly similar, as are also the externally basally dentate or angulate hind tibiæ. In certain rare cases the hind femora are minutely denticulate beneath. The antennal club is well developed, elongate-oval, about as long as the six preceding joints as a rule, as in the preceding group, and similarly with the sutures much more evident than in *Diorymerus*, the basal segment very much less than half the mass. The species now at hand may be known easily by the following characters:

Elytra with the discal striæ wholly obsolete, or excessively fine and barely visible.2
Elytral striæ distinct, at least internally.....5
Elytral striæ coarser, deeply grooved or sulciform.....11

2—Prothorax completely impunctate throughout the dorsal and ventral surfaces, except a very faint basal series; sutural stria of the elytra turned outwardly along the base to or even beyond the middle.....3
Prothorax impunctate dorsally, but having distinct punctures on the lower parts of the flanks beneath; sutural stria not at all turned outward at base.....4

3—Pronotum with a regular single series of minute punctures along the basal margin, except laterally; body feebly subrhomboid-oval, very smooth and highly polished, black throughout, the elytra sometimes with barely visible

piceous tinge; beak (♀) exceptional, fully as long as the prothorax, thick and arcuate basally, thence much thinner and more nearly straight to the apex, finely punctate, shorter, more evenly thick and arcuate in the male; antennæ slightly behind the middle; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the sides converging and moderately, subevenly arcuate throughout; apex not constricted, nearly two-fifths as wide as the base, the basal lobe moderate, rounded, with an infinitesimal sinus; scutellum very small, narrower than long, faintly impressed; elytra oval, a fifth longer than wide and a sixth wider than the prothorax, the humeri very broadly rounded; discal striæ wholly obsolete, not even traceable, the outer marginal evident but very shallow and catenulate; femora simple; hind tibiæ minutely denticulate externally near the base. Length 1.8–2.0 mm.; width 1.15–1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**solutus** n. sp.

Pronotum without trace of the basal series of punctures, except faintly on the basal lobe; body shorter and more globose, piceous, the legs rufo-piceous, the elytra dark rufous; beak moderately thick, feebly arcuate, finely, sparsely punctate and rather shorter than the prothorax, the latter nearly a fourth wider than long, the strongly converging sides subevenly arcuate from base to the unconstricted apex, which is barely a third as wide as the base, the basal lobe short, narrowly truncate at tip; scutellum very flat and smooth, quadrate, as wide as long; elytra but little longer than wide, a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded almost in continuation with the sides of the elytra, not prominent; discal striæ wholly obsolete and untraceable, the outer marginal alone visible, as in the preceding, and somewhat similar; sides of the hind body with nearly similar very large though shallow punctures beneath; tibiæ almost similar. Length 1.65 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**vernicatus** n. sp.

4—Outline almost regularly oval, the humeri barely visibly prominent and broadly rounded, deep black; beak rather thick, subcylindric, feebly arcuate, not quite as long as the prothorax, loosely punctate, more finely above; prothorax just visibly wider than long, the converging sides feebly arcuate, more rounding anteriad, the apex feebly subtubulate and two-fifths as wide as the base; inferior flanks with punctures in the large anterior and posterior impressions; basal lobe small, with a few punctules, the apex narrowly truncate; scutellum very small, quadrate, slightly impressed medio-posteriad; elytra slightly elongate, a sixth wider than the prothorax, parabolic in form, with strongly, evenly arcuate sides; discal striæ extremely fine, nearly obsolete, though easily traceable, more evident basally, 1, 9 and 10 deep and distinct, the two outer catenulate; under surface rather coarsely but loosely punctate; hind femora with a small inferior denticle and also a few very minute serrules; tibiæ slender, with a sharp prominent external tooth at some distance from the base; first ventral not much swollen, densely but not quite so coarsely punctate as usual. Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**conjux** n. sp.

Outline less evenly oval, more attenuate behind and smaller in size, similar in its deep black color and in sculpture throughout, except that the discal elytral striæ are still more completely obsolete, the sutural stria finer, the two lateral similar; beak nearly similar; prothorax almost similar but a little shorter, the sides subevenly and more strongly arcuate; basal lobe narrowly truncate at the middle of the apex; scutellum still smaller, quadrate, somewhat more impressed longitudinally; elytra slightly elongate and a little wider than the prothorax, much less oval and more triangular in form, the oblique sides much less arcuate and the apex more narrowly rounded; femora with a similar sharp inferior denticle just behind the middle, and also several very minute serrules, the external tooth of the tibiæ similar in position but very

much smaller and less prominent. Length 1.9 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**speculum** n. sp.

Outline more elongate and less regularly oval than in *conjux*, the feeble subapical elytral prominences giving a more subtruncate disk when viewed antero-posteriad, black, highly polished, the prothorax obscure rufous above; beak thick, feebly arcuate, subcylindric, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, very finely, not densely punctate; antennal club not very slender, as long as the preceding six joints; prothorax barely wider than long, the sides less than usually converging from the base, broadly arcuate, gradually slightly more so beyond the middle, the scarcely tubulate apex wider than usual, fully half as wide as the base; rather coarse sparse punctures extend throughout the lower part of the inferior flanks; basal lobe moderate, evenly rounded, nearly smooth; scutellum minute, subquadrate, feebly, medially impressed; elytra a fifth wider than the prothorax and fully a fourth longer than wide, with slightly prominent humeri, ogival, with narrowly rounded tip; discal striæ obsolescent, 1, 9 and 10 deep but not very coarse, 9 obsolescent in basal two-fifths; first ventral slightly swollen, coarsely, closely punctate; femora not spiculate beneath, the tibiæ rather slender, flattened and feebly fluted, obliquely and narrowly truncate at base, the external angle obtuse but sharp, not at all prominent. Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.18 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One example.....**docilis** n. sp.

5—Upper surface not evidently bicolored.....6

Upper surface more or less distinctly bicolored.....8

6—Body piceo-rufous throughout, the legs and beak darker, nearly black. Form broader, oval; beak rather slender, uniformly cylindric, feebly arcuate, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, finely, rather closely punctate, the antennal club oval, as long as the preceding six joints; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the converging sides moderately and subevenly arcuate to the feebly constricted apex, which is barely two-fifths as wide as the base; surface with minute and sparse punctures at the sides, which become strong and rather dense throughout the inferior flanks; basal lobe moderate, evenly rounded, with numerous moderate punctures; scutellum minute, quadrate, impressed; elytra barely at all longer than wide, obtusely and evenly oval, scarcely a fifth wider than the prothorax, the humeri very broadly rounded; striæ fine, becoming obsolescent but more punctate laterad, the two lateral moderately coarse and catenulate; legs strongly punctured; hind tibiæ with the external tooth high and acute. Length 2.0 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.....**piceolus** n. sp.

Body black throughout, the elytra very faintly picescent, subrhombic-oval; beak thick, arcuate and compressed, slightly shorter than the prothorax, shining, finely, sparsely punctate, the reëntrant angle at the base distinct; prothorax slightly shorter than wide, the converging sides nearly straight to a little beyond the middle, becoming gradually and feebly arcuate anteriorly, the feebly constricted apex less than half as wide as the base; surface finely, remotely punctulate, but little more evidently so toward the sides, rather strongly but loosely on the inferior flanks; basal lobe moderate, feebly sinuato-truncate medially at tip; scutellum small, quadrate and flat; elytra parabolic, but with rather feebly arcuate oblique sides, a fifth longer than wide, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax, with rather evidently prominent humeri; striæ toward the suture fine but distinct, subobliterated elsewhere, 9 and 10 rather coarse, catenulate; hind tibiæ with the external angle at base sharp and slightly prominent. Length 2.1 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**serenus** n. sp.

Body black throughout, or with the pronotum barely visibly piceous in tinge..7

7—Form much more narrowly and more rhombic oval, deep black and very

smooth; beak rather thick, slightly compressed and arcuate, closely sculptured, nearly as long as the prothorax, the latter but little wider than long, the converging and feebly arcuate sides gradually somewhat more arcuate and converging anteriad, the apex two-fifths as wide as the base; inferior flanks strongly, loosely punctate, more so in the depressions, the punctures extending upward slightly onto the pronotum; basal lobe small, with a few fine punctures, the rounded apex having a small but abrupt and distinct median sinus; scutellum minute, subquadrate, feebly impressed medio-posteriad; elytra obtusely parabolic, having distinctly arcuate sides and scarcely at all prominent humeri, a little longer than wide and a sixth wider than the prothorax; striæ very fine, becoming obsolete but more punctured laterally, though obsolete basally, the two lateral rather coarse and catenulate; legs somewhat short, not coarsely, rather loosely punctate, the femora simple, the hind tibiæ slender, scarcely half as wide as the femora, the external angle at base sharp and slightly prominent. Length 1.6–1.75 mm.; width 1.05–1.1 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens.....**nanus** n. sp.

Form and general characters nearly as in *nanus*, but still narrower, subrhombic-oval, not quite so uniformly deep black, the pronotum with a barely perceptible piceous tinge; beak thick, feebly arcuate, not quite as long as the prothorax and strongly, closely sculptured; prothorax very little shorter than wide, the sides very moderately converging and scarcely arcuate, becoming rather more rapidly rounding and convergent beyond the middle than in the preceding; punctures at the extreme sides and thence down the inferior flanks similar but closer; basal margin and lobe with rather numerous small punctures, not evident in *nanus;* lobe small, distinctly and sharply sinuate at tip; scutellum not quite so minute, subquadrate and flatter; elytra narrower, more distinctly elongate and nearly a fifth wider than the prothorax, parabolic, the humeri similarly continuing the curvature of the sides; striæ similar, the lateral more punctulate strioles obsolete basally; outer angle at base of the hind tibiæ very acute and slightly more prominent. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.92 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One example.....**fractus** n. sp.

Form and organization nearly as in the two preceding, the three forming a natural section of the genus, larger and stouter than *fractus*, deep polished black throughout, similarly subrhombic-oval; beak thick and strongly sculptured, not as long as the prothorax; head with a broad polished furrow along the upper margin of the eyes, wanting in *fractus;* prothorax similar in general form and sculpture, but larger and broader, and without the line of punctures along the basal margin; lobe even smaller and narrower, with the abrupt deep apical sinus a little larger; scutellum somewhat larger and differing much in being elongate and narrow, impressed medio-apically; elytra longer and broader, not so decidedly elongate, ogival, with similarly arcuate sides but relatively more narrowly rounded apex; basal proportions similar; striation similar, excepting that the striæ laterally are obsolete throughout, and that the two outer are deep, smooth, grooved and not at all catenulate; legs nearly similar, the outer basal angle of the tibiæ finely aciculate, though not quite so prominent. Length 1.9 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.....**fretus** n. sp.

Form more obtusely oval, the prothorax more conical and with no punctures at the sides of the upper surface, the head differing from any preceding in having a large deep perforate excavation, like that of *Melanolia foveiceps, cavifrons* and *parviscutis;* beak thick, arcuate, strongly sculptured and shorter than the prothorax, which is about a fifth wider than long, with the sides more converging from base to apex and feebly, subevenly arcuate, the apex narrower, but little over a third as wide as the base; coarse punctures of the inferior

flanks not extending quite to the obtuse lateral pronotal edge; basal lobe small, smooth, more shallowly sinuate at apex; scutellum very small, subquadrate, nearly flat; elytra more broadly and obusely rounded behind, parabolic, almost a fourth wider than the prothorax, only a little longer than wide, the humeri not prominent; striæ very fine, obsolete laterally, the two marginal moderate, the inner only visible toward apex; outer basal angle of the hind tibiæ acute but not very prominent. Length 1.8 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen....**breviusculus** n. sp.

8—Color dark; basal thoracic lobe rounded at tip; elytral striæ moderate.....9

Color testaceous; basal lobe truncate at tip; elytral striæ broad but very shallow and catenulate.....10

9—Body more narrowly oval, especially in the female, polished, black, the prothorax obscure rufous; beak differing in the sexes; notably slender and cylindric, evenly and somewhat strongly arcuate, almost as long as the prothorax and rather strongly sculptured (♀); or a little shorter, notably stouter and even more sculptured (♂); prothorax slightly wider than long (♂), about as long as wide (♀), the sides moderately converging and feebly arcuate, a little more so anteriad; apex only feebly constricted, nearly two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures of the inferior flanks strong but separated, entering the pronotum for a slight distance but becoming very fine and still sparser; basal margin with an irregular series of distinct close punctures, the lobe moderate, very evenly but narrowly rounded at tip; scutellum notably minute, subquadrate and roughly, densely sculptured; elytra slightly elongate, between a fifth and sixth wider than the prothorax, with but feebly prominent humeri, the outline parabolic, somewhat narrower in the female; striæ rather deep but becoming feeble and more punctulate laterally, the outer two moderately coarse, very approximate posteriad; under surface strongly and closely punctured throughout; outer hind tibial tooth acute and triangular. Length 2.0–2.15 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. A single pair.....**flaccidus** n. sp.

Body stouter and more rhombic; coloration above as in the preceding, the pronotum even more obscure, the entire under surface obscure rufous, the legs black; beak rather slender, arcuate, as long as the prothorax, strongly sculptured; prothorax larger, a fifth wider than long, the sides rather more convergent, feebly arcuate, more so anteriad, the apex narrower, less than two-fifths as wide as the base; coarse punctures of the inferior flanks invading the pronotum more narrowly, but with the punctures coarser than in *flaccidus;* basal marginal punctures nearly similar, the lobe somewhat more obtusely rounded and with the lateral impressions—wanting in *flaccidus* —rather evident; scutellum less minute, quadrate, smooth and feebly concave; elytra nearly similar in proportions but with the arcuate sides more rapidly converging to the distinctly narrower apex; humeri even less prominent; striæ almost similar and evidently punctulate; densely punctate under surface and the tibiæ nearly similar, the finer punctures of the metepisterna in a single series and not broadly confused as in *flaccidus.* Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One female example.....**congruens** n. sp.

Body stout and slightly more abbreviated, deep black throughout, the pronotum obscure rufous; beak rather slender, evenly and somewhat strongly arcuate, strongly sculptured and as long as the prothorax, the latter nearly as in *congruens* in form, much larger than in *flaccidus*, but punctured throughout in nearly the same way toward the sides and along the base, a fifth wider than long; basal lobe a little broader than in *flaccidus* and evenly rounded, without lateral impressions; scutellum about as minute as in the latter, with a few punctures, much smaller and less smooth than in *congruens;*

elytra as in the latter throughout, though slightly shorter and rather more obtuse behind, the two lateral striæ a little coarser, the legs nearly similar. Length 2.15 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One female.
perplexus n. sp.

10—Form narrowly subrhombic-oval, the prothorax very pale and bright rufous above and beneath, the elytra and hind body slightly less pale testaceous, the head, beak and legs piceous; beak only moderately thick and arcuate, strongly sculptured and scarcely shorter than the prothorax; head evenly convex, without trace of frontal fovea; prothorax as long as wide, the sides moderately converging and nearly straight, rounding and more convergent beyond the middle, the feebly tubulate apex three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface very finely, sparsely punctate, the punctures gradually somewhat stronger but still sparse laterally, becoming coarse and close on the inferior flanks; basal series coarser, the lobe small, sinuato-truncate; scutellum small, quadrate, finely punctulate and nearly flat; elytra slightly elongate, a sixth wider than the prothorax, ogival, with rather obtusely rounded apex, the humeri but slightly prominent, broadly rounded; striæ rather coarse but shallow, distinctly punctulate, 7 and 8 subobsolete but with distinct punctures, 9 and 10 moderately deep, catenulate; intervals with some infinitesimal punctules in single series; hind tibiæ with the external angulation at base sharp but not prominent. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.
defectus n. sp.

11—Body obtusely suboval, deep black throughout, the elytra very obscure rufopiceous. Beak moderately thick, arcuate and strongly not very densely punctate, fully as long as the prothorax, the latter only a sixth wider than long, the sides converging very moderately and evenly arcuate from base to the feebly subtubulate apex, which is two-fifths as wide as the base; minutely, remotely punctulate, with a narrow smooth median line, the punctures gradually coarser and closer laterally, strong and close on the inferior flanks; basal lobe moderate, sinuato-truncate, the lateral impressions small but obvious; scutellum small, quadrate, nearly smooth and slightly concave; elytra but little longer than wide, oval, not sharply rounded at apex, a sixth wider than the prothorax, the humeri broadly rounded and but slightly prominent; grooves not very coarse but notably deep, abrupt and smooth, 7 and 8 finer, though very distinct, punctulate; external hind tibial angle very acute and slightly prominent. Length 1.7 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**vapidus** n. sp.

Body bicolored, the prothorax rufous.....12

12—Form oval, with feebly marked and broadly rounded humeri, black, the entire prothorax rufous; beak rather thick, feebly arcuate, strongly sculptured and not quite as long as the prothorax, which is very nearly as long as wide, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, gradually rounding and more converging beyond the middle, the subtubulate apex three-sevenths as wide as the base, the lobe abrupt, very obtusely rounded and with stronger punctures; surface finely and sparsely punctate, without smoother line, the punctures gradually stronger but scarcely less remote laterally, becoming coarse and very dense at the extreme sides and throughout the inferior flanks; scutellum very small, quadrate, nearly smooth and concave; elytra slightly elongate, ogival, with narrowly rounded apex and very moderately arcuate sides, between a fifth and sixth wider than the prothorax, the grooves rather coarse, deep, finely punctate along the bottom, 7 and 8 but slightly less coarse; intervals even, somewhat concave, each with a series of minute and widely spaced punctules; hind body beneath less coarsely punctate than the propleura; outer hind tibial angle at base very acute and slightly prom-

inent. Length 1.9 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). August. One specimen..... **trepidus** n. sp.

Form narrower, more rhombic-oval, the humeri slightly more prominent, obscure rufous, the prothorax a little brighter; entire surface shining, though feebly micro-reticulate; beak rather slender and arcuate, much longer, even somewhat longer than the head and prothorax, finely, not very densely punctate, the antennæ normal; prothorax somewhat shorter than wide, the moderately converging sides feebly and subevenly arcuate throughout, but little more so near the scarcely subtubulate apex, which is fully half as wide as the base, the lobe moderate, somewhat sinuato-truncate at apex; surface finely, remotely punctate, with smooth median line, the punctures gradually a little coarser and less remote laterally and rather coarse and close throughout the inferior flanks; a dorsal series along the base is also more distinct, as in the preceding; scutellum minute, quadrate, wider than long and feebly concave; elytra nearly as in *trepidus* but with the sides somewhat less converging and the apex a little more broadly rounded; grooves smooth and deep, 7 and 8 evidently finer and more punctulate; intervals flat, nearly smooth; hind tibiæ similar. Length 1.65 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen..... **trivialis** n. sp.

The almost identical form of the head in *breviusculus*, with its conspicuous abrupt and very deep cavity, to that of the species of *Melanolia* mentioned above, together with similarities of general organization, especially tibial, antennal, prosternal and abdominal, shows that there is probably no real generic difference between *Melanolia* and *Hiotopsis*, but the distinction here made is at least useful taxonomically, as becomes evident on casual inspection of the two series, which contrast so greatly in size and shape of the body.

Group IV.

Subgenus **Spermidius** nov.

Four aberrant minute species are here regarded as forming a subgeneric group, although they include four rather isolated types of structure; they all agree, however, in the general characters of the tribe, and, among themselves more especially, in having the outer contour of the hind tibiæ evenly arcuate basally, without trace of the truncature and acute angle or tooth of the preceding subgenera, resembling the singular *Idiopsida* in this respect. Their special characters are brought out more definitely in the following descriptions:

Sutural stria prolonged outwardly at base, the surface between the suture and stria upwardly oblique from the suture basally; discal striæ wholly obsolete. Body narrowly subrhombic-oval, deep black and polished, the entire prothorax dark rufous, the elytra darker piceo-rufous; beak thick, feebly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, somewhat compressed and strongly but not densely sculptured, finely and sparsely so above; antennal club long and rather slender; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides distinctly converging and straight, gradually and slightly rounding anteriad

to the scarcely constricted apex, which is almost half as wide as the base; entire surface, as well as the inferior flanks, very smooth and impunctate; basal lobe moderate, smooth, rather narrowly rounded; scutellum minute, flat, not very smooth, slightly longer than wide; elytra evidently elongate, parabolic, only slightly wider than the prothorax, the humeri not prominent; sutural stria rather fine, but, basally and outwardly, becomes distinctly carinated, the ninth distinct, catenulate, the tenth very fine and nearly smooth though evident; under surface of the hind body strongly, loosely punctate; tibiæ very slender; abdomen rather tumid at base. Length 2.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

suturalis n. sp.

Sutural stria simple, not prolonged outwardly at base.....2

2—Discal striæ of the elytra obsolete, the surface very smooth; body minute in size. Piceous throughout, the entire body above and below very smooth, polished and wholly impunctate; beak rather thick, arcuate, slightly compressed, as long as the prothorax, rather strongly punctate at the sides, minutely and sparsely above, with a moderate transverse impression at base; prothorax slightly shorter than wide, the converging sides straight, arcuate in apical two-fifths, the unconstricted apex not half as wide as the base; basal lobe very small, short and evenly rounded; scutellum very minute, subquadrate, smooth, its broadly sinuate apex a little wider than the base; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax, narrowly ogival, with but feebly arcuate converging sides and narrowly rounded apex; sides becoming parallel and broadly arcuate in about basal third; striæ obsolete, the sutural very fine, 9 and 10 obsolete, except abruptly near the apex, where they become coarse, equal and strongly catenulate; legs rather thick, coarsely, roughly punctate, each puncture with a coarse subdecumbent seta, the setæ numerous at the tibial apex. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example. . . **minutus** n. sp.

Discal striæ strong and relatively coarse; body but little below the average size in *Hiotopsis;* basal thoracic lobe with a strong isolated puncture at each angle.....3

3—Body oval, polished and deep black throughout; beak rather thick, strongly arcuate, subcylindric, a little shorter than the prothorax, coarsely, longitudinally sculptured, more finely but not very sparsely above, the transverse basal impression deep; prothorax almost a fourth wider than long, the converging sides straight, rather rapidly arcuate beyond the middle, the apex feebly constricted, half as wide as the base; surface with only the usual remote and microscopic punctulation, but, at the extreme sides, with rather strong sparse punctures, continuing down the inferior flanks; basal lobe moderate, truncate medially at tip; scutellum minute, quadrate, smooth, somewhat longer than wide; elytra oval, only a little longer than wide, barely a sixth wider than the prothorax; apex somewhat narrowly rounded; humeri not at all prominent; inner striæ deep and groove-like, the outer extremely fine and obsolete, but with the minute punctules evident, 9 and 10 somewhat coarse, catenulate; legs with rather small but strong punctures, sparsely and inconspicuously setulose. Length 1.7 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**stygialis** n. sp.

Body more rhomboidal, the more prominent subapical elevations of the elytra giving a subtruncate discal appearance when viewed antero-posteraid, this rather more evident than in the preceding; color deep black, the elytra bright rufous, shaded slightly at base and black at apex; beak very thick and compressed, strongly arcuate above, nearly straight beneath, rather longer than the prothorax, the basal transverse impression broad and shallow; sides strongly punctured and furrowed, the upper surface more finely but

rather closely punctured; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the strongly converging sides feebly, subevenly arcuate to the subtubulate apex, which is more than half as wide as the base; surface and flanks nearly as in the preceding; basal lobe moderate and truncate, with about two punctures near each oblique edge, the lateral impressions at base feeble but evident, wanting in *stygialis;* scutellum minute, subquadrate, the sinuate apex somewhat wider than the base; elytra internally with rather wide but shallow, catenulate striæ, obsolete but with evident series of minute punctures laterally, 9 and 10 distinct, catenulate; legs strongly but loosely punctate, feebly setulose. Length 1.7 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. One specimen.....**semiruber** n. sp.

All of these species have peculiarities of form or sculpture that will enable them to be recognized easily if rediscovered, but there are probably scores still undiscovered; *minutus* is one of the smallest species of the entire subfamily.

Group V.

Subgenus **Hiotomicrus** nov.

Two species are separated below under this subgeneric name, primarily because of the relatively smaller antennal club, which is however oval and subequally segmented, the first segment very much less than half the mass. There are, however, several other peculiarities, such as the subobliterated suture between the metasternum and met-episterna, smooth flat abdomen, at least in the type, and slender, apically bent and often serrulate femora. The hind tibiæ are rounded on the external edge basallyas in *Spermidius*. The type is the first described below:

Form elongate-suboval, polished and smooth, black, the legs and elytra more or less piceous; beak rather thick, arcuate, scarcely compressed, strongly, sparsely punctate, finely and remotely so above, and as long as the prothorax, the transverse basal impression deeply anguliform, the head impunctate; antennal club scarcely more than half as long as the funicle; prothorax slightly shorter than wide, the converging sides nearly straight to apical third, there abruptly angulate and thence oblique and straight to the wholly unconstricted apex, which is nearly half as wide as the base; surface and inferior flanks impunctate, the basal lobe small and feeble, rounded, simple; scutellum very small, oblong, smooth; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, but little wider than the prothorax, the sides parallel basally, thence oblique and barely arcuate to the very narrowly rounded apex; striæ obsolete, the surface very smooth, the sutural stria very fine and feeble, 9 and 10 obsolete, but suddenly becoming coarse, shallow and catenulate posteriad; under surface very smooth, the first two abdominal segments flat, polished and impunctate, the others each with a transverse line of small remote punctures; legs slender, the femora deflexed at apex, coarsely, rugosely sculptured and setulose. Length 1.7 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**læviventris** n. sp.

Form narrowly oval, attenuate behind, shining black, the legs and elytra piceous; beak moderately stout and sculptured, arcuate, subcylindric, shorter than the prothorax, the antennal club as in the preceding; prothorax nearly as

long as wide, the converging sides straight, slightly rounding in about apical third, the subtubulate apex half as wide as the base; entire surface above and beneath very smooth and impunctate; base margined by a fine irregular line, the lobe small, narrowly rounded at tip; scutellum minute, subparallel, slightly elongate, sinuato-truncate and smooth; elytra fully a third longer than wide and gradually attenuate, with but feebly arcuate sides and very narrowly rounded apex, the sides anteriorly parallel and broadly arcuate; striæ rather fine but distinct, catenulate, merely a little finer laterally, 9 and 10 broad, entire and strongly catenulate; mes-epimera longitudinally ridged, impunctate; metasternum and side-pieces smooth, having internally an arcuate series of very large shallow foveæ, the suture subobliterated; legs coarsely and strongly sculptured and evidently setose; hind femora slender, arcuate at apex, having beneath a few sharp serrules, the tibiæ slender, fluted. Length 1.8 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. . . . . **acutipennis** n. sp.

The rather distinct striation and basal pronotal line of *acutipennis* will distinguish it at once from *læviventris*, although the general form and the narrow attenuate elytra posteriorly are very nearly the same; the base of the abdomen is hidden in the type of *acutipennis*.

Genestus n. gen.

A separate genus seems to be necessary for a rather small species, having a very peculiar rostrum, this being strongly arcuate, very slender, equally thin and cylindric from base to apex and projecting from the lower part of the head, almost exactly as in *Costovia* of the Optatini, or as in *Balaninus;* but here, the mandibles are dentate and decussate as in *Diorymerus*. The antennæ are inserted even behind basal third, with the narrow, elongate-oval and somewhat compact club about as long as the preceding six joints. The prosternal sulcus before the coxæ is very deep and abruptly formed, more than capable of receiving the basal part of the beak, the femora rather slender but sulcate beneath as usual, and the tarsal claws slender, arcuate, free and diverging. The type is the following:

Genestus filirostris n. sp.—Body moderately stout, sharply rhomboidal, the subapical elevations of the elytra giving a discal truncation when viewed anteroposteriad, shining, piceous-black, rufous above, the elytra piceous except toward the humeri; beak as long as the head and prothorax, finely, sparsely punctate, the head strongly and closely so throughout; prothorax more than a fourth wider than long, having strongly converging sides, moderately and subevenly arcuate from base to tubulation, which is well marked and two-fifths as wide as the base; surface very smooth, minutely punctate at apex, more coarsely on the basal lobe and less so along the basal margin, also sparsely at the lateral edges and more coarsely down the inferior flanks; basal lobe strong, rounded, with a rather deep sinus at the middle of the apex; scutellum moderate, as long as wide, feebly trapezoidal, flat and closely punctate; elytra but little longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax, rapidly parabolic, the humeri prominent and only narrowly rounded; striæ all distinct, remotely punctulate, finer laterally, 9 and 10 but little stronger, somewhat less punctate, the sutural dilated and catenulate

basally; abdomen tumid and strongly sculptured at base as in *Hiotus;* femora slender, simple, strongly punctate; hind tibiæ somewhat fluted, having, on the outer edge near basal third, a very abrupt acute denticle, the basal slope of which has about two minute serrules. Length 2.7 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.

The humeral prominences of the elytra, distinctly posterior to the base, are more acute and angulate than in any of the forms of *Diorymerus* or *Hiotus* known to me.

A small half dozen lot of Mexican and Central American Diorymerides in my collection, forms an interesting addendum to the preceding taxonomic studies of the Brazilian species. They are all small and only one of them is a *Diorymerus;* it may be described as follows:

Diorymerus vestigialis n. sp.—Almost evenly oval, the humeri very broadly rounded and scarcely at all prominent, deep polished black throughout; beak thick, compressed, distally arcuate, scarcely three-fourths as long as the prothorax, rather closely punctate, finely so above; head finely, sparsely punctate; antennal club of the usual form, cylindric-oval, compact and as long as the funicle; prothorax but slightly wider than long, the strongly converging sides evenly and distinctly arcuate, the subtubulate apex less than half as wide as the base; surface evenly convex, very smooth, the lower part of the inferior flanks with coarse and sparse punctures; basal lobe strongly rounded and with a few small punctures, the apex having a minute feeble angulate sinus, the lateral basal impressions distinct but not deep; scutellum moderate, flat, quadrate, with a few very minute punctures; elytra slightly longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax, oval, rather obtuse behind; striæ excessively fine and subobsolete, remotely punctulate, the sutural only a little coarser but with coarser punctures, the latter visible basally also in other striæ; femora parallel; hind tibiæ obliquely rounded externally toward base, the distal limit of the arcuation bearing an abrupt and very acute, somewhat oblique spine; first ventral with coarse and sparse punctures, not much impressed medially. Length 4.0 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Guatemala (Panzos—500 feet elev.). One specimen.

Probably belongs near *læviusculus* Chmp., but differs very much in the scutellum and doubtless in other characters also. In the above table of *Diorymerus* it should be attached to the section numbered 26, composed of very small and polished completely black species.

Diorymerus denticulatus Chmp., of which I have a specimen from the author, belongs to the subgenus *Melanolia* of *Hiotus*, and is closely allied to the species described above as *definitus;* this particular section, having internally serrulate hind tibiæ, is distinguished also by having the scutellum medially prominent at the apical margin; *denticulatus* has a much smaller and relatively less laterally rounded prothorax than *definitus*, and also very differently sculptured; the tarsal claws are strongly arcuate and widely free.

The following species is also a *Melanolia*, coming near *vulsus*, and having the prothorax much larger and fuller than usual:

Hiotus (Melanolia) thoracicus n. sp.—Obtusely oval, very deep black and polished; beak thick, feebly, subevenly arcuate, four-fifths as long as the prothorax, slightly compressed and closely, strongly sculptured at the sides, more finely and rather closely so above and having a transverse shallow medial impression at base; prothorax large, a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming more parallel basally, the tubulate apex three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface very smooth, with a few punctures along the lateral edges, continued sparsely down the inferior flanks; basal lobe small, sinuate at apex, having a few small punctures, the lateral impressions distinct; scutellum longer than wide, feebly enlarged and posteriorly subangulate at apex, smooth and concave; elytra slightly elongate, only very little wider than the prothorax, ogival, with narrowly rounded apex, the humeri broadly rounded and but slightly prominent; striæ fine though very distinct and rather conspicuously, somewhat distantly punctate, the sutural smoother, finely groove-like, 9 and 10 coarse and deep; legs strongly punctate; outer tibial angle at base sharp but not prominent; first ventral swollen and coarsely, very densely punctate. Length 3.4 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Mexico (Vera Cruz). One specimen.

This species is rather closely allied to *vulsus*, described above, differing in its basally more parallel prothorax, less pyriform scutellum and finer striation.

The two following species are entirely typical in the subgenus *Hiotopsis:*

Hiotus (Hiotopsis) stolidus n. sp.—Oval, black throughout and rather shining; beak thick, strongly punctate, shorter than the prothorax, which is not quite as long as wide, with strongly and very evenly arcuate sides from base to the subtubulate apex, the latter rather more than two-fifths as wide as the base; surface smooth, punctured along the base and also sparsely but strongly near the sides, these punctures continuing down the inferior flanks; lobe small, its apex very narrowly rounded; scutellum very small, quadrate, not obviously impressed; elytra only slightly wider than the prothorax and barely longer than wide, oval, with moderately prominent rounded humeri; striæ fine but distinct, gradually feeble laterally, feebly punctulate, 9 and 10 broader but shallow, entire and catenulate; outer tibial angle sharp but rather obtuse and not prominent. Length 1.9 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Panama and Guatemala. Two specimens.

The specimen from Guatemala seems to be virtually identical, specifically, with the Panama type, although still stouter in form. The following is closely allied:

Hiotus (Hiotopsis) æqualis n. sp.—Body oval and very nearly as in the preceding, polished black, but with the elytra feebly picescent; beak almost similar, but not quite so thick; prothorax narrower, more nearly as long as wide, the sides less evenly arcuate, being straighter to about apical third, there gradually rounding to the subtubulate apex, which is three-sevenths as wide as the base; sculpture throughout similar, except that the strong lateral punctures are more nearly confined to the edge, appearing less broadly upon the disk, and that the basal lobe is more obtuse at apex; scutellum minute, quadrate, smooth medially, somewhat impressed at apex; elytra nearly similar but narrower and with more distinct strial punctures; hind tibiæ with the external subbasal angle sharp and slightly more prominent, the tibiæ a little narrower. Length 1.8 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Guatemala.

The position of these species among the Brazilian forms may be judged easily by the characters as given. They are doubtless allied rather closely to *Diorymerus quadristriatus*, of Champion, but there the scutellum is said to be transverse.

The species described by Mr. Champion as *Diorymerus erythronotus*, constitutes another subgeneric group of *Hiotus*, which may take the name **Hiotidius** (n. subgen.). It is distinguished by a marked peculiarity of the tibiæ, these being subtriangular in form, the outer angle minutely subprominent. The beak is also longer and thinner, and the first ventral feebly but abruptly flattened medially. The anterior femora are peculiarly swollen basally. The species *Diorymerus punctatus* Chmp., will also form part of this subgeneric group. Of *erythronotus*, I have five specimens, taken by Mr. Townsend at Frontera, in Tabasco—the original locality. They vary in size to an unusual degree. The tarsal claws are slender, arcuate, free and widely diverging.

Tribe COLEOMERINI.

A few generic groups forming this tribe, while allied in certain features, such as the inferiorly sulcate femora, to the Diorymerini, differ in some radical peculiarities. The most important of these differences are the entire form of the body, which has the normal convexity of the subfamily, not at all similar to the high vaulted profile seen in all the Diorymerini, and the form of the pectoral canal, which is not confined to the ante-coxal part of the prosternum, as in that tribe, but extends posteriorly into the mestasternum, except in *Cryptobaris*, forming a closed receptacle for the beak when retracted, somewhat as in the Cœlonertini, which follow, and in the subfamily Cryptorhynchinæ, except that in the Coleomerini the channel posteriorly, though sharply defined, is notably shallow. The floor of this canal is made up of a rather complex arrangement of the sclerites, the sutures all distinct. The body is briefly oval, generally—but not always—glabrous, the sculpture usually feeble and sparse though sometimes dense and conspicuous. The mandibles are always prominent, straight and attenuated, and come together on a perfectly straight line, as in typical Centrinini. The tarsal claws are always slender, arcuate, free and divergent.

The five following genera are founded upon peculiarities of the antennal club, form of the hind femora, sculpture, relative degree of separation of the eyes and some other differential features:

Eyes more or less approximate above.....2
Eyes well separated; femora not at all inflated.....4
2—Antennal club larger, nearly as long as the preceding six joints, ovoidal, asymmetric and solid, the sutures very fine and indistinct; hind femora not inflated; eyes separated above by a little more than half the width of the

beak, the intervening surface concave; elytral striation very feeble and subobsolete; elytra bicolored. [Type *E. nigricauda* nov.]....**Eucoleomerus**

Antennal club small, oval, symmetric, truncate at base, with distinct sutures, the basal segment half the mass or more; eyes large, usually more approximate on the front; body generally deep black throughout, polished and only feebly sculptured.....3

3—Hind femora but feebly swollen, shining and with well separated punctures; strial intervals flat. [Type *C. ebeninus* Gyll.—Antilles].....**Coleomerus**

Hind femora greatly dilated and ovoidal, densely sculptured as a rule; strial intervals strongly costate. [Type *H. chapadanus* nov.].....**Harotreus**

4—Antennal club very small, symmetric, truncate at base, obtusely pointed, with deep sutures, the basal segment two-thirds the mass; beak rather short; interocular surface unmodified; pronotum more sloping anteriorly than in *Coleomerus*, the prothorax more developed; body stout, oval, polished, glabrous and feebly sculptured. [Type *A. rufofasciatus* nov.] **Acoleomerus**

Antennal club not quite so small and more oval, nearly as in *Coleomerus;* beak longer; eyes still smaller, the front unmodified; body oblong-suboval, duller and strongly, densely sculptured, sparsely squamulose, the squamules forming single suberect series on the strial intervals; pectoral canal not entering the metasternum. [Type *C. sulcata* nov.].....**Cryptobaris**

Cryptobaris is not allied to the Central American *Coleomeropsis* Chmp., for in that genus the scutellum is said to be minute, while in *Cryptobaris* it is rather well developed, wider than long, flat and broadly sinuate at apex; *Coleomeropsis* is also said to have the tarsal claws connate at base, which with the entirely prosternal canal and some other published characters, leads me to believe that it is more closely related to *Cœlonertus* than *Coleomerus*.

Eucoleomerus n. gen.

The upper surface in this genus has a very peculiar but remarkably constant form of ornamentation. The antennal club differs from anything else known in the tribe. The only two known species are the following:

Body very broadly oval, polished, deep black, the elytra pale brownish-yellow, abruptly deep black in posterior two-fifths discally, but rather more than half at the side margins; beak cylindric, arcuate, moderately thick, finely, sparsely punctate, with prominent flattened mandibles; the beak is as long as the head and prothorax and distinctly flattened distally (♀), or not quite so long and less flattened distally (♂); antennæ medial, the funicle rufous; club blackish, with minute and dense grayish vestiture; prothorax transverse, nearly two-thirds wider than long; sides subinflated and arcuate basally, more oblique and straighter distally, the unconstricted and rectilinearly truncate apex two-fifths as wide as the base; surface smooth, with very inconspicuous sparse punctulation, the lateral edges well defined and, together with the entire inferior flanks, strongly, rather closely punctate; basal lobe broad, very gradual, somewhat narrowly rounded at apex; scutellum a little wider than long, deep black, flat, smooth and subcordiform; elytra not as long as wide, obtusely ovoidal, fully a fifth wider than the

prothorax, the striæ very fine and subobsolete, the sutural, and 9 and 10, posteriorly, deeper; strial punctures fine, remote and very feeble; under surface rather finely, sparsely punctate; abdomen (♂) with a small, rounded and feeble basal impression, which is finely pubescent, or (♀) perfectly simple and rather convex; legs similar in the sexes throughout, the outer margin of the tibiæ rounded basally. Length 4.2–4.4 mm.; width 2.75–2.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**nigricauda** n. sp.

Body more elongate-oval, the coloration and lustre exactly similar, except that the pronotum is very obscure rufo-piceous and not intense black; beak and antennæ nearly similar; prothorax less transverse, only slightly more than one-half wider than long, similarly sculptured, except that the fine and sparse punctures of the pronotum are much deeper and more distinct; basal lobe more broadly rounded; scutellum similar; elytra fully as long as wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax, broadly and obtusely oval, the feeble humeral callus with slightly darker coloration than the ground, as in the preceding; striæ fine and shallow but very much more distinct than in *nigricauda*, the punctures similarly widely spaced but distinctly stronger; femora strongly, loosely punctate; abdomen (♂) as in the preceding. Length 4.25–4.5 mm.; width 2.7–2.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). January and November. Three male specimens, found on flowers near the forest. **subsimilis** n. sp.

It is interesting to note that the abdomen lacks the asexual basal modifications, which are almost uniformly present in the Diorymerini, the sexual characters being of the same nature as in the majority of the subfamily, and this is another very important point of difference between the two tribes Coleomerini and Diorymerini. The above two species are undoubtedly very closely allied, but appear to have become distinctly differentiated by reason of environmental conditions.

Coleomerus Schön.

The species are rather numerous in this genus, almost uniformly deep black in color, shining and with deep and rather smooth elytral striæ or grooves and flat intervals. There is no essential sexual difference in the abdomen, so far as known, this being strongly and uniformly convex as a rule and finely, remotely and sparsely punctulate, the first suture extremely fine, the last three moderately coarse and abruptly reflexed and finer at the sides. The head, with large, more or less approximate eyes, is very much as in the Zygopinæ. The species at hand are the following:

Elytral grooves rather fine but sharply defined and deep.....2
Elytral grooves relatively very coarse and deep.....5
2—Eyes separated by half the width of the beak or a little more.....3
Eyes separated by less than half the width of the beak in both sexes.....4
3—Body larger in size, broadly oval, deep polished black throughout, nearly smooth above, strongly and rather closely punctate beneath, finely and sparsely on the abdomen; beak moderately thick, feebly arcuate, distinctly though loosely sculptured, as long as the head and prothorax (♀), a little

shorter (♂), somewhat flattened distally as usual; antennæ medial; front concave between the eyes; prothorax fully three-fourths wider than long, the converging sides rounded basally, straighter apically, the truncate apex three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface with minute sparse punctulation, becoming a little more evident toward the obtuse and strongly punctate edges; basal lobe broad and gradual, rounded; scutellum as long as wide, arcuately triangular; elytra obtusely oval, about as long as wide, slightly wider than the prothorax, the humeral callus longitudinally somewhat prominent; grooves smooth, 7 and 8 not extending to the humeri; intervals very smooth, the second much wider than the third and more than twice as wide as the first; hind femora but slightly oval, subparallel, moderately and loosely punctate, with grooved surface inferiorly. Length 3.8–3.9 mm.; width 2.45–2.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens. . **atrolucens** n. sp.

Body smaller in size, very regularly oval, deep black and shining throughout, strongly and closely punctured beneath, except on the abdomen; beak a little longer than the head and prothorax, finely punctate, carinulate above basally, the front between the eyes smooth and concave; prothorax one-half wider than long, the sides converging and strongly, very evenly arcuate from base to apex—this form unusual in the genus; truncate apex much less than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe very gradual but only narrowly rounded at tip; surface smooth, the fine punctulation nearly obsolete, gradually evident toward the sides; scutellum fully as long as wide, triangular, with only feebly arcuate sides; elytra as long as wide, very little wider than the prothorax, parabolic, the humeri but slightly swollen; grooves abrupt but only moderately deep, finely, remotely punctulate; intervals minutely, sparsely punctulate, the second but little wider than the third; femora moderate, with longitudinally anastomosing punctures. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Para). Desbrochers des Loges. One specimen. . . . . **ellipticus**

4—Form rather broadly oval, polished and deep black; under surfaces with the punctures rather smaller than in the preceding and less close-set; beak feebly arcuate, rather notably longer than the head and prothorax, finely punctate; eyes large, narrowly separated; prothorax shorter, fully three-fourths wider than long, the side strongly converging, subevenly and very moderately arcuate from base to apex, the latter, as usual, rectilinearly truncate, about three-sevenths as wide as the base, the lobe smaller, less gradually formed, rather narrowly rounded at tip; surface very smooth, the punctulation obsolete; scutellum smaller, rather minute, as wide as long, arcuately triangular; elytra scarcely as long as wide, evidently wider than the prothorax, obtusely parabolic, the broadly rounded humeri feebly and longitudinally swollen above; striæ very abrupt and deep, smooth, the intervals very smooth, scarcely even micro-punctulate; hind femora loosely punctate, becoming longitudinally rugulose beneath. Length 2.35–2.65 mm.; width 1.45–1.65 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. Nine specimens. . . . . **intermedius** n. sp.

Form a little less broadly oval, nearly similar in color, lustre and sculpture; eyes large, very narrowly separated medially; beak feebly arcuate, not very slender, notably longer than the head and prothorax, the latter less abbreviated, barely three-fifths wider than long, the sides evenly and moderately arcuate, but less convergent, from base to apex, the latter narrower, only two-fifths as wide as the base; basal lobe and surface nearly similar; scutellum even more minute, barely as wide as long, obtusely ogival; elytra almost similar but more obtusely rounded behind, and with the humeri very slightly more swollen and prominent; groove-like striæ deep and smooth, a little finer than in the preceding; intervals smooth and flat; hind femora

with longitudinally anastamosing loose sculpture, the tibiæ coarsely fluted. Length 2.45 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). One specimen.

merula n. sp.

5—Prothorax obscurely rufous, the elytra black. Body subrhombic-oval, the under surface piceous, having moderate and separated punctures bearing small but distinct decumbent setiform squamules, smaller and sparser on the abdomen; beak rather thick, feebly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, strongly sculptured at the sides, more feebly above and feebly subcarinate basally, dilated apically, as usual in the genus, the mandibles very prominent; eyes separated by rather more than half the width of the beak, the surface impressed between the hind parts of the eyes; head strongly and closely punctate; prothorax fully three-fourths wider than long, the converging sides moderately and subevenly arcuate from base to the truncate apex; basal lobe gradual, broadly rounded; surface with fine and sparse but very distinct punctures, gradually stronger and less sparse laterad; scutellum very small, arcuately triangular; elytra slightly elongate, the oblique sides feebly arcuate; apex broadly rounded and obtuse; humeri rounded, though slightly prominent; grooves deep, feebly punctured toward suture and sides; intervals with scattered minute punctures. Length 2.9 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Corumba—highland). March. A single male.

rufulicollis n. sp.

Prothorax concolorous, deep black like the remainder of the surface.....6

6—Body moderate, about 2.5 mm. or more in length.....7

Body rather minute, much under 2.5 mm. in length.....10

7—Pronotum very smooth, nowhere evidently punctate—even laterally. Form rather stout, very evenly oval, deep black and highly polished; beak moderately slender, feebly arcuate, much dilated distally, about as long as the head and prothorax, moderately sculptured, not carinulate; eyes separated by less than half the width of the beak, the interspace feebly impressed, foveate posteriorly, the head sparsely punctate; prothorax two-thirds wider than long, inflated and with arcuate converging sides basally, becoming more oblique and just visibly sinuate distally, the truncate apex as usual; surface merely with remote infinitesimal punctulation; basal lobe gradual, rounded medially, subtruncate at apex, the scutellum moderate, flat and arcuately triangular as usual; elytra not distinctly longer than wide, evenly and obtusely parabolic, with evenly rounded and feebly prominent humeri· grooves coarse, very deep, abrupt and smooth; intervals flat, very smooth hind femora elongate-oval as usual, loosely punctate, grooved beneath, the tibiæ coarsely fluted; rather coarse and loose punctures of the under surface without setæ as usual. Length 3.15 mm.; width 2.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**lævissimus** n. sp.

Pronotum with evident punctulation, especially toward the sides.....8

8—Eyes separated by evidently more than half the width of the beak, the interspace shining and concave; prothorax very short, much less than half as long as the elytra. Body rather stout, oval, polished, deep black; beak fully as long as the head and prothorax or a little longer (♀), rather sparsely punctate, minutely so above, where there is no trace of carina, feebly (♀) or more strongly (♂) dilated at apex; head rather finely, sparsely punctate; prothorax very nearly twice as wide as long, the entire surface with small and sparse but distinct impressed punctures; sides converging and distinctly arcuate, gradually becoming sinuate apically in an exceptional way; truncate apex as usual; basal lobe not very gradual, with its apex very narrowly rounded; scutellum as in the preceding; elytra barely longer than wide, parabolic, the humeri slightly prominent and rounded; grooves deep, feebly punctate along the bottom; intervals minutely and remotely though visibly

punctulate; hind femora with rather close and moderate punctures. Length 3.0–3.2 mm.; width 1.7–1.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens. **brevicollis** n. sp.

Eyes separated by less than half of the beak in both sexes; prothorax less abbreviated and more regularly conical, not so conspicuously less than half as long as the elytra.....9

9—Body less abbreviated than in the preceding and feebly subrhombic-oval, similarly polished, black; beak notably thick, feebly arcuate, rather compressed and strongly sculptured at the sides, finely so and not carinate above, about as long as the head and prothorax; eyes separated by a little less than half the width of the beak, the shining interspace feebly impressed, more deeply posteriad; head distinctly punctured; prothorax but little over two-thirds wider than long, the sides converging and moderately, very evenly arcuate from base to a just perceptible minute constriction at apex; surface with minute and remote punctulation, becoming a little more evident laterad though not conspicuous; basal lobe less narrowly rounded at tip than in the preceding; scutellum nearly similar; elytra more distinctly longer than wide, similarly about a sixth wider than the prothorax, parabolic, the rounded humeri slightly prominent; grooves very coarse, deep, abrupt and nearly smooth, the intervals smooth; under surface and femora punctured as usual, glabrous. Length 3.2–3.3 mm.; width 1.9–2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**obsidianus** n. sp.

Body smaller, rather more narrowly oval and less subrhombic, similar in color and lustre; beak moderately slender and compressed, feebly arcuate, strongly sculptured, longer than the head and prothorax and feebly dilated apically (♀), or slightly shorter and rapidly very sharply dilated apically (♂); prothorax three-fifths wider than long, conical, with feebly and subevenly arcuate sides; basal lobe rather abrupt but evenly rounded; surface finely, sparsely punctulate, gradually more strongly toward the sides, very obtusely ogival, barely as wide as long and flat; elytra very distinctly longer than wide, a little more than twice as long as the prothorax and only slightly wider, parabolic, but with relatively feebly arcuate sides and more rapidly obtuse apex, the humeri feebly prominent, rounded; grooves coarse, very deep, abrupt and nearly smooth; intervals flat, with the minute sparse punctulation barely observable. Length 2.65–2.9 mm.; width 1.6–1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Five specimens.....**rivularis** n. sp.

Body still smaller and narrower, similar in color and lustre; beak evidently longer than the head and prothorax, feebly dilated distally in specimens at hand, which are probably female, feebly arcuate, strongly and closely sculptured throughout above and at the sides; eyes separated by less than half the width of the beak as in the preceding, but the interspace is flat, unimpressed and uniformly punctate and not very sparsely punctate, more polished and posteriorly impressed, as it is in *rivularis;* head distinctly and rather closely punctate; prothorax conical, with feebly, evenly arcuate sides from base to apex, three-fifths, more or less, wider than long; basal lobe similar; surface minutely, sparsely punctulate, more strongly and less sparsely gradually toward the sides; scutellum smaller, more rounded; elytra distinctly longer than wide, much more obviously wider than the prothorax; humeri just visibly more prominent; grooves a trifle less coarse, very deep and abrupt; intervals flat, the minute punctulation more evident. Length 2.6–2.65 mm.; width 1.35–1.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Three specimens.....**puncticeps** n. sp.

10—Prothorax large, only very slightly narrower than the elytra. Body oval, with only small and feeble humeral swellings, deep black and shining; beak a little longer than the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, densely sculptured,

the upper surface cariniform basally; eyes separated by barely a third the width of the beak, with nearly flat, punctate and unimpressed interspace, the head finely punctate; prothorax only about one-half wider than long, very convex and conical, the sides evenly and very feebly arcuate from base to the extreme apex, which, as usual, is about three-sevenths as wide as the base and rectilinearly truncate; surface minutely, remotely punctulate, not quite so remotely, but barely visibly less minutely, toward the sides; basal lobe very moderate, broadly rounded; scutellum minute, wider than long, obtrapezoidal, with angulate apex; elytra barely at all longer than wide, less than twice as long as the prothorax, parabolic; grooves very deep and abrupt, punctulate along the bottom; intervals flat, with very minute and sparse punctulation; under surface strongly punctate, the convex abdomen very finely and sparsely. Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**punctulatus** n. sp.

Prothorax relatively smaller, distinctly narrower than the elytra.....11

11—Form oval, very faintly rhombic, deep black and polished, the tarsi and antennæ piceo-testaceous; beak feebly arcuate, longer than the head and prothorax, strongly punctate, less so above, the carina wanting; eyes separated by less than half the width of the beak, the interspace shining, impressed and smooth posteriad; head sparsely punctate; prothorax about one-half wider than long, the sides strongly converging and very feebly arcuate from base to apex; surface feebly impressed along the apex, very minutely, feebly and remotely punctulate, scarcely at all more distinctly laterad; basal lobe moderate, rounded; scutellum minute, slightly wider than long, very obtusely ogival, flat and smooth; elytra slightly longer than wide, somewhat over twice as long as the prothorax and a fifth wider, very obtusely parabolic, the humeri broadly rounded; grooves coarse, abrupt, finely punctate along the bottom, the intervals flat, smooth, rather narrow, the second a little more than twice as wide as the second stria; hind femora obliquely impressed and more densely punctate basally, the tibia flat, triangular, with a few fine raised threads, scarcely more than three times as long as wide. Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

sparsus n. sp.

Form similar but narrower, still smaller, similar in coloration throughout; beak almost similar, much longer than the head and prothorax; eyes separated by barely a third of the rostral width, the shining interspace slightly impressed but not foveate; head minutely, remotely punctulate; prothorax less than one-half wider than long, the strongly converging sides from base to apex evenly and barely visibly arcuate; surface finely though strongly, sparsely punctate, somewhat more strongly toward the sides, and having a biabbreviated, smooth and feebly defined impunctate median line; basal lobe very moderate, rounded; scutellum notably small, as long as wide, cordiform; elytra slightly longer than wide, a sixth wider than the prothorax and less than twice as long, with barely at all prominent humeri, more rapidly and arcuately parabolic and much more narrowly rounded at apex than in *sparsus;* grooves not quite so coarse, very deep, abrupt and with their edges remotely and finely serrulate; intervals flat, with fine but evident punctulation, usually in single line; hind femora evenly convex, arcuate above, nearly straight beneath as usual, loosely punctate, the tibia more slender than in *sparsus* and less flattened. Length 1.85 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**conicicollis** n. sp.

The beak is sometimes very conspicuously dilated at apex in certain individuals, and much less so in others, as in *rivularis;* as it seems to be somewhat longer in the less dilated forms, I assume

these to be the females. This assumed sexual difference is not always so marked as it is in *rivularis* however. Sexual differences of any kind are very slight.

Harotreus n. gen.

In most respects this genus is closely allied to *Coleomerus*, but it differs greatly in habitus, due to the peculiar costiform elevation of the strial intervals. The hind legs are very broad, the femora oval, their close punctures bearing each a very small seta; the tibia is not quite three times as long as wide as a rule, more setose, rounded externally, minutely costulate and with series of coarse shallow punctures. The antennal club is peculiar, being truncate at base, symmetric and with deep sutures, the basal segment two-thirds the mass; the eyes are very large and approximate, and the tarsal claws are slender, free and divergent, as usual in the tribe. The mesosternum, just outside of the middle coxæ, is oblong and very densely granular and opaque, contrasting greatly with the shining remainder of the surface. The three species are as follows:

Form very stout and convex, rhombic-suboval, polished, black; beak feebly arcuate, three-sevenths as long as the body, finely and closely sculptured, with a medial carina above basally, and, on each side, with a finer raised thread; eyes separated by less than a fourth the width of the beak, with a posterior fovea; head with large and close lunate punctures, which are very shallow and with their floors micro-reticulate; prothorax three-fourths wider than long, the converging sides feebly, subevenly arcuate to the dorsally feebly impressed truncate apex, two-fifths as wide as the base, the basal lobe distinct, obtusely rounded, rather gradual, the sides of the base oblique and straight thence to the angles; surface minutely, remotely punctulate, throughout the inferior flanks and obtuse lateral edges densely and strongly punctate; scutellum small, wider than long, obtrapezoidal, with broadly arcuate apex; elytra not quite as long as wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and somewhat more than twice as long, obtusely oval, with rather prominent but broadly rounded humeri; grooves deep, minutely, remotely punctulate at the bottom, the intervals smooth, the cariniform costæ outside of the median line of each; abdomen very convex, finely, rather closely punctate. Length 3.0 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). September. One specimen—probably female.

chapadanus n. sp.

Form less abbreviated and more evenly oval, similar in color and lustre; beak more feebly arcuate, thicker and shorter, not longer than the head and prothorax, more compressed at the sides, the median and lateral carinæ of the upper surface more obtuse; sculpture nearly similar; eyes separated by less than a fourth the rostral width, more pointed beneath than in *chapadanus*, the punctures of the head much smaller, less shallow and oval in form; prothorax longer, only three-fifths wider than long, conical, with very feebly arcuate sides, the sculpture similar; scutellum slightly more transverse; elytra nearly similar, except that they are slightly longer than wide and much less broadly obtuse at apex; abdomen more finely and sparsely punctate, very faintly subimpressed medially at base. Length 3.3 mm.; width 2.25 mm. Cayenne. One male specimen, sent by Desbrochers des Loges.

lyratus Desb.

Form stout, subrhombic-oval, in color, lustre and sculpture nearly as in *chapadanus;* beak (♂) rather longer than the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, distinctly dilated at apex, longer and very much thinner than in *lyratus* and less compressed, loosely punctate, the medial carina obtuse, the lateral long and distinct, or (♀) nearly half as long as the body, somewhat more arcuate and perhaps a little thicker, less dilated at apex; eyes separated by a fifth the rostral width (♀), or a sixth (♂); head closely and deeply punctate, the punctures small and oval; prothorax nearly as in *chapadanus*, much shorter than in *lyratus*, four-fifths wider than long, the form, sculpture and the basal lobe nearly as in the former, the scutellum less transverse and rather deeply impressed; elytra obtusely oval, similar in form and sculpture, as long as wide (♀), a little shorter and more broadly obtuse (♂), distinctly more than twice as long as the prothorax in both sexes; abdomen rather finely but strongly, loosely punctate, not evidently modified in the male. Length 2.6–2.85 mm.; width 1.75–2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Seven specimens.....**fluminalis** n. sp.

The first and last of these species differ from each other very much in the sculpture of the head, and *lyratus* differs from both in the very much stouter beak and less abbreviated prothorax.

Acoleomerus n. gen.

This genus differs radically from *Coleomerus* and *Harotreus* in the long and more slender hind femora, comparatively minute antennal club and widely separated eyes; the beak is moderately arcuate, thick basally, becoming gradually flattened to the thin and somewhat dilated apex. The male has the beak a little less thickened basally, but not appreciably shorter than in the female, the abdomen strongly, rather closely punctate at base, with a large and shallow but unmodified impression; in the female, the basal parts are more finely and sparsely punctate and not definitely impressed. The type is the following:

Acoleomerus rufofasciatus n. sp.—Body evenly and broadly oval, convex and shining, glabrous throughout in both sexes, deep black, the abdomen obscure rufous only in the female; elytra in both sexes black, with a broad rufous basal fascia, a fourth suturally, to one-half laterally, the total length; beak short, only three-fourths as long as the prothorax in both sexes, compressed and closely punctate at the sides basally, with a smooth obtuse dorsal ridge, which is flanked on each side by a fine raised thread; eyes moderate, separated by about the rostral width, the interval flat and punctureless, the head rather closely and strongly punctate; antennal club not quite as long as the three preceding joints, the basal segment nearly three-fourths the mass; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the sides converging and evenly, strongly arcuate to the feebly constricted truncate apex, less than two-fifths as wide as the base, the basal lobe very broad and gradual, with narrowly rounded apex; surface more convex than usual, with very sparse punctures, strong laterally, obsolescent and minute medially; scutellum black, transversely oval, truncate at base and flat; elytra obtusely oval, barely longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and less than twice as long, the broadly rounded humeri clouded above with blackish tint; grooves sharp, deep and smooth posteriorly, coarser and more impressed in the rufous fascia, where the broad flat intervals become feebly convex, having

throughout minute and sparse punctures in one or two irregular series; femora strongly, loosely punctate, the tibiæ moderately stout, fluted. Length 3.9–4.3 mm.; width 2.7–3.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and October. Two specimens.

The sexual characters do not affect the head or beak very noticeably, but are evident on the abdomen in a very unusual way, affecting the sculpture, basal impression and coloration.

Cryptobaris n. gen.

The type of this genus is aberrant, when contrasted with other genera of the tribe, in being strongly sculptured, squamulose and subopaque. The pectoral canal also differs, extending only through the mesosternum and not entering the metasternum; the portion involving the mesosternum is broadly concave, much wider than the beak and limited at each side by an elevated ridge. The mandibles are of the usual porrect and internally straight type, but their apices are somewhat more obtuse than in any other. The eyes are very moderate. The antennal club is small, oval, with deep sutures, its three segments subequal in size. The type may be described as follows:

Cryptobaris sulcata n. sp.—Suboval, convex, uniform rufo-piceous in color throughout, rather shining but with micro-reticulate and partially opaque surface; beak distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, arcuate at base, thence nearly straight to the apex and rather slender (♀), or less slender and feebly arcuate (♂), strongly, closely sculptured and opaculate, squamulose basally; eyes separated by the rostral width; entire head closely punctate and opaque; prothorax a third (♂) to half (♀) wider than long, the sides feebly (♂) or more strongly (♀) converging and broadly arcuate, more rounded anteriorly to the tubulate apex, which is three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface strongly punctate, very densely and shallowly so and opaque anteriorly and laterally, more loosely and with more shining interspaces basally, the squamules sparse, yellowish, distinct only toward the sides; median line well defined, polished and smooth; basal lobe small, rounded; scutellum obtrapezoidal, wider than long, flat, the sides feebly, the apex broadly, sinuate; elytra oval, slightly elongate, a fifth wider than the prothorax and less than twice as long, rather obtusely rounded at apex; humeri somewhat narrowly rounded and slightly prominent; grooves very coarse and feebly punctate, opaque, the intervals but little wider than the grooves, strongly and closely, seriately punctate and squamulose; femora rather slender, opaque, finely, sparsely squamulose, the tibia slender; tarsi but little shorter than the tibiæ; under surface opaque, finely punctate and sparsely, finely squamulose. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.4–1.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Three examples.

The sexual characters in this species are also very remarkable; they affect the head and beak only slightly, but the abdomen in the male has the basal segment broadly and feebly concave, shining and with deep and clearly separated punctures, the second segment with dense shallow punctulation and very opaque surface, except apically. In the female the entire surface of the abdomen is

opaque, finely punctate and with very small sparse setiform squamules. Sutures 2–4 are very strongly reflexed at the sides.

Tribe CŒLONERTINI.

The few genera composing this distinctly defined tribal group have some characters recalling the preceding tribe, such as the rather large and moderately separated eyes, sulcate femora and a pectoral canal, which affords close protection to the beak in repose, but they differ in their elongate and parallel or rigidly cylindrical form of body, very coarse and close sculpture and partially squamiform vestiture, also in the decussate and feebly toothed mandibles. The pectoral canal is of a very different nature, for here it is shorter, terminating abruptly at the hind margin of the prosternum, and is very deep throughout, with its walls strongly elevated, so that it appears to be on a level above that of the adjoining surfaces. The beak is notably short. In the material at hand there are five distinctly defined genera as follows:

Tarsal claws slender, free and divergent.....2
Tarsal claws straight, connate at base.....4
2—Antennal club large, oval, as long as the entire funicle or longer, solid, with very fine and indistinct oblique sutures, the first two segments together constituting but little more than half the mass; beak more or less thick. [Type *T. spissirostris* nov.].....**Tsianina**
Antennal club much shorter than the funicle, with transverse sutures; beak more or less slender.....3
3—Antennal club oval, solid, with very fine and feebly marked sutures, subequally segmented, the first two segments subequal; outer funicular joints gradually wider, merging into the outline of the club; prothorax with rounded subinflated sides. [Type *I. gravidula* nov.].....**Iotomia**
Antennal club more briefly oval, rather more, although but slightly, abrupt, less densely pubescent, not solid, the sutures conspicuously coarse and deep, the basal segment constituting half the mass; body more parallel and cylindric, with straighter sides, the prothorax in great part with straight parallel sides, oblique at apex; mandibles bifid and decussate as usual. [Type *C. squamulosus* Solari].....**Cœlonertus**
Antennal club similarly small and oval but very abruptly formed, with deep sutures, the basal segment half the length; outer funicular joints not dilated; body and prothorax nearly similar, the mandibles differing, not decussate, the right straight within and feebly crenulate, the left shorter and more obtuse, very slightly emarginate within; sides of the prosternal sulcus not strongly elevated and with concave outer slope as in the preceding, but of normal structure. [Type *T. recta* nov.].....**Trinacria**
4—Body narrowly subcylindric, very coarsely but loosely sculptured; beak rather slender, the antennal club small, oval, with deep coarse transverse sutures, the basal segment more than half the mass. [Type *A. hispidulus* nov.]
Anthenius

The femora are sulcate beneath, subparallel, the tibiæ straight, feebly arcuate externally toward base, and the abdomen is very

convex, all of which features also ally the Cœlonertini to the Coleomerini, although the habitus of the body is so very different. The sexual characters seem to be extremely feeble. The general appearance of the first two of the above genera is almost identical, the chief external difference being the fasciiform arrangement of the elytral squamules in *Iotomia*, and the absence of this feature in *Tsianina*.

The Mexican genera *Cnagius*, *Coluthus* and *Coleomeropsis*, of Champion, also belong to this tribe, without much doubt.

Tsianina n. gen.

The fundamental distinctive character of this genus is the large and almost solid, somewhat asymmetric, antennal club, with almost obsolete and oblique sutures and short basal segments, in which it differs greatly from *Cœlonertus* and *Anthenius* but is rather close to *Iotomia*. The beak is, however, less slender in the present genus, and is sometimes notably thick, although the body, on the whole, is remarkably similar in outline and sculpture. The two species in my collection may be described as follows:

Beak very thick and glabrous, obliquely bent downward distally; femora stouter, oval. Body elongate-suboval, rather shining, deep black throughout, the pronotum sparsely hispid with short dark setæ, the elytra with a few stout whitish hairs on the first interval behind the scutellum, the setæ of the other intervals dark brown throughout and in single line; under surface and legs having uniform sparse hair-like squamules throughout; beak not quite as long as the prothorax, moderately and loosely punctured at the sides, more finely but rather closely above; eyes large, separated by three-fourths the rostral width, the interspace feebly impressed, the entire head strongly, closely punctate; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides broadly rounded, becoming gradually subparallel in about basal half, the feebly constricted truncate apex half as wide as the base, the lobe feeble, angularly emarginate; punctures very coarse, deep and almost contiguous, a narrow smooth partial median line evident; scutellum quadrate, smooth and impressed behind, punctulate and flat basally; elytra nearly a fourth longer than wide, almost a fourth wider than the prothorax and one-half longer, very obtusely subparabolic, with barely at all prominent humeri; grooves coarse, deep and punctulate; intervals flat, with single series of rather strong and close punctures; hind body beneath coarsely, densely, the abdomen more finely and loosely, punctate. Length 3.8 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **spissirostris** n. sp.

Beak only moderately thick, more opaque and squamulo-setulose, not abruptly oblique downward at apex; femora narrower, not quite twice as wide as the tibiæ. Body as in the preceding in form and color, but with shorter prothorax and still more broadly obtuse elytral apex, slightly shining; setiform squamules shorter, inconspicuously bristling on the pronotum, very small, dark brown and unilineate on the elytra, coarser and white on the first interval basally and with a few widely scattered near the middle of the length; under surface as in the preceding; beak (♀) longer, thicker and less arcuate, as long as the prothorax, or (♂) less thick, strongly, evenly

arcuate and not quite so long, strongly, closely sculptured in both sexes; eyes separated by evidently less than the rostral width in both, the head closely punctate; prothorax a third wider than long, formed nearly as in the preceding, the apex broader, more than half as wide as the base, the lobe small, with the sinus much more minute and shallower; punctures very coarse and close, with a smooth median streak centrally; scutellum scarcely as wide as long, more swollen and more deeply concave posteriorly than in the preceding; elytra a third longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long, the feebly oblique sides only slightly arcuate, the tumid humeri not laterally prominent; grooves deep; uniseriate intervals barely visibly wider than the grooves. Length 2.65–3.35 mm.; width 1.2–1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo and forest). May and November. Eight specimens.....**cribrata** n. sp.

The pronotal punctures in the genus are much coarser than in the succeeding genus, and are feebly ocellate; the elytral grooves are also coarser and with narrower intervals.

Iotomia n. gen.

The more numerous species of this genus bear a very striking external resemblance to *Tsianina*, being almost identical in outline, except that the sides of the prothorax are more rounded or subinflated, and that the sparse white hair-like squamules of the elytra always form a loose transverse post-median fascia. The beak is still shorter and much more slender, and the antennæ are distinctly different as stated in the table. As in the preceding genus, I can discover no abdominal sexual characters, and those relating to the head and beak are but slight. The three species at hand are the following:

Body notably broad, oblong, subparallel, somewhat shining and deep black throughout; pronotum with a few slender hair-like white squamules laterally and subbasally, the elytra with very small dark brown, and larger sparse slender white, squamules, the latter distinct on all the strial intervals basally and in single series for a short distance post-medially; under surface with distinct and sparse narrow white squamules throughout; beak slender, moderately arcuate, subcylindric, distinctly sculptured and loosely basally squamulose in both sexes, distinctly shorter than the prothorax, only very little shorter in the male; antennæ slender, medial; eyes separated by the rostral width in both sexes; head throughout closely and strongly punctured; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the sides strongly rounded and rapidly converging anteriad, becoming very feebly arcuate and perhaps just visibly converging toward base, the truncate apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; basal lobe small, evenly, strongly rounded; punctures coarse and deep, separated by less than half their diameters, with a smooth median line in about basal half; scutellum small, oblong, impressed; elytra a fourth longer than wide, with feebly converging sides and broadly obtuse apex, barely wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the humeri small, rapidly rounding; intervals about one-half wider than the grooves, which are moderately coarse, deep and abrupt, the single interstitial series composed of distinct close punctures; abdomen very finely punctate. Length 4.2–4.6

mm.; width 1.8–2.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest and campo). November and December. Five specimens.....**convexicollis** n. sp.

Body smaller and especially narrower than in the preceding, though nearly similar in color, lustre, sculpture and vestiture, the metasternum similarly more closely squamulose than the side-pieces; beak nearly similar but slightly shorter, slender, arcuate and cylindric, smoother and more shining; eyes separated by the full width of the beak; prothorax less transverse, only a fourth wider than long, the arcuate sides less rapidly converging anteriad, more parallel and feebly arcuate in about basal half; apex not quite so wide, but more than half as wide as the base; sculpture and lobe nearly similar, except that the punctures are in mutual contact; elytra nearly similar, the feebly arcuate sides a little more oblique and the apex less broadly rounded, rather more evidently wider than the prothorax, the grooves, punctures and scanty vestiture almost similar. Length 3.35–3.85 mm.; width 1.4–1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. Two specimens, found on flowers in clearings.....**balteella** n. sp.

Body a little narrower and more suboval than in *convexicollis*, nearly as in *balteella*, but more abbreviated, similar in color, lustre and vestiture but differing from either in the less coarse thoracic punctures, which are more distinctly separated among themselves, especially near base, where they become small and widely separated; the basal lobe also has a broad shallow apical sinus, invisible in either of the preceding; beak closely sculptured, feebly arcuate, distinctly shorter than the prothorax (♀), still a little shorter and less slender (♂); eyes separated by not quite the rostral width; head rather finely, very densely punctured throughout; prothorax still less transverse than in *balteella*, a fifth wider than long, rather more in the female, the sides broadly rounded medially, oblique anteriorly, nearly parallel basally, the truncate apex three-fifths as wide as the base; elytra nearly similar, somewhat more than one-half longer than the prothorax, the strial intervals a trifle wider. Length 3.9–4.0 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**thoracica** n. sp.

I am unable to identify these species with any of those described as *Cœlonertus* by Solari, all of which may truly belong to *Cœlonertus*, as the prothorax is very much more elongate than in any one of the five preceding species, and the form is more cylindric, except perhaps in *alternatus* and *baridioides;* they are also from rather widely different localities.

Cœlonertus Solari

In this genus the body becomes narrower and more truly parallel and cylindric, with the prothorax longer as a rule. The antennal club differs radically, for, instead of being very solid, with fine and feebly marked sutures and short basal segment, it is here more abbreviated, less densely pubescent, with deep coarse sutures and relatively very large basal segment. There seem to be two rather well defined species at hand as follows:

Form almost cylindric and parallel, only feebly shining, black throughout; pronotal punctures bearing slender sparse white squamules, a little broader and closer at the sides; elytra with single series of small dark brown squamules,

longer and white at the base of each interval, in a longer post-scutellar line on the first, and on all the intervals for a considerable distance behind the middle and sometimes also at apex; under surface with the slender white squamules sparse, larger and dense on the met-episterna and posterior parts of the abdomen; beak short, thick, feebly arcuate, densely sculptured and about four times as long as wide (♂), similar in length and three-fourths as long as the prothorax but notably slender (♀); sparsely squamulose and feebly carinulate above in the male; eyes large, only a little more separated below than above, where the squamose interspace is three-fifths as wide as the beak (♂), or three-fourths (♀); head nude, finely, not densely punctate; prothorax just visibly elongate (♂), or a sixth wider than long (♀), with parallel and nearly straight sides, rapidly rounding at apical third to the broad, truncate and subtubulate apex, which is almost two-thirds as wide as the base, the basal lobe small, rounded; punctures very coarse, virtually in mutual contact; scutellum small, parallel, longer than wide; elytra a third to two-fifths longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the sides arcuately converging slightly posteriad, to the broadly rounded apex, the humeri not prominent; grooves very abrupt, coarse, deep and strongly punctate along the bottom; intervals but little wider than the grooves, each with a single series of coarse and almost contiguous punctures; abdomen finely punctate, without sexual modification. Length 2.6–3.0 mm.; width 0.85–1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May and November. On flowers, in forest clearings. Abundant. Eleven specimens. **solarii** n. sp.

A—Body nearly similar but a little larger and stouter; beak in both sexes relatively shorter and stouter, only three-fifths as long as the prothorax or less in either sex, and, in the female, although thinner than in the male, distinctly thicker than in the female of *solarii;* prothorax relatively larger, nearly as long as wide in the male, much less distinctly narrower than the elytra than in the same sex of *solarii*, the punctures similarly very coarse and dense, partially confluent; elytra throughout nearly similar. Length 3.1–3.2 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). Two specimens..... **floricola** n. subsp.

B—Body nearly as in the preceding; beak (♀) almost similar and much thicker than in the female of *solarii*, but little over half as long as the prothorax, the latter similar, but with the coarse punctures less dense, being individually distinct in outline and slightly separated; elytra nearly similar. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.23 mm. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers in forest clearings. One female specimen..... **discretus** n. subsp.

Form, coloration, vestiture and other characters nearly as in the preceding, but a little larger and broader, subcylindric, the loose white squamules in single series behind the middle of the elytra forming similarly a loose transverse fascia, which, however, is narrower than in *solarii* and more widely separated from the base, the denser white line basally on the first interval shorter; beak still stouter and less than four times as long as wide, closely sculptured and squamulose, the eyes more distant, separated by the full width of the beak, the head more closely punctate; antennal club slightly smaller and still more gradually formed; prothorax of similar form, but rather more distinctly wider than long, the punctures not quite so coarse and more crowded, in close mutual contact; median line finely smooth and subtumid, wanting apically; elytra similar in general proportions and sculpture, but a little broader; abdomen more closely squamulose throughout. Length 3.7 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One female..... **silvestris** n. sp.

It is probable that these species are truly congeneric with the type described by Solari, although no definitive mention of the antennal club is included by the author; the generic relationships are therefore more or less in the nature of a surmise.

Trinacria n. gen.

The body here has very nearly the same parallel and convex form as in the preceding, but the system of sculpture and ornamentation is different, besides the rather radically different mandibles, as before stated. The beak in the male is rather short, thick, feebly arcuate, not separated from the head above and with the antennæ greatly beyond the middle, and, in the female, not differing very much, but more slender and with the antennæ more medial. The prosternal canal is only well defined before the coxæ, and is not inclosed by high lateral walls as it is in *Cœlonertus;* it is not at all defined behind the moderately separated coxæ. The two known species may be defined as follows:

Body narrow, parallel, convex, deep black and moderately shining, the legs piceo-rufous and slender, the beak more or less rufescent at apex; whitish squamules above minute, sparse and inconspicuous, a little more distinct on the elytra medially at apical fourth, and becoming dense conspicuous scales on the intervals in basal sixth and also at the hind angles on the pronotum; beneath they are fine and sparse, but in the form of dense scales on the met-episterna; beak moderately thick, much shorter than the prothorax in both sexes, the prothorax strongly convex when viewed in profile, as long as wide, the sides parallel and straight to somewhat beyond the middle, there rounded and thence oblique and feebly subsinuate to the apex; punctures coarse, deep and not quite in mutual contact; scutellum subquadrate, small, impressed and glabrous; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the sides parallel and straight in about basal half, thence arcuately converging to the narrowly rounded apex; striæ deep, punctulate, fine apically, gradually rather coarse basally; intervals twice as wide as the striæ, each with a single series of small distant punctures. Length 2.2–2.35 mm.; width 0.75–0.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Seven specimens..... **recta** n. sp

Body much larger, subparallel though rather more ventricose, convex, somewhat shining, the pronotum alutaceous; color dark red-brown; yellowish-white squamules above small, sparse and inconspicuous on the pronotum, coarser but sparse at the hind angles; on the elytra they are coarse and distinct in single lines, becoming gradually confused at base and almost wanting throughout on the flanks, fine but rather long and abundant beneath, coarser on the prosternum and dense also on the met-episterna; beak (♂) thick, closely and finely sculptured, straight, bent a little apically and three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ near distal third; prothorax convex, rapidly sloping at apex when viewed in profile, as long as wide, the parallel sides feebly arcuate for two-thirds, then rounding and sinuously oblique to the truncate apex, much more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, uneven, separated by once to three times their diameters; scutellum elongate, parallel and deeply canaliculate; elytra only one-half longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, parallel,

gradually circularly rounded in about apical half; grooves coarse and deep throughout, punctate at the bottom; intervals with single series of strong and moderately separated punctures, but little wider than the grooves basally but more than twice as wide as the latter apically; legs rather long and slender, rufous. Length 3.65 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **basalis** n. sp.

The eyes are rather large, separated by nearly the width of the beak in *basalis*, but much less in *recta*.

Anthenius n. gen.

The basally connate and slender, nearly straight tarsal claws and small antennal club, with relatively very large basal segment, are the chief distinctive structural peculiarities of this genus. The body is more slender, cylindric-oval and convex, with exceptional vestiture in the tribe. The type and only known species is the following:

Anthenius hispidulus n. sp.—Body narrow, cylindric-oval, deep black and rather shining, the legs and beak piceo-rufous; upper surface with rather long and sparse, erect setæ, arranged in single lines on the elytra, the pronotum with large dense white scales at the basal angles, the elytra with a line of similar dense scales at the base of the third interval for a fifth the length or less, and a medial area just behind the middle of each elytron, composed of similar but widely separated scales in single line on each interval; under surface having narrow sparse white squamules, becoming large dense scales on the met-episterna; beak cylindric, feebly arcuate, rather slender, much shorter than the prothorax in both sexes, especially in the male, sparsely squamulose and closely sculptured basally; eyes separated by about the rostral width in both sexes; head closely punctate; prothorax just visibly longer than wide, the sides subparallel and nearly straight, broadly rounding anteriad to the truncate and subtubulate apex, which is two-thirds to three-fourths as wide as the base, bisinuate; basal lobe small, rounded; punctures very coarse and deep, somewhat unevenly spaced but generally separated by a little less than their diameters; scutellum very small, subquadrate, emarginate at apex; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, only very slightly wider than the prothorax and one-half longer, the sides parallel basally, feebly, arcuately converging posteriorly, to the not very obtuse apex; grooves moderate, abrupt, punctate along the bottom and half as wide as the flat shining intervals, each with an even and widely spaced series of moderate but deep punctures; legs short, slender, shining and finely, sparsely punctate; abdomen feebly punctulate and with sparse white lineate squamules, apparently not modified sexually. Length 2.3–2.8 mm.; width 0.72–1.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada —on flowers). May and November. Nine specimens.

The specimens vary a good deal in size, but apparently there is only a single specific form at hand. The genus *Cœlonertus* was, as might be inferred by the name, placed by its author near *Nertus*. I do not have the true *Nertus* at hand just now, but if *Madopterus* and *Strongylotes* are properly associable with it, constituting with some others the tribe Madopterini, there does not seem to be any affinity, and *Cœlonertus* is more closely allied to *Coleomerus* than

to any other type of Barinæ. The Madopterini are, in fact, so isolated that they are placed in the present work at the end of the series; they are probably closer to the Madarini than any other tribal group.

Tribe CENTRININI.

This is an enormous complex of genera and species as at present understood, and in order to reduce the taxonomic difficulties to some extent, I have separated a large part of them, having a narrower and parallel body, usually with much shorter beak, under the name Limnobarini; but, even after this substantial reduction, the numbers met with in the neotropics are appalling to the systematist. It is not possible to define the limits of either of these tribal groups at all rigidly, and it can simply be said that in the Centrinini the body is of a more or less evident rhombic shape, the beak usually long and the antennæ more or less slender—although there are many exceptions such as the thick beak of *Neplaxa*, the anterior coxæ never in mutual contact, although virtually contiguous in *Roalius*, and but seldom remotely separated as they are in the Madarini. The male prosternum may or may not have somewhat variable ante-coxal spines, which is also the case but less frequently in the Limnobarini. The tarsal claws may be free, connate or single and the mandibles are straight and internally smooth, dentate and more or less decussate or of peculiar form, as in the genus *Garnia* and especially in *Nedestes*. The body may be entirely and closely clothed or completely glabrous, with all kinds of intermediate vestiture. The prosternum only very rarely has a deep or sharply limited pectoral canal, nor is the upper surface of the body high and vaulted as in the Diorymerini, where prosternal spines are unknown. The Optatini, which also have the pronounced rhombic form of body, may be distinguished generally, but not always, by the contiguous or very close anterior coxæ, and absolutely, so far as known, by the entire absence of prosternal spines in the male, although this is rather a negative than positive discriminative character. I think that much work will have to be done on larval histories before a rational final classification can be made in the Barinæ.

The genera which I have thought should be associated under the name Centrinini are extremely numerous; those now in my collection from the regions under consideration are as follows:

Tarsal claws connate or extremely approximate, rarely single.....2
Tarsal claws free and more or less divergent.....24
2—Body never less than about 3 mm. in length, the upper surface entirely glabrous —rarely excepting the scutellum, thoracic lobe or elytral suture.....3
Body minute in size, always much under 3 mm. in length and in most cases conspicuously clothed throughout; femora never denticulate.....17

3—Mandibles straight or not at all overlapping or decussate, not obviously dentate within....4
Mandibles decussate and strongly dentate or bifid, or rarely straight, though strongly dentate within, scarcely at all overlapping and, in such cases, together rather prominent when closed....14
Mandibles quadrate, truncate, not decussate, closing on a short straight line...16
4—Femora spiculate beneath; tibiæ rounded externally toward base....5
Femora not spiculate, the tibiæ similarly evenly rounded externally....12
Femora not spiculate, the tibiæ with a very sharp and prominent external tooth near the base....13
5—Mandibles externally oblique and subevenly arcuate from base to apex....6
Mandibles with the external outline oblique and straight to beyond the middle, there abruptly and almost rectangularly turned inward, the apical part narrow and acuminate beyond this point....11
6—Mesosternum not modified; under surface without patches of dense scales..7
Mesosternum transversely prominent, often porrectly produced and sinuate or bilobed....10
7—Antennal club small or moderate....8
Antennal club greatly elongated; body coloration brightly metallic, highly polished....9
8—Strial intervals of the elytra very convex; surface highly polished, the elytra bicolored; prosternal processes of the male long and conspicuous. [Type *S. fasciatus* nov.]....**Stegotidius**
Strial intervals very flat; pronotum with a prominent tumidiform carina; surface deep black and opaque, the beak long; prosternal processes of the male somewhat short and slender; body broadly rhombiform, rather large in size. [Type *Cryptorhynchus leachi* Kirby]....**Camelodes**
Strial intervals flat or very nearly so; pronotum not carinate, generally evenly convex, sometimes gibbous; beak long and slender to moderately short and thick; surfaces polished and smooth above, black throughout or with rufous prothorax, generally wholly glabrous, but sometimes with the scutellar lobe, scutellum or prosternum clothed with pale squamules; elytra never more than moderately grooved, the humeri always prominent, either laterally or dorsally; scutellum not flat, transverse and free; outline rhomboidal, the prothorax tubulate at apex; species extremely numerous. [Type *S. rhombicus* nov.]....**Stegotes**
Strial intervals and most of the structural characters as in *Stegotes*, but with the elytra very peculiar in coloration, almost exactly as in *Eucoleomerus;* surfaces above smooth and very shining; antennal club a little longer, with deep sutures, about as long as the five preceding joints combined; elytra without prominent humeri. [Type *S. mimetica* nov.]....**Stegotopsis**
9—Body rhomboidal, with prominent humeri as in *Stegotes*, the beak long, arcuate; under surface without patches of dense scales, the mesosternum normal; prosternum sharply canaliculate. [Type *G. chalybeus* nov.]
Gladosius
10—Body rhomboidal, generally more elongate than in *Stegotes*, and having beneath sharply defined patches of very dense whitish scales, somewhat variable in number and extent; prosternum not canaliculate as it is in *Stegotes*, almost perfectly flat as a rule. [Type *Centrinus tumidus* Boh.]
Diastethus
11—Form, polished lustre and smooth upper surface as in *Stegotes*, but with bicolored elytra, the antennal scape shorter, at tip much further from the eye than in that genus; beak long, slender, more rapidly bent basally; prosternum with an extremely shallow parallel impression, the coxæ separated by three-fourths their width; body small in size, broadly rhomboidal. [Type *M. scapulinus* nov.]....**Microstegotes**

12—Beak short, thick and arcuate, not compressed; antennæ medial, rather short, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club somewhat stout, densely pubescent, gradually pointed, with deep sutures, the first segment distinctly less than half the mass, the outer funicular joints gradually broader; body rhomboid-oval, glabrous and shining, the scutellum small, flat, parabolic and in close contact with the elytra, the latter deeply grooved, with a few slender squamules near the scutellum; prosternum canaliculate. [Type *P. obesula* nov.] ..... **Pseudogarnia**

Beak long, moderately slender, arcuate; antennæ submedial, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the club oval, its first segment larger but not quite half the mass; outer funicular joints less broadened; body oblong-suboval, glabrous, smooth and shining, the flat scutellum larger and more obtuse, only at the sides in close contact with the elytra, which are similarly grooved; prosternum flat. [Type *L. polita* nov.] ..... **Leptogarnia**

13—Body rhombic-oval, subglabrous, the thoracic lobe and scutellum clothed; beak moderate, nearly straight; antennæ medial, the scape not attaining the eye, the first funicular joint not as long as the next two, which are obconic, the outer joints stout; club rather short, with strong sutures, its basal segment from one-half to two-thirds the mass and subglabrous; prosternum squamulose, feebly impressed; scutellum transverse, more or less free; elytra very coarsely grooved; upper surface sparsely punctate. [Type *T. parviclava* nov.] ..... **Tenemotes**

Body shorter, subrhombic, but with notably large prothorax, glabrous, smooth, shining and bicolored; beak long, arcuate, compressed and strongly sculptured, smoother and more slender beyond the antennæ in the female; antennæ behind the middle, the first funicular joint shorter than the next two, the pubescent club moderate and narrowly oval; prosternum feebly canaliculate, slightly bitumorose in the male; scutellum somewhat transverse, closely fitted and densely squamulose, the elytra grooved. [Type *T. orbatus* nov.] **Tenemotides**

14—Body wholly glabrous, oblong-oval; beak rather thick (♂), very moderately so (♀), strongly and loosely punctate, separated from the head by a deep but rather fine sulcus; mandibles decussate, strongly dentate, rounded externally; antennal club abrupt; scutellum closely fitted, oval; prosternum not spinose in the male, the femora all non-spiculate. [Type *P. atrolucens* nov.] ..... **Paragarnia**

Body completely glabrous; beak very thick, shining, with feeble transverse basal impression, the mandibles broadly decussate and strongly dentate; femora slender, the anterior spiculate beneath; antennal club gradually formed; scutellum fitted closely to the thoracic lobe and surrounding elytra. [Type *S. gradata* nov.] ..... **Spolatia**

Body above glabrous, the elytral base and the suture squamulose in the type; femora large, not spiculate beneath; antennal club very gradual in formation; scutellum free; tarsal claws large and finely striate. [Type *L. suturalis* nov.] **Linogarnia**

Body glabrous above, sparsely, evenly and minutely squamulose beneath; beak thinner and straighter, with a deep transverse sulcus at base; mandibles long and prominent, not decussate, but with a large internal tooth; antennal club not so gradually formed; tarsal claws large, striate. [Type *T. obsidiana* nov.] ..... **Tudeniaspis**

Body similar in lustre and vestiture; beak rather short but only moderately thick, arcuate and closely sculptured, with feeble and indefinite basal impression; mandibles broadly decussate and strongly dentate; antennal club longer, gradually formed; body as in the two preceding, rather small and not broadly oval; claws almost as in the preceding three genera, straight, diverging, somewhat unequal and striate. [Type *T. bicolorata* nov.] **Tudenia**

Body above uniformly clothed with scales or squamules; femora not spiculate beneath; antennal club oval, subequally trisected by distinct sutures; beak notably thick.....15

15—Beak evenly arcuate; antennal club abrupt; anterior coxæ separated by less than half their width; prothorax moderate, not constricted at apex. [Type *T. sparsa* nov.].....**Thestonia**

Beak unevenly arcuate; antennal club gradual in formation; anterior coxæ separated more widely; prothorax notably large, constricted and subtubulate at apex. [Type *P. obtecta* nov.].....**Parathestonia**

16—Body stout, oval, glabrous; beak very slender except basally, at least in the female; antennæ far behind the middle, the club thick, gradually pointed; anterior coxæ distant, separated by more than their own width; femora slender, not denticulate beneath. [Type *G. militaris* nov.].....**Garnia**

17—Tarsal claws two in number as usual.....18

Tarsal claws single.....23

18—Mandibles straight, unequal; prosternum with a narrow impressed channel; anterior coxæ separated by less than their own width; body elongate-suboval, with distinct vestiture. [Type *A. seriata* nov.].....**Andiblis**

Mandibles dentate and decussate.....19

19—Body glabrous or subglabrous; femora not denticulate.....20

Body conspicuously clothed.....21

20—Body glabrous or subglabrous; prosternum with a moderate and very shallow sulcus, which is more or less sharply limited at the sides; scutellum oval to transverse. [Type *O. conicicollis* nov.].....**Ovanius**

Body more broadly ovulate than in the preceding, remotely and minutely setulo-squamulose; scutellum small; prosternum broadly and shallowly canalate and squamulose; anterior coxæ moderately separated and having on each internally an erect subquadrate plate in the male. [Type *S. ovulum* nov.] **Stethobaridia**

21—Anterior coxæ subcontiguous; prosternum with a squamose channel, sharply defined at the sides; mandibles somewhat prominent, though strongly dentate; antennæ long and slender, the first two funicular joints elongate; femora denticulate beneath. [Type *P. rufipes* nov.].....**Roalius**

Anterior coxæ separated by barely a third their width; prosternum not channeled; mandibles short, strongly decussate and obtuse when closed; antennæ short; femora wholly unarmed. [Type *P. tecta* nov.].....**Palocopsis**

Anterior coxæ separated by about their own width.....22

22—Prosternum perfectly flat and continuously so between the coxæ; antennal club smaller, the first segment more than half the mass; upper surface and all the strial intervals densely clothed. [Type *P. nescius* nov.].....**Palocus**

Prosternum broadly impressed; antennal club more elongate-oval, subequally trisegmented by the sutures; upper surface loosely clothed, the strial intervals uniseriate. [Type *M. sparsellus* nov.].....**Micropalocus**

23—Mandibles long, prominent and internally straight; antennal club large, oval, not very much shorter than the funicle; body suboblong-oval, very coarsely and densely punctate, with widely and evenly separated squamules, in single line on the strial intervals. [Type *S. rugulosus* nov.].....**Starcus**

24—Mandibles strongly dentate and decussate.....25

Mandibles not decussate, except apically, falciform, the inner edges broadly sinuate from apex to base and not evidently dentate; femora not spiculate beneath.....34

Mandibles not or but slightly decussate, but more or less distinctly dentate within and prominent when closed.....35

Mandibles straight, prominent, not at all decussate, meeting on a straight even to slightly irregular line when closed, the left mandible sometimes obtusely dentate submedially within, or shorter than the right.....45

Mandibles peculiar and highly specialized, constricted subbasally, concave distally, widely separated and apparently moving in subvertical planes as in *Balaninus*, the beak extremely long, arcuate and slender. 66

25—Beak very thick, cylindric and feebly arcuate; antennal club moderate, oval, gradually pointed and with distinct sutures; anterior coxæ rather narrowly separated; femora slender, not at all impressed beneath but minutely spiculate; body stout, very convex, glabrous and shining, with partially metallic lustre. [Type *N. illustris* nov.] . . . . . **Neplaxa**

Beak more or less slender, of the usual form in the tribe. 26

26—Prothorax abruptly and conspicuously tubulate at apex; beak separated by a rather deep and sharply marked transverse sulcus; femora not spiculate beneath 27

Prothorax not or only gradually tubulate at apex; femora never spiculate 29

27—Body larger and more convex, glabrous or with scanty vestiture, the elytra with or without sparsely scattered setiform squamules; anterior thoracic stricture marked by strong sculpture; prosternum with or without short spines in the male, the coxæ narrowly separated. [Type *V. dispersus* nov.] **Vallius**

Body very small in size, less convex and more elongate, wholly glabrous; femora still more slender; thoracic stricture smooth. 28

28—Upper surface notably flattened, the elytra with very coarse deep grooves; beak a little shorter and stouter. [Type *C. subplanata* nov.] . . . . . **Crostis**

Upper surface not flattened; form still more elongate, the elytra with abrupt but less coarse grooves; beak longer, more slender and more arcuate. [Type *C. tenuipes* nov.] . . . . . **Crostidia**

29—Pronotum without trace of median tumid or cariniform line. 30

Pronotum with the median line cariniform or feebly and obtusely embossed. . . 33

30—Anterior coxæ narrowly separated; body rather large in size, glabrous, but with abruptly limited areas of dense scales beneath and a single small one on each elytron behind the centre; prosternum unimpressed and not spinose in the male. [Type *Baris auritarsis* Germ.] . . . . . **Megavallius**

Anterior coxæ widely separated. 31

31—Prosternum broad and nearly flat, not definitely modified anteriorly (♀), or with two long ante-coxal spines and a large deep fossa (♂); anterior coxæ separated by about one-half more than their width; beak very moderate in length, arcuate and notably thick; body glabrous, the elytra with a short posterior discal, and a subscutellar, streak of pale squamules; scutellum quadrate. [Type *D. oblongula* nov.] . . . . . **Dealia**

Prosternum before the coxæ with a wide and very shallow canal, the coxæ less remote; prosternum apparently not spinose in the male; body smaller, more abbreviated and ovoidal, subglabrous throughout; scutellum smaller. [Type *S. asphaltina* nov.] . . . . . **Stethobaropsis**

Prosternum with a small deep foveiform fossa near the anterior margin; beak longer, arcuate. 32

32—Body suboval, almost glabrous, the thoracic apex briefly and feebly subtubulate; scutellum very small; antennal club gradually formed; prosternum bispinose in the male. [Type *D. gradata* nov.] . . . . . **Dialomia**

Body more elongate, suboval, with more pronounced subapical prominences on the elytra and not so glabrous; thoracic apex more tubulate, the tubulation very pronounced, though gradually formed; antennal club larger, abrupt and with coarser sutures, the female alone known at present. [Type *E. longula* nov.] . . . . . **Eudialomia**

33—Body narrowly elongate-suboval, densely sculptured throughout and sparsely squamulose; beak thin; antennal club slender; prosternum strongly bispinose in the male and with a very deep circular pit. [Type *L. densus* nov.] **Leptoladustes**

Body more broadly subrhombic-oval, more or less densely sculptured throughout and sparsely squamulose, with a basal and post-median denser streak on each elytron; beak thickened basally; antennal club small, more broadly oval; prosternum not impressed and without spines in the male, the coxæ narrowly separated. [Type *L. insignis* nov.] . . . . . **Ladustes**

34—Body stout, rhomboid-suboval, very coarsely and densely sculptured and with scattered slender squamules, which are more minute beneath; pronotal sculpture coarsely strigose; beak strongly arcuate, arising abruptly and almost perpendicularly from the head, the reëntrant angle very deep in profile and sulciform; anterior coxæ well separated, the male prosternum with two long slender processes. [Type *S. armata* nov.] . . . . . **Saldiopsis**

Body less broadly rhomboidal, the pronotum not strigose but discretely punctate, much less abruptly tubulate at apex; anterior coxæ narrowly separated; prosternum obliquely bispinose in the male; beak similarly very arcuate and joining the head almost perpendicularly. [Type *P. conjunctus* nov.] **Pseudosaldius**

Body narrowly subrhombic-oval, feebly squamulose and very small in size, not so strongly sculptured as in *Saldiopsis*, the pronotum more loosely strigose as a rule; beak rather slender, very arcuate, not so abruptly demarcated from the head as in the two preceding; anterior coxæ very narrowly separated; prosternum bispinose or unarmed in the male; prothorax more or less conical in form. [Type *L. caducus* nov.] . . . . . **Leptosaldius**

35—Upper surface more or less conspicuously squamose; femora never spiculate beneath 36

Upper surface, excepting the scutellum, glabrous, the lower with small sparse squamules 43

Upper surface in great part glabrous, always excepting one or two densely squamose areas at each side of the invariably glabrous scutellum, the entire under surface densely and conspicuously clothed with pale scales in typical species. 44

36—Elytra with lineate arrangement of the scaly ornamentation 37

Elytra without lineate ornamentation 39

37—Pronotum polished, glabrous and smooth; beak very arcuate; prosternum obtusely canaliculate, the coxæ very moderately separated; legs rather long and slender; elytral suture with narrow dense vitta of pale scales in the type. [Type *T. bipartita* nov.] . . . . . **Ternova**

Pronotum not glabrous, and always distinctly punctate 38

38—Form rhomboid-suboval; pronotum with lateral, the elytra with lineiform, discal dense lines of scales in various positions; thoracic punctures always dense but discrete; beak long and slender, arcuate; male prosternum generally but not always with two long slender processes. [Type *Centrinus distinctus* Boh.] . . . . . **Linonotus**

Form more evenly oval or less evidently rhombic; pale ornamentation consisting of narrower and sparser squamules, usually evident on all the strial intervals at base, and sometimes in short lines at the middle, these forming a chevron-like fascia; beak slender, strongly arcuate; male prosternal spines very slender, more oblique. [Type *P. sedulus* nov.] . . . . . **Parasaldius**

39—Body moderately small in size 40

Body more minute, with rather close vestiture as a rule, the dense pronotal sculpture usually not at all strigiform 42

40—Form moderately broad, oval, polished and glabrous, the elytra with single series of minute and suberect hairs; beak rather thick, compressed, arcuate; antennal club gradually formed; prosternum flat, the coxæ moderately separated; prothorax briefly tubulate at apex; scutellum small. [Type *D. habilis* nov.] . . . . . **Dericinus**

Form very obese and convex, with peculiar tufted vestiture, the pronotum carinate centrally and with loose strigose sculpture; beak rather thick, strongly sculptured. [Type *Centrinus perdix* Pasc.] ..... **Ortycus**

Form more narrowly ovoidal, with normal sparse vestiture, which is generally sublinear on the strial intervals 41

41—Pronotum shining, with isolated punctures; beak moderate, arcuate; prosternum flat, foveate near the anterior margin, the coxæ rather well separated; male apparently never having ante-coxal spines. [Type *S. semilucidus* nov.] **Saldius**

Pronotum densely strigose; anterior coxæ very moderately separated; beak moderate, arcuate; prosternum foveate near the anterior margin; male with or without short ante-coxal spines. [Type *C. strigicollis* Csy.] **Centrinites**

42—Beak rather thin, arcuate; body narrowly subovoidal, densely sculptured as a rule; prosternum with or without small ante-coxal spines. [Type *C. helvinus* Csy.] ..... **Centrinopus**

43—Anterior coxæ narrowly separated; prosternum with two short ante-coxal spines in the male; beak thickened basally, strongly sculptured; femora non-spiculate. [Type *Centrinus ruficornis* Boh.] ..... **Anavallius**

44—Anterior coxæ narrowly separated; prosternum without ante-coxal spines in the male; beak thick, compressed and strongly costulate at the sides in typical species; femora not spiculate beneath. [Type *Baris squamipes* Germ.] ..... **Valliopsis**

45—Beak rather short, very thick and compressed, obtusely angulate above near basal third and separated from the head by a very large and deep sulcus, apparently not differing essentially in the sexes; antennal club short, almost rounded; prothorax very abruptly tubulate at apex; legs simple, the femora not spiculate; body oblong-suboval, the integuments glabrous. [Type *Z. oblongus* nov.] ..... **Zygozalestes**

Beak longer and more or less of the usual form in the Centrinini; femora non-spiculate 46

46—Beak moderately elongated 47

Beak notably long and arcuate; body unusually elongate-rhomboidal in form, in great part glabrous and shining, wholly glabrous in *Dimesus inornatus;* prothorax tubulate at apex 64

47—Body smooth and shining, glabrous or with very scanty vestiture, excepting the scutellum in *Liocentrinus;* prosternum but rarely bispinose in the male —only observed thus far in *Macrorevena* 48

Body more opaque, more or less closely clothed with scales or squamules 56

48—Scutellum large, quadrate, very densely albido-squamose; beak rather thick, compressed, separated from the head by a very feeble impression; prothorax barely at all subtubulate at apex; prosternum obtusely canaliculate; antennal club small; elytra moderately grooved. [Type *L. scutellatus* nov.] **Liocentrinus**

Scutellum small or moderate, always glabrous 49

49—Prothorax tubulate at apex 50

Prothorax not at all tubulate at apex; body small in size 54

50—Thoracic tubulation very abrupt and sharply defined 51

Thoracic tubulation rather gradual in formation 53

51—Antennæ subbasal in insertion, the beak normally convex throughout, separated from the head by a feeble impression; prosternum deeply canaliculate, the coxæ well separated; scutellum flat and in close contact with the elytra, the latter moderately grooved; fourth tarsal joint and claws moderate. [Type *Z. perpolitus* nov.] ..... **Zalestes**

An ennæ similarly subbasal, the beak separated by a feeble impression but, in

the female, extremely flattened distally; prosternum broadly convex, with two small deep foveæ near the apex, separating the coxæ by much more than their own width, the large broad flat plate behind the coxæ sinuous at tip, with rounded angles; scutellum small, moderately free; fourth tarsal joint and claws long and unusually developed. [Type *S. platyrhinus* nov.] **Sunilius**

Antennæ medial in insertion.....52

52—Scutellum flat, in close contact with the elytra; beak rather thick, separated by a deep transverse sulcus; prosternum with a sharply defined and elongate-oval, closed and punctured concavity, the coxæ well separated; antennal club small. [Type *R. seriatirostris* nov.].....**Reveniopsis**

Scutellum transverse, somewhat convex, free; beak and antennæ somewhat as in the preceding, the body very much larger in size; tibiæ more or less inflated in the male, the male, as a rule, with two short prosternal spines; elytra strongly grooved. [Type *M. convexa* nov.].....**Macrorevena**

53—Antennæ subbasal in insertion, especially in the female, notably long and slender, the two basal joints of the funicle much elongated; beak rather slender; prosternum almost flat, the coxæ rather widely separated; upper surface sparsely punctulate throughout. [Type *R. sexualis* nov.]...**Revena**

Antennæ far behind the middle, moderately elongate, the second funicular joint much shorter than the first, the beak subsimilar in the sexes and separated by a rather deep sulcus; prosternum broad and flat, having two rapidly pointed short erect plates in the male, the coxæ separated by fully one-half more than their width; body much smaller than in the preceding, about as in *Clandius*, but not herissate, though having a few decumbent squamules. [Type *S. cuneipennis* nov.].....**Selasella**

Antennæ inserted barely behind the middle, much less elongate; beak less slender and less elongate than in *Revena*, nearly straight, curving at base; prosternum narrowly canaliculate, the coxæ moderately separated; upper surface sparsely herissate, the elytra strongly grooved; scutellum very small; body very much smaller in size, more abbreviated and oval, and with relatively larger prothorax. [Type *C. cephalotes* nov.].....**Clandius**

54—Beak short and rather thick, compressed, separated by a coarse and deep, transverse sulcus; antennæ medial; prosternum flat, the coxæ widely separated; upper surface with strong but not dense punctures, the elytra deeply grooved; scutellum moderate, subquadrate, not in very close contact with the elytra. [Type *P. planipectus* nov.].....**Peclaviopsis**

Beak longer, very slender, thickened basally.....55

55—Antennæ submedial, rather short but slender and with small club; beak not separated from the head by any kind of impression; prosternum canaliculate; body oval; scutellum oblong, more or less free. [Type *P. hispidicollis* nov.] **Peclavia**

Antennæ very near the base of the beak and on a pronounced basal thickening, rather long and well developed; prosternum impressed along the middle, the coxæ well separated; body more oblong-ovoidal and very smooth, the prothorax relatively larger; scutellum flat, in closer, though not very close, contact with the elytra. [Type *M. basalis* nov.].....**Microzalestes**

56—Anterior coxæ very widely separated; prosternum flat, not spinose in the male. Beak not separated from the head by an impression, straight (♀), feebly arcuate and less slender (♂); antennæ just behind the middle in both sexes, the club very short, almost globular; body oval, with large and smooth, laterally squamose prothorax, the elytra closely sculptured and with partially lineate, dense vestiture. [Type *R. marginatus* nov.]....**Remertus**

Anterior coxæ moderately to rather narrowly separated; prothorax relatively not so large.....57

57—Mandibles somewhat as in *Geræus*, acuminate and prominent, straight within, the left with feebly irregular edge, the right perfectly straight, both with a feeble external tooth near the base, not so conspicuous as in *Geræus;* beak slender, smooth, cylindric; antennal club larger than in allied genera; prosternum not impressed, the coxæ moderately separated; femora rather inflated; body closely clothed throughout. [Type *F. duplex* nov.] **Forandia**

Mandibles straight within and even, but obtusely bilobed at apex; beak thin, cylindric; antennæ long, slender, the club peculiar, widest behind the middle, thence gradually tapering, the basal segment much less pubescent; anterior coxæ widely separated, the prosternum with two spines in the male, which are separated by a very deep circular pit; body oblong-ovoidal, coarsely sculptured and opaque, with large prothorax and very sparse inconspicuous vestiture. [Type *M. conifer* nov.] . . . . . **Melampius**

Mandibles and antennæ somewhat as in *Geræus*, the former straight within and having a sharp and prominent external tooth behind the middle, the latter with the second, as well as the first, funicular joint elongate, the club moderate, oval; body much more abbreviated and oval than in *Geræus;* beak moderately long, generally much flattened apically; prosternum without transverse constriction or longitudinal impression, the scales radiating from a central point, spinose or unarmed in the male; coxæ moderately separated. [Type *G. bellulus* nov.] . . . . . **Brachygeræus**

Mandibles subquadrate, with the inner straight edges even, having externally an obtuse latero-apical tooth on each. 58

Mandibles with the inner edge very even, but in form they are curved outwardly, sharply pointed and come in mutual contact when close only at base. 59

Mandibles with straight inner edge, which is generally even, becoming minutely irregular in some genera, the tips usually rather sharply pointed, the outer edges evenly oblique throughout the length. 60

58—Body oval, with close and even, conspicuous vestiture; beak slender, cylindric, joining the head without trace of transverse impression, as also in the three preceding genera; prosternum flat, the coxæ moderately separated; antennal club elongate, pointed; femora not inflated. [Type *F. carinulata* nov.] . . . . . **Forandiopsis**

Body narrower and rhomboidal, sparsely and much less conspicuously, though evenly, squamulose; beak very slender except basally; antennæ rather long, with an abrupt and moderate club; prosternum flat, the coxæ moderately separated; femora slender; scutellum canaliculate. [Type *C. mundula* nov.] **Centrinaspidia**

59—Body as in *Centrinaspis* in habitus and vestiture, the latter on the elytra also suggestive of *Geræus;* prosternum transversely sulcate anteriorly, not spinose in the male, the coxæ moderately separated; legs slender; size very small. [Type *M. delicatula* nov.] . . . . . **Microbaridia**

60—Mandibles very even and straight within. Body more or less rhombic-oval, with plentiful vestiture, very varied in design; beak rather slender, arcuate; basal joint of the antennal funicle generally almost equal to the next three combined, the second joint not elongate and but little shorter than the first, as it is in *Geræus*, where also the mandibles differ in having an external basal tooth; prosternum not much modified; anterior coxæ well separated, the prosternum with or without two always very moderate spines in the male. [Type *Centrinus perscillus* Gyll.] *Geræus* Champion nec Pascoe; *Linogeræus* Csy. . . . . **Centrinaspis**

Mandibles slightly irregular on their inner edges, though never definitely dentate. 61

61—Basal segment of the antennal club very long, constituting two-thirds the

mass; body oval, with even and close vestiture, somewhat as in *Forandia* and *Forandiopsis;* beak short, rather thick, joining the head without transverse impression; eyes notably small; prosternum broadly, shallowly concave, the coxæ well separated. [Type *M. uniformis* nov.]....**Microforandia**

Basal segment of the antennal club always less than half the mass.....62

62—Anterior coxæ narrowly separated. Body broadly oblong-oval, with conspicuous variegated vestiture; beak smooth, cylindric, separated from the head by a feeble transverse impression; prosternum feebly impressed, slightly bitumorose anteriorly; upper surface closely punctate. [Type *C. binocularis* nov.].....**Calorida**

Anterior coxæ well separated; body densely punctate throughout.....63

63—Antennæ very moderate in length, with the outer funicular joints frequently, and the base of the club apparently always, dentate in the male, inserted beyond the middle of the beak. [Type *O. creperus* Boh.]...**Odontocorynus**

Antennæ long and more slender, medial in insertion; beak longer and more slender. [Type *L. flaviscutis* nov.].....**Ladustaspis**

64—Antennal club solid, cylindric and very elongate; beak separated from the head by a moderate transverse impression; anterior coxæ rather well separated; prosternum bispinose in the male; elytra with dense scales in one or two lines or basal areas on each. [Type *Calandra signum* Fabr.]

Cylindrocerus

Antennal club normal and with distinct sutures; prosternum strongly spined in the male, narrowly canaliculate.....65

65—Prosternal spines long, flattened and gradually sharply pointed; body only moderately elongate, variably ornamented; anterior tarsi of the male not modified. [Type *D. geminus* Pasc.].....**Dimesus**

Prosternal spines short, broadly triangular; body more elongate-rhomboidal; integuments wholly glabrous; anterior tarsi of the male very broad and conspicuously fringed. [Type *Cylindrocerus flabellitarsis* Boh.]

Dactylocrepis

66—Body stout, rhomboidal, large in size, shining, smooth and wholly glabrous; anterior coxæ widely separated, the prosternum with two long, slender and acutely pointed, outwardly curved porrect processes in the male; prothorax abruptly tubulate at apex; scutellum transverse, free; legs slender, the femora not spiculate, the tarsi broad, densely pubescent; anterior legs notably elongate in the male. [Type *N. sarpedon* nov.].....**Nedestes**

There are many isolated or exceptional types of organic structure among these hosts of genera, such as *Neplaxa*, *Crostis*, *Crostidia*, *Garnia*, *Zygozalestes*, and *Nedestes*, with its very remarkable mandibles.

The genus *Geræus* Pasc., of the Mexican regions, is allied to *Centrinaspis* but differs in two important particulars, the mandibles having, externally at base, a prominent obtuse tooth, of which there is no trace in that genus, and the first two joints of the antennal funicle are both greatly elongated, while in *Centrinaspis* the second is much shorter than the first, which is as long as the next two and one-half to three joints combined.

Two distinct generic types were confused by me (Mem. Col. IX, p. 390) under the proposed name *Linogeræus*, and, as a definite species, the *Centrinus lineellus*, of LeConte, was named as the type, and as species of this peculiar type prove to be merely *Centrinaspis*,

it becomes necessary to announce *Linogeræus* as a synonym of that genus. *Geræus trivittatus* Chmp., which I associated with *lineellus* and others to form *Linogeræus*, is, however, truly the type of a distinct and rather isolated genus, it having long straight and closely connate tarsal claws, as in the similarly aberrant *Acentrinops*, so that it becomes necessary to propose a distinct generic name for it as follows:

Crotanius n. gen.—Body rhomboid-oval, closely sculptured and with dense orange scales, forming three pronotal vittæ and, on the elytra, one involving the first, and another most of the sixth and seventh, intervals, on each; under surface and legs, with separated white scales, becoming dense and orange on the metepisterna and anterior parts of the prosternum; beak rather long and arcuate, the mandibles prominent when closed, with straight inner and sinuate outer edges and acute apices; antennæ medial, with moderate oval club, the first two funicular joints greatly elongated; prosternum scarcely impressed and with a very small acute tubercle before each coxa in the male, the coxæ rather narrowly separated; legs somewhat slender, simple, the tarsal claws long and connate; thoracic lobe with slightly upturned edge, the scutellum subquadrate, nude, wider at the sinuate apex than at base, with acute angles and impressed surface; striæ strong and deep, the intervals confusedly punctate. Type *Geræus trivittatus* Chmp. Central America.

In the above table of Brazilian genera *Crotanius* comes in the first or *Diastethus* section, where, as can readily be imagined by its general habitus and ornamentation, it is completely inharmonious, as is also the Texan genus *Acentrinops*, which also has to be similarly assigned, because of its long and closely connate ungues.

Some of the North American genera, besides those mentioned, which should be included in this tribal group and which are represented in my material, are *Pachygeræus*, *Pycnogeræus*, **Parageræus** (new name for *Geræopsis* Csy., preoccupied by *Geræopsis* Chmp.), *Stereogeræus*, *Conocentrinus*, *Pachybaris*, *Leptocorynus*, *Pseudogeræus*, *Pseudocentrinus*, *Glyptogeræus*, *Zygobaris*, *Zygobarella*, *Neocratus*, *Stethobaris*, *Idiostethus*, *Lasiobaris*, *Catapastus*, and related genera. The ancient forms clustering about *Eisonyx*, should either enter this tribe or a special tribal group, this remark applying as well to the very aberrant *Zaglyptus*, of LeConte; *Eunyssobia* and *Plocamus* might also be considered members of this tribe. There are easily, in fact, some one hundred and fifty genera of Centrinini in North and South America, and the vast majority of these genera are in no way "opinionative."

Stegotidius n. gen.

In this genus the mandibles, though straight, are rather short and their inner margins are very slightly uneven, the beak not very slender, strongly, evenly arcuate and coarsely though not densely sculptured in both sexes, and separated from the head by a moderate transverse impression, the antennæ rather short, with

the first funicular joint somewhat longer than the next two combined, the club narrow, densely pubescent and gradually pointed. The prosternum has a deep canal, which includes a very deep circular pit between the strong ante-coxal spines in the male, the coxæ separated by two-thirds of their width. The femora have a cluster of short spiniform serrules beneath beyond the middle, and the tarsi are moderately dilated. The tarsal claws are straight in axial view, but, though extremely approximate, are not actually connate at base. The type is the following:

Stegotidius fasciatus n. sp.—Body stout and very convex, rhombic-oval, deep black, polished, very smooth and glabrous, each of the very coarse and sparse punctures of the under surface inclosing an extremely minute pale squamule; each elytron has an irregular red fascia at base, the first interval and large humeral spot black; beak rather longer in the male than in the female, somewhat over half as long as the body, not compressed but coarsely sulcate at the sides basally, finely, sparsely punctate above; antennæ medial in both sexes; prothorax three-fourths wider than long, inflated and with subparallel sides basally, the sides very rapidly converging and distally sinuate beyond about the middle; surface smooth, sparsely punctate on the tubulate apex, grooved and punctate along the basal margin, the lobe rounded, sinuate at apex; scutellum convex, smooth, wider than long, rounded at base, broadly sinuate at apex; elytra as long as wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax, rather sharply parabolic, with somewhat prominent humeri; striæ very deeply impressed, subpunctate, the intervals strongly and subequally convex, smooth; metasternum with a very deep elongate-oval fovea; abdomen (♂) with a feeble and more finely though sparsely punctate basal impression; male somewhat larger than the female and with very strong, upwardly and outwardly curvate prosternal processes, extending far beyond the head. Length 5.7–7.7 mm.; width 3.75–5.0 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Nine specimens.

It seems almost certain that this species must already be described, but I am unable to find any reference to it; at first it appeared to be *Centrinus meigeni* Boh., but the statements in the description that the strial intervals are flat, and the abdomen obsoletely punctate in that species, are so completely reversed in *fasciatus* that I hardly think they can prove to be identical; in *fasciatus* the abdominal punctures are very coarse and deep, though remote. It is interesting to note that the female is smaller than the male, as in certain Madarids.

Camelodes Pasc.

The peculiar feature of this genus is a very high tumid obtuse carina, having a polished summit and occupying rather more than basal half of the pronotum, the entire body otherwise, excepting the beak and the legs partially, being finely, densely opaque, smooth and glabrous. The short mandibles and the tarsal claws are as in the preceding. The type is as follows:

Camelodes leachi Kirby—Broadly rhomboidal, only moderately convex, deep

black throughout; beak long, arcuate, cylindric, feebly compressed and more punctate at the sides basally, sparsely and very moderately punctate and nearly as long as the elytra, the antennæ medial, the second funicular joint even somewhat longer than the first, the club narrow, long and very gradually, sharply pointed, finely, densely pubescent, the basal segment fully half the mass; prothorax one-half wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate, becoming parallel basally, tubulate at apex, impunctate; elytra scarcely as long as wide, triangular, with rounded apex and very feebly arcuate sides, the humeri very prominent, with shining summit; striæ very fine, minutely, remotely subpunctulate, the first four dilated at base; intervals very flat, impunctate; femora acutely spiculate and with a few minute serrules beneath beyond the middle. Length 7.6–8.5 mm.; width 5.7–6.2 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Three males, the female not at hand.

The prosternum in the male has a very deep rounded excavation between the two short, slender and somewhat contorted ante-coxal spines, the coxæ separated by four-fifths their width. The under surface of the body throughout has fine and remote punctures.

The species described by Solari (Ann. Mus. Civ., Genova, XLII, p. 438) under the name *Camelodes pascoei*, it seems to me, may quite possibly prove to form a distinct though allied genus; the body is strongly shining throughout.

Stegotes n. gen.

This genus is composed of a very large number of polished, glabrous, rhomboidal species, resembling each other so closely in external appearance in some parts of the series, that any exposition of them affording a sure means of identification, in the absence of actual types, is practically an impossibility. Numerous Mexican *Stegotes* were described as members of the genus *Diastethus* by Mr. Champion, but, in common with *Gladosius*, they are readily distinguishable from that genus by the sharply canaliculate prosternum and lack of abruptly defined patches of dense scales beneath. In both *Gladosius* and *Diastethus*, the body in most of the species is of a brilliant metallic color, while no such feature is anywhere discernible in *Stegotes*, the only variation from a uniform and intense black being the rufous prothorax of a number of species. The body is never quite as large as in *Camelodes*, and, in some species, is moderately small in size. I have endeavored below to separate the many species at hand as carefully as possible, but fear with only moderate success as an aid to identification; it is wholly useless to attempt to identify any of them surely with the species published by Schönherr, which, however, do not seem to be numerous:

Body deep black and shining throughout.....2
Body black, the prothorax rufous—bright to rather obscure.....40
2—Pronotum evenly convex.....3

Pronotum gibbous medially, but never at all abruptly; size more or less notably small, the beak rather long, slender.....33

3—Beak longer and thinner, generally about as long as the elytra, sometimes a little shorter in the male.....4

Beak always distinctly shorter than the elytra and less slender, as a rule.....19

4—Elytral striæ deep, abrupt and groove-like.....5

Elytral striæ feeble, finely and feebly punctulate.....17

5—First three joints of the antennal funicle much elongated; prosternum apparently not armed in the male.....6

First two joints not quite so elongate as a rule, the third through slightly elongate, relatively very much shorter; antennæ a little shorter, sometimes thicker; prosternum not armed in the male so far as known.....13

6—Elytral humeri notably prominent, extending well beyond the side limits of the prothorax.....7

Elytral humeri feebly prominent, extending but little beyond the base of the prothorax, which is relatively larger than usual.....12

7—Prosternal channel broad, shallow and not sharply defined.....8

Prosternal channel narrower and deeper, abrupt and sharply defined; elytral grooves becoming fine punctured striæ at the sides.....11

8—Prothorax gradually broader and with feebly arcuate sides from constriction to basal fifth, there rapidly rounded and thence slightly converging to the base. Body sharply rhomboidal; beak strongly arcuate, cylindric, sparsely punctate, more closely toward base, very nearly as long as the elytra, the antennæ at two-fifths, slender, obscure rufous, with narrow club; prothorax one-half wider than long, punctured at base medially, the lobe very gradual; scutellum transverse, smooth, feebly convex; elytra triangular, about as long as wide, with feebly arcuate sides and narrowly rounded tip, less than twice as long as the prothorax (♂), nearly so (♀), the grooves strong, minutely punctulate along the bottom, more so as usual toward the sides; intervals smooth; under surface moderately and sparsely punctate; male—if correctly identified by a very slightly shorter beak and elytra—without prosternal spines, the prosternum with rather plentiful pale squamules; anterior femora bispiculate beneath. Length 6.4–7.5 mm.; width 4.2–5.0 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Three specimens.....**rhombicus** n. sp.

Prothorax with subevenly arcuate sides from base to constriction; male apparently without prosternal spines; antennæ similarly inserted near basal two-fifths.....9

9—Metasternum with a deep elongate-oval central fossa. Body more narrowly rhombic-suboval; beak slender, arcuate, over three-fourths as long as the elytra, cylindric, finely, sparsely punctate, more coarsely and closely near the base; antennæ not quite so long, piceous, the third joint not quite twice as long as wide; prothorax longer than usual, only two-fifths wider than long, rather rapidly narrowing anteriorly, smooth throughout, except the sparse punctures in the anterior constriction, the basal lobe broad, less gradual, broadly and obtusely rounded; scutellum smaller, transverse; elytra nearly a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, with broadly rounded apex, hardly twice as long as the prothorax; grooves strong and deep, minutely punctulate, the first three slightly dilated at base—not at all so in *rhombicus;* under surface moderately and sparsely punctate, the abdomen impunctate, except laterally; anterior femora with a single small sharp tooth at three-fifths. Length 7.2 mm.; width 4.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada). December. One specimen.....**libertus** n. sp.

Metasternum finely sulcate along the median line as in *rhombicus*.....10

10—Form sharply rhomboidal; beak slender, cylindric, strongly arcuate, as long as the elytra, minutely, sparsely punctate, coarsely but not densely so at

base; antennæ inserted near basal third, slender, blackish piceous, the third joint twice as long as wide; prothorax not quite one-half wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, gradually subparallel posteriorly, the apex broad, almost half as wide as the base, the constriction with fine and sparse punctures, the basal lobe with a few small and sparse punctures, gradual, broadly subtruncate; scutellum transverse, with transverse discal canaliculation; elytra triangular, with feebly arcuate sides and narrowly rounded apex, a little longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax; grooves sharply defined and deep, almost impunctate, not at all dilated at base; inferior flanks of the prothorax almost impunctate, except at apex and base; punctures sparse throughout; anterior femora with two small and slender spicules. Length 5.5 mm.; width 3.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **coruscans** n. sp.

Form less sharply rhombic; beak even longer and more arcuate, especially toward base, fully as long as the elytra, the sparse punctures not so coarse basally; antennæ slender, dark rufous, the third joint fully twice as long as wide; prothorax a little more than one-half wider than long, the sides more rapidly converging and more feebly arcuate from base to constriction, becoming parallel only near the base; apex narrower, barely two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures nearly similar, the basal lobe less obtuse and with the punctures stronger; scutellum transverse, broadly, evenly and feebly concave; elytra triangular, with strongly arcuate sides and very narrowly rounded apex, not longer than wide, two-thirds longer than the prothorax, the grooves similar; inferior thoracic flanks deeply and evenly punctured throughout; anterior femora with the inner spicule slender but distinct, the outer very minute; femora finely sparsely punctate. Length 5.7 mm.; width 3.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

fulvicornis n. sp.

11—Sides of the prothorax becoming abruptly parallel and nearly straight in basal third; form rhomboidal; beak slender, moderately arcuate, fully as long as the elytra, finely, toward base rather coarsely and more closely, punctate; antennæ scarcely behind the middle, slender, dark rufous, the third joint more than twice as long as wide; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, the sides subangulate, though rounded, near basal third, thence strongly converging and very feebly arcuate to the minutely, sparsely punctured constriction; apex three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe rather rapidly formed, feebly punctulate and somewhat strongly rounded; scutellum very short, broadly, feebly concave; elytra slightly longer than wide, triangular, with feebly arcuate sides and moderately narrow rounded apex, two-thirds longer than the prothorax, the inner deep grooves not dilated at base; inferior thoracic flanks rather finely, sparsely punctured throughout; femora with strong but well separated punctures, the anterior with two small and very slender, equal spicules. Length 5.0 mm.; width 3.3 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). One specimen..... **subangulatus** n. sp.

Sides of the prothorax as in the preceding, except that the posterior subangulation is more broadly rounded and a little more distant from the base, the sides before them less strongly converging and more arcuate to the tubulation, which is very slightly longer and broader, similarly punctulate; beak nearly similar, but with the upper surface broadly tumid basally, and not perfectly even in curvature as in the preceding; prothorax scarcely one-half wider than long, the basal lobe more obtusely rounded at apex; scutellum transverse but not so short, flatter; elytra almost similar but with rather more arcuate sides and more broadly rounded apex; under surface nearly similar, except that the met-episterna are a little broader; legs notably shorter, the femora still more coarsely and very densely punctured. Length 5.25 mm.;

width 3.35 mm. Brazil. A single specimen, sent me without further indication of locality by Desbrochers des Loges.....**agrestis** n. sp.

Sides of the prothorax rather strongly and evenly arcuate throughout, gradually becoming subparallel basally, but without trace of rounded angulation; beak slender, moderately arcuate, fully as long as the elytra, finely punctate, strongly but loosely so basally; antennæ submedial, slender, piceous, the third funicular joint much more than twice as long as wide; prothorax large, somewhat more than one-half wider than long, the sides subevenly and strongly arcuate, gradually becoming subparallel basally; tubulation distinctly but not closely punctate, long, three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe rather short, gradual, with broadly sinuate apex, also with very feeble punctulation; scutellum transversely subquadrate, nearly flat and smooth; elytra triangular, very little longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax and only a little more than a sixth wider, the sides broadly arcuate, the apex moderately narrow and rounded; grooves not dilated at base; anterior femora very feebly bispiculate; inferior thoracic flanks distinctly, sparsely punctate; femora rather coarsely but loosely punctate. Length 5.75 mm.; width 3.6 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen.....**carbo** n. sp.

12—Body subrhombic, smooth and polished as usual; beak long, slender, moderately and evenly arcuate, fully as long as the elytra, finely, sparsely punctate, more distinctly toward base; antennæ long and very slender, piceous, the fourth joint twice as long as wide, the third much more, the first and second very elongate; prothorax large, a little more than one-half wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, gradually subparallel in nearly basal half, finely, sparsely punctate; tubulation two-fifths as wide as the base, the basal lobe broad, feebly punctulate, subtruncate at apex; scutellum nearly flat, transversely quadrate; elytra slightly longer than wide, triangular, with feebly arcuate sides and moderately narrow rounded apex, almost four-fifths longer than the prothorax, but barely a sixth wider, the humeri only moderately prominent; grooves moderate, not dilated at base; femora coarsely, rather closely punctate, the anterior only very minutely spiculate; metasternum with the median stria at the bottom of a broad impression posteriad. Length 6.2 mm.; width 3.75 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen.....**tenuicornis** n. sp.

13—Prosternum almost glabrous and with rather wide deep canal; body larger in size.....14

Prosternum with plentiful pale yellowish or whitish squamules and a narrow deep glabrous canal; body much smaller; antennæ more slender, with the elongate-oval club larger and more abrupt.....15

14—Form stout, rhombic-suboval, smooth; beak slender, evenly arcuate, three-fourths as long as the elytra, rather closely punctured, coarsely and rugosely so basally; antennæ rather long but thick, with relatively slender club, the third joint less than one-half longer than wide; prothorax somewhat less than one-half wider than long, the strongly and evenly arcuate sides becoming gradually almost parallel basally, the constriction with rather strong punctures; basal lobe broadly truncate, with distinct lateral impressions at the thoracic base, and a few punctures along the margin; scutellum moderate, transverse, wider at apex than at base; elytra barely longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax, parabolic, with prominent humeri and feebly undulated lateral part of the disk; grooves deep and strong throughout, evidently punctate laterally, 2–4 slightly dilated at base; under surface remotely punctate, the metasternum with small oval and broadly impressed central fossa; first ventral longer than the next three combined, broadly, feebly impressed and finely, remotely punctulate, the first suture

very fine but evident, the others very coarse; femoral punctures strong but sparse, the spicules minute. Length 7.0 mm.; width 4.8 mm. A single specimen, probably from Brazil, received from Desbrochers des Loges.

tetricus n. sp.

Form slightly narrower and more sharply rhombic; beak slender, moderately arcuate, three-fourths as long as the elytra, finely, loosely punctate, more strongly toward base, the upper surface just visibly swollen basally; antennæ medial, piceous, rather short, with small and slender club, the second funicular as long as the next two combined, the third but little longer than wide; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides subevenly and strongly arcuate, becoming subparallel toward base, the large tubulation with a few minute punctures; basal lobe smooth, very obtuse, the lateral basal impressions somewhat deep and conspicuous; transverse scutellum flat, a little wider at apex than at base; elytra as wide as long, nearly a third wider than the prothorax, more narrowly parabolic than in the preceding, the lateral surface but very feebly undulated; grooves deep throughout, 2–4 gradually coarser and deeper basally; under surface very sparsely punctulate, the lower part of the thoracic inferior flanks opaque and impunctate; metasternum with a deep, narrow and elongate central fossa; femoral punctures strong but sparse, the spicules minute; first abdominal suture obsolete medially. Length 6.0 mm.; width 3.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada). January. A single specimen—probably female.....**adjutor** n. sp.

15—Abdomen strongly and closely punctured basally; size very small. Obtusely subrhombic; beak slender, evenly cylindric, feebly arcuate, three-fourths as long as the elytra, finely, rather sparsely punctulate, more strongly, irregularly so basally; antennæ just visibly behind the middle, the club abrupt, as long as the five preceding joints; third funicular joint one-half longer than wide, the second shorter and much thinner than the first; prothorax one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming parallel basally, the subimpunctate tubulation larger than usual, almost half as wide as the base; basal lobe broadly, obtusely rounded, with some rather strong punctures; scutellum transversely subquadrate, flat, with some shallow punctures; elytra longer than wide, with converging arcuate sides and moderately obtuse apex, only a fifth wider than the prothorax, the humeri not very prominent laterally but longitudinally callous above; grooves moderate, deep throughout, not dilated at base; under surface with unusually strong punctures, rather close and coarse on the metasternum, but smaller and sparse on the met-episterna; first abdominal suture very distinct; femora with moderately coarse, loose sculpture, the spicules slender. Length 3.8–3.9 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Two specimens.....**pullatus** n. sp.

Abdomen finely, remotely punctate, the first suture less distinct.....16

16—Body not very stout, subrhombic; beak slender, cylindric, as long as the elytra, feebly arcuate, minutely, sparsely punctate, a little more strongly toward base; antennæ slightly behind the middle, slender, piceous, the first funicular almost as long as the next two combined, the club small, abrupt, rather longer than the three preceding joints; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually subparallel basally, the large and sparsely punctulate tubulation three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe slightly punctured, evenly rounded; scutellum transversely subquadrate, broadly and feebly concave; elytra slightly elongate, almost a third wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the oblique sides feebly arcuate; apex strongly rounding; humeri prominent; grooves deep and abrupt throughout, subimpunctate, not dilated at base; punctures beneath distinct, sparsest on the abdomen and sternal side-pieces; femoral

punctures coarse but separated, the spicules distinct, two in number and subequal on the anterior. Length 5.2–5.3 mm.; width 3.1–3.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest) November. Three specimens.....**decretus** n. sp.

Body fully as elongate, rhombic-oval, with shorter prothorax and longer elytra; beak rather slender, feebly arcuate, not quite as long as the elytra, finely, sparsely punctate, coarsely and unevenly on the compressed sides basally; antennæ brownish-rufous, distinctly behind the middle, slender, the first two funicular joints very elongate and subequal, the second rather longer than the next two; club moderate, abrupt and oval; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually parallel basally, the plentifully punctate tubulation three-sevenths as wide as the base; basal lobe punctulate, short, gradual, sinuato-truncate at apex; scutellum flat, only one-half wider than long, subquadrate; elytra fully a fifth longer than wide, almost twice as long as the prothorax and much wider, the oblique sides arcuate, the apex somewhat broadly rounded; grooves deep, not dilated at base, a little less deep and more punctate laterally; sterna medially with plentiful golden squamules; abdomen impressed medially at base in the male; femora very coarsely, closely punctate. Length 5.0–5.2 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). December.....**anthracinus** n. sp.

Body smaller and not quite so elongate, rhomboid-oval; beak slender, very feebly arcuate, rather longer than the elytra in both sexes, finely, sparsely punctate, more strongly but sparsely on the uncompressed sides basally; antennæ slightly behind the middle, slender, obscure red-brown, the basal funicular not as long as the next two, the third a little less than twice as long as wide, the seventh larger, pubescent and almost as wide as the club, which is nearly as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming subparallel at base; tubulation large, minutely, remotely punctulate, occupying apical fifth and nearly one-half as wide as the base, the basal lobe slightly punctate and obtusely rounded; scutellum short, transverse, smooth and broadly concave; elytra slightly elongate, three-fourths longer than the prothorax, parabolic, with rather strongly arcuate sides and narrowly rounded apex; humeri prominent both laterally and dorsally; grooves very moderate but deep throughout, not at all dilated basally; punctures of the entire under surface moderate and sparse; femora with somewhat coarse, sparse punctures. Length 4.7–4.9 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Five specimens.....**collucens** n. sp.

17—Form more sharply rhombic, narrower, the thoracic tubulation relatively larger, almost half as wide as the base. Polished and smooth; beak slender, feebly arcuate, four-fifths as long as the elytra, minutely, sparsely punctate, coarsely and unevenly so on the subcompressed sides basally; antennæ long, slender, medial, the first two funicular joints much elongated and equal, the third about twice as long as wide; club fully as long as the three preceding joints, rather abrupt; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming parallel basally, the tubulation distinctly punctate, about a fifth the total length; basal lobe obtusely rounded but not very gradually formed, punctate; scutellum transverse, flat and impunctate, wider at apex than at base; elytra slightly elongate, twice as long as the prothorax and nearly a third wider, the oblique sides only very feebly arcuate; apex somewhat obtusely rounded, the humeri laterally, but not dorsally, prominent; striæ very fine and feeble, the punctures distinct; under surface very finely, remotely punctate, the prosternal flanks more strongly and closely; strong femoral punctures well separated. Length 6.0 mm.; width 3.7 mm. A single specimen, probably from Brazil, sent by Desbrochers des Loges.....**incultus** n. sp.

Form more broadly rhomboid-oval, the thoracic tubulation relatively much smaller, about a third as wide as the base; prothorax relatively much larger. 18

18—Beak (♀) nearly as long as the elytra, moderately slender, feebly arcuate and rather strongly sculptured, or (♂) very little shorter and more arcuate, somewhat thicker, closely and still more strongly sculptured and somewhat more compressed at base; antennæ medial, rufo-piceous, not very elongate, the first funicular joint but little longer than the second, though thicker as usual, the third only slightly elongate and much shorter; club about as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax only a third wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually becoming subparallel through about basal half, the finely punctulate tubulation a fifth the total length; basal lobe nearly smooth, obtusely rounded, feebly impresso-sinuate at the middle of the apex; lateral impressions very feeble; scutellum transverse, truncate, minutely, sparsely punctulate; elytra not longer than wide (♀), barely so (♂), three-fifths to two-thirds longer than the prothorax respectively, evenly parabolic in outline, rather obtusely, evenly rounded at apex; humeri rounded, only moderately prominent, not callous above; striæ very fine and obsolete, not at all defined, the punctures very small and widely separated, rather evident; striæ 1, 9 and 10 deep, 2 and 3 slightly dilated and deep basally; under surface sparsely punctulate, the femora with strong and well separated punctures; male with two short curved ante-coxal processes and a small deep well in the posterior part of the deep canal. Length 7.0–7.5 mm.; width 4.4–4.7 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. Four specimens..... **gravidulus** n. sp.

Beak (♂) not quite so long, a little thicker and more arcuate than in the male of the preceding species, similarly strongly sculptured; antennæ nearly black, not very elongate, the second funicular joint not quite so long as the first and much thinner, the third but little longer than wide, the club narrow, as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax not two-fifths wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually becoming parallel in nearly basal half, the constriction moderately punctate; basal lobe smooth, very gradual, with rather deep lateral impressions, the apex feebly impresso-sinuate at the middle; scutellum transverse, feebly sinuato-truncate, smooth, somewhat convex, a little wider at apex than at base; elytra scarcely as long as wide, much wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, parabolic, with somewhat narrowly rounded apex and feebly undulate flanks; striæ very fine, feebly punctulate, more groove-like and punctured laterally, the sutural deep as usual, 2 and 3 feebly deepened and subdilated at base; inferior thoracic flanks punctured only toward the coxæ; metasternum coarsely striate centrally; male with the first abdominal segment feebly impressed and with close punctures bearing small squamules, the prosternum nearly as in *gravidulus*, but with the rather short and slender spines straighter. Length 7.2 mm.; width 4.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). December. One specimen..... **grandicollis** n. sp.

Beak (♂) nearly as in *gravidulus* in form and sculpture, but scarcely so long and just visibly more arcuate; antennæ piceo-rufous, somewhat more slender, the funicular joints proportioned almost similarly, but with the seventh smaller, the elongate-oval and pointed club more abrupt, rather longer than the four preceding joints; prothorax large, more transverse, more nearly as wide as the elytra, fully one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides in similar way gradually becoming parallel in nearly basal half; tubulation and basal lobe nearly as in *grandicollis;* scutellum similar but flatter and narrowed basally—not subparallel as in *gravidulus;* elytra somewhat narrower than in either of the preceding and slightly longer than wide, more triangular, with

moderately arcuate sides and rather strongly rounded apex, at the humeri but little more than a sixth wider than the prothorax, fully four-fifths longer; striæ fine and almost completely obsolete, feebly punctulate, gradually stronger and more punctate, though not definitely groove-like, laterally, 2 and 3 slightly dilated and deep at base; punctures on the thoracic flanks below much finer and sparser; male with a more deeply impressed and more squamulose basal abdominal impression and very short, slender and erect prosternal processes; hind femoral punctures sparse. Length 6.5 mm.; width 4.2 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen.
vitrarius n. sp.

19—Elytral striæ fine and feeble, sometimes virtually obsolete.....20
Elytral striæ deep, sharply abrupt and groove-like.....21

20—Antennal funicle with the first two joints elongate, as in the three preceding species; elytral striæ rather impressed. Form not very stout, rhomboid-oval; beak moderately thick and arcuate, rather closely, strongly sculptured, a little longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ medial, not very slender, blackish, the first funicular joint longer and thicker than the second, the third slightly longer than wide, the club rather longer than the preceding four joints; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, slightly more convex basally, the arcuate sides subparallel in less than basal half, the tubulation almost three-sevenths as wide as the base; basal lobe smooth, broadly rounded, impressed medially at apex, the lateral impressions evident; scutellum transversely subquadrate; elytra somewhat longer than wide, evenly parabolic, with moderately prominent humeri, two-thirds longer than the prothorax; striæ fine but broadly and feebly impressed, finely, distinctly punctate; femora strongly, loosely punctate; prosternum glabrous, with large deep canal; metasternum with a striiform sulcus; first abdominal segment broadly, feebly impressed and with rather close setulose punctures at the middle. Length 5.5 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen, the abdominal characters of which would seem to indicate the male, but without trace of the prosternal spines of the preceding group, or of the following species.....**inops** n. sp.

Antennal funicle very unlike that in any of the preceding species, the first joint being the only one elongated, the second obconic and but little longer than wide. Very broadly rhomboidal and smooth; beak thick, strongly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, finely, sparsely punctate throughout, even at the scarcely compressed sides basally; antennæ rather thick and short, black, the seventh funicular joint wider, the club longer than the preceding four joints; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the strongly and evenly arcuate sides gradually parallel basally; tubulation with only very minute and remote punctulation, rather over a third as wide as the base, the basal lobe smooth, broadly impresso-sinuate at apex, the lateral impressions distinct, scutellum transversely quadrate; elytra not quite as long as wide, almost a third wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, parabolic, with feebly biundulated flanks and very prominent humeri; striæ very fine and feeble, subobsolete, the punctures not distinct, 2–4 briefly dilated at base, the sutural moderate, deeper and punctate basally; legs rather short and stout, the femora sparsely and not very strongly punctate; male with the abdomen flat, minutely and remotely punctulate medio-basally, the ante-coxal spines of the prosternum moderate, feebly arcuate and vertical. Length 6.65–6.8 mm.; width 5.0–5.2 mm. Brazil (Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro). Two male specimens.....**decens** n. sp.

21—Pronotum smooth or nearly so at base, as usual.....22
Pronotum punctured and squamulose along the base, especially on the basal lobe, the scutellum punctulate but glabrous; first two joints of the antennal funicle much elongated and equal.....32

22—Pronotum, as viewed in profile, moderately convex, more so basally; size rather large.....23

Pronotum evenly and rather strongly convex behind the tubulation; elytra more or less biundulated on the flanks.....24

Pronotum evenly and feebly convex; antennæ more elongate, rufous.....31

23—Form very stout, rhomboid-oval; beak rather thick, moderately arcuate, subcylindric, strongly, somewhat closely punctured throughout and equal in length to the prothorax; antennæ moderately short, blackish, with the basal joint of the funicle much elongated, a little longer than the next two combined, the second obconic, not quite twice as long as wide, the club rather narrow, about twice as long as wide, as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax fully two-thirds wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming not quite parallel basally; tubulation a fifth the total length, scarcely three-sevenths as wide as the base, minutely, sparsely punctured; basal lobe punctured and impresso-sinuate at apex, the lateral impressions moderate; scutellum transverse, the hind margin feebly and evenly bisinuate; elytra somewhat longer than wide, two-thirds longer than the prothorax and much wider, the oblique sides feebly arcuate, the flanks biundulated; apex rather strongly rounded, the prominent humeri broadly rounded; grooves somewhat narrow but deep, smooth, 2 and 3 feebly dilated basally; abdomen feebly impressed medio-basally, finely, sparsely punctate, more strongly toward the sides of the impression; femora coarsely but not closely punctate, the spicules distinct; prosternum glabrous, with very deep canal, which is polished at the bottom. Length 6.4 mm.; width 4.6 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One example—probably male, but without prosternal spines.....**retusus** n. sp.

Form, general characters and striation almost as in the preceding, but with the body slightly more elongate; beak and antennæ nearly similar, the latter slightly longer, with the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second fully twice as long as wide, the club not quite so slender, more oval and not quite twice as long as wide; prothorax less transverse, only three-fifths wider than long, otherwise nearly similar throughout; scutellum similar but with the hind margin broadly cuspido-angulate; elytra nearly as in *retusus*, but very slightly longer and similarly with grooves two and three not quite attaining the basal margin; under surface not differing materially, the tibiæ subangularly prominent externally toward base. Length 7.2 mm.; width 4.65 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.....**conjunctus** n. sp.

24—Prothorax most rounded near the middle, becoming truly parallel for some distance before the base.....25

Prothorax subevenly and strongly arcuate at the sides, not becoming quite parallel toward base, the sides straighter basally in *campanulatus*.....26

25—Body stout, rhombic-oval, the lateral undulations of the elytra strong, the median part rather prominently rounded; beak thick, moderately arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, somewhat finely but strongly, sparsely punctate, irregularly at the sides basally; antennæ medial, black, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the second obconic, one-half longer than wide, the club narrow, cylindric, truncate at base, pointed in apical third; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the sides very oblique beyond the middle; tubulation almost impunctate, more than a third as wide as the base, the basal lobe nearly smooth, obtusely rounded, the lateral impressions moderate; short transverse scutellum slightly convex, broadly and feebly sinuate at apex; elytra barely longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; apex rather strongly rounded, humeri evenly rounded; grooves abrupt, nearly smooth, 2 to 4 slightly dilated at

base but not quite attaining the basal edge; inferior thoracic flanks with a very few moderate punctures, the hind body rather strongly, more closely punctate; abdomen medio-basally scarcely more than flat, moderately and remotely punctate; tibiæ externally only rounded, not prominent; male without prosternal spines. Length 5.7–6.2 mm.; width 4.2–4.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens, apparently male. . . . . **hebes** n. sp.

Body distinctly smaller, not quite so stout; beak not (♂) or distinctly (♀) shorter than the prothorax, a little shorter in the female than in the male; moderately arcuate, strongly sculptured; antennæ medial, similar in the sexes, blackish, the first funicular joint about twice as long as wide, subequal to the next two, the second thinner, obconic, not one-half longer than wide, the club widest beyond the middle, about as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the sides becoming very oblique toward the tubulation, which is a third as wide as the base (♂), much wider and almost half as wide as the base (♀); basal lobe very obtusely rounded, the apex feebly and closely punctate at the edge; scutellum much less transverse than in *hebes*, only a little wider than long, narrowed slightly from apex to base, flat, truncate at apex; elytra triangular, scarcely as long as wide (♀), or slightly longer (♂), much wider than the prothorax and four-fifths (♂) or three-fifths (♀) longer, the oblique sides feebly arcuate, a little more so between the feeble undulations, the apex very narrowly rounded; grooves deep, coarse and feebly punctulate, the inner not much dilated basally, the second crossing the basal edge; prosternum (♂) having two rather short and erect, slender spines, the abdomen medio-basally feebly impressed and loosely punctate, or (♀) without spines and with the basal abdominal segment convex, strongly, very densely punctured throughout and with a deep impressed line along the middle. Length 5.4–5.65 mm.; width 3.65–3.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Three specimens. . . . . **convexus** n. sp.

Body nearly as in *convexus* but rather larger; beak (♂) a little shorter, not quite as long as the prothorax, similar in form and sculpture; antennæ blackish, scarcely so long as in the preceding, the first funicular joint three-fifths longer than wide, not quite as long as the next two, the second as in *convexus*, the club shorter, more evenly oval and only as long as the preceding three joints; prothorax similar in general form, though a trifle more transverse, the sides beyond the middle still more rapidly and broadly subtransverse to the tubulation, which is somewhat longer, a fifth the total length; basal lobe obtusely rounded, the declivo-convex apex strongly punctate, the lateral impressions even more distinct; scutellum similar in form and size but feebly concave posteriad; elytra nearly similar, very slightly longer, with more pronounced subapical tumidity and deeper biundulation of the flanks; under surface with almost similar sculpture and sexual characters, the legs somewhat longer, with rather more clavate femora. Length 5.8 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). December. One male. **atromicans** n. sp.

Body subsimilar to that of *convexus* in general form and structure, but smaller; beak (♂) as long as the head and prothorax, not quite so stout as in *convexus* and rather less closely, though strongly, sculptured; antennæ much shorter, black, the first funicular joint one-half longer than wide, not quite as long as the next two; club short, broadly oval, as long as the four preceding joints, the entire funicle barely longer than the scape (♀), distinctly longer (♂); prothorax as in *convexus* in both sexes, except that the basal lobe is more punctured and is feebly squamulose; head and tubulation similarly much broader in the female than in the male; scutellum as in *convexus*; elytra throughout as in that species, the grooves rather less coarse; male with

similar sexual characters, except that the prosternal spines are very small, straighter and more slender, the basal abdominal segment of the female also similar, excepting the different character of the dense sculpture, which is here more coarsely and discretely punctate and not internally asperulate, as it is in *convexus*, and that the impunctate area along the base of the segment is much greater in extent. Length 5.0–5.3 mm.; width 3.65–3.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. Two specimens.

consentaneus n. sp.

26—Second elytral stria not attaining the base; beak very thick, short. Body rhombic-oval, with rather thick legs; beak (♀) stout, feebly arcuate, cylindric, not very coarsely and somewhat irregularly punctate, not as long as the prothorax; antennæ black, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three combined; club oval, pointed, about as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, campanulate, the tubulation a fifth the total length and three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe short, broadly and obtusely rounded, feebly punctulate and declivous at tip, the lateral impressions strong; scutellum very transverse, truncate and unusually convex; elytra scarcely as long as wide, much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, parabolic, the sides deeply biundulate, with the median convexity pronounced; grooves moderate but sharply marked, smooth, none attaining the basal margin or materially dilated at base; prosternal channel glabrous, abrupt and deep, as usual in this section of the genus; basal segment of the abdomen (♀) somewhat convex and distally canaliculate medially, sparsely punctate, more densely so and more squamulose apically. Length 6.2 mm.; width 4.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). January. One specimen. . . . . **brevirostris** n. sp.

Second elytral stria attaining or crossing the basal margin; beak less thick. . . 27

27—Biundulation of the elytral flanks strongly marked, the median arcuation notably prominent. Body subrhombic-oval; beak only moderately thick, subcylindric, shining, moderately arcuate, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax, sparsely and clearly punctate; antennæ piceous, the first funicular joint shorter than in *brevirostris*, about as long as the next two, the club thick and oval, pointed apically; prothorax campanulate, one-half wider than long, the sides from base to middle converging and nearly straight, broadly rounding thence to the tubulation; basal lobe obtusely rounded, with convex punctate edge and distinct lateral impressions, the apex feebly sinuate medially; scutellum subquadrate, one-half wider than long, finely punctulate and rather convex; elytra barely longer than wide, almost exactly as in *brevirostris* in every respect; first abdominal segment slightly impressed, sparsely, moderately and somewhat unevenly punctate. Length 5.8 mm.; width 3.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). One specimen, which, from the abdominal characters, would seem to be the male, but the beak is a little longer than usual and there are no prosternal spines. . . . **campanulatus** n. sp.

Biundulation feebler, the median convexity broad and very moderate, not prominent 28

28—Body nearly as in *campanulatus* in its moderate size, rather abbreviated form and shorter and more transverse prothorax. 29

Body more oval, with very much larger and less transverse prothorax. 30

29—Body rhomboidal; beak (♂) moderately thick, shining, cylindric, distinctly arcuate and not as long as the prothorax, the punctures rather coarse and close at the sides; first funicular joint barely longer than the next two, the club rather short and broad, not as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax campanulate, three-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly, very evenly arcuate from base to tubulation, becoming subparallel basally; basal lobe very broadly rounded and with distinct lateral impressions, the apex

punctulate and with a few slender squamules; scutellum moderate, transverse, sinuato-truncate at apex; elytra barely longer than wide and two-thirds longer than the prothorax, subparabolic, but with relatively narrowly rounded apex; grooves abrupt but not very coarse, the fine and remote punctures along the bottom unusually distinct; abdomen (♂) broadly but distinctly impressed medio-basally, the impression sparsely and finely punctate; prosternum with two slender, erect and somewhat arcuate processes; hind femora closely, very coarsely and irregularly punctate. Length 5.5–5.65 mm.; width 3.75–3.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Two males, found on flowers near the forest..... **inscitus** n. sp.

Body similarly rhomboidal but much smaller in size; beak strongly and unevenly punctate, moderately arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax (♂), slightly shorter, with smoother distal part (♀); antennæ blackish, the first funicular joint about as long as the next two, the club moderate, a little narrower in the male; prothorax campanulate, three-fifths wider than long, the subevenly and strongly arcuate sides gradually subparallel basally; tubulation two-fifths (♂) or three-sevenths (♀) as wide as the base, the basal lobe obtusely rounded, with punctulate and feebly, medially subsinuate margin, the lateral impressions very moderate; scutellum very moderate, slightly transverse, narrowed from the sinuate apex to the base; elytra as long as wide, two-thirds longer than the prothorax, triangular, with the oblique sides bisinuate, as usual in this section; grooves as in the preceding, very deep; prosternum with very small and erect, sharp ante-coxal processes, the abdomen distinctly impressed and sparsely punctate medio-basally (♂), or without spiniform processes, the first abdominal segment convex and very densely punctate throughout and with a deep, sharply impressed median line (♀). Length 4.5–4.65 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and April. Three specimens..... **insulsus** n. sp.

Body nearly as in *insulsus* but still smaller, rhomboidal; beak (♀) short, moderately arcuate, thick, strongly, closely sculptured and barely as long as the prothorax; antennæ black, well developed, the first funicular joint notably thick, a little longer than the next two, the second but little longer than wide, the club short, rapidly narrowing at apex and as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the sides converging and broadly arcuate, more rounded anteriorly to the tubulation, which is distinctly less than half as wide as the base; basal lobe punctate and feebly medially sinuate at apex, the lateral impressions subobsolete; scutellum short, small, broadly sinuate at apex; elytra triangular, with the oblique sides distinctly though broadly arcuate medially, and the apex narrowly rounded, evidently longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and slightly less than twice as long, the grooves strong, deep and smooth; under surface sparsely punctate; prosternum glabrous, with wide and deep, abrupt channel, the first abdominal segment (♀) convex, with strong but sparse punctures and a very deeply impressed longitudinal line. Length 3.75 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen... **debilis** n. sp.

30—Body more oval, larger in size; beak rather thick, moderately arcuate, subcylindric, strongly and closely sculptured; first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second twice as long as wide, the outer joints gradually broader; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, campanulate, the strongly arcuate sides parallel basally, the rounded basal lobe punctured and slightly sinuate at apex, the lateral impressions conspicuous; scutellum quadrate, smooth, only very little wider than long; elytra as long as wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax and a fifth wider, oval in form, the median convexity of the flanks wide and somewhat feeble; grooves deep and abrupt as usual, moderately coarse; femora strongly, loosely punctate, the spicule of

the anterior rather longer and thicker than usual; first abdominal segment sparsely punctate, the first suture very sharply marked. Length 6.5 mm.; width 4.3 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen—apparently female.....**severus** n. sp.

31—Form rhombic-oval; beak rather thick and moderately arcuate, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, expecially in the male, coarsely, closely sculptured, less so and more shining and apically a little more tapering in the female; antennæ inserted slightly behind the middle, rufous throughout, the first funicular joint as long as the next two and thicker, the second twice as long as wide, the club moderate, oval, concolorous; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly converging, broadly and subevenly arcuate from base to the moderate tubulation; basal lobe moderate, smooth, with evident lateral impressions, the apex feebly sinuate medially; scutellum moderate, subquadrate, minutely, sparsely punctulate and one-half wider than long; elytra distinctly elongate, oval, three-fourths longer than the prothorax and evidently wider, though not so greatly as usual, the humeri unusually feeble in prominence; grooves deep and abrupt, rather strong, the second attaining the basal edge, not dilated basally; prosternum glabrous, with deep and abrupt, moderately wide sulcus, without trace of spiniform processes in the male; abdomen convex, minutely, remotely punctate, with feebly marked first suture, the middle of the first segment feebly impressed, but otherwise unmodified in the male; femora coarsely, deeply and closely punctate, the spicules small. Length 3.8–4.2 mm.; width 2.6–2.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October and November. Three specimens.
fatuus n. sp.

Form nearly similar but larger and evidently stouter; beak (♂) larger and longer than in the male of *fatuus*, rather more arcuate, strongly, closely sculptured and about half as long as the body; antennæ similar, except that the club is somewhat narrower and more gradually pointed; prothorax similar in form, one-half wider than long, the moderately tubulate apex scarcely three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe, scutellum and elytra almost similar, the second rather larger, and the latero-medial convexity of the elytral flanks is rather more distinct—almost obsolete in *fatuus;* under surface and legs nearly as in *fatuus*, but the sparse punctures of the shallow basal abdominal impression in the male are notably stronger and less minute. Length 4.8–5.2 mm.; width 3.25–3.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. Two male specimens.....**ineptus** n. sp.

32—Body rather elongate, rhombic-oval; beak moderately arcuate and nearly cylindric, strongly and somewhat closely sculptured, as long as the head and prothorax (♀), a little longer and heavier (♂); antennæ just visibly behind the middle, rather slender, rufo-piceous, the second funicular joint much elongated, longer than the first (♀), or equal thereto (♂), the club moderate, gradually pointed; prothorax only between a third and fourth wider than long, the converging sides distinctly arcuate, straighter basally but not parallel; tubulation large, half as wide as the base, the latter with close confused punctures throughout the width, the punctures bearing whitish scales; basal lobe obtusely rounded, the lateral impressions nearly obsolete; scutellum quadrate, punctulate, well developed and only a little wider than long; elytra distinctly longer than wide, two-thirds longer than the prothorax and distinctly wider, the humeri moderately prominent; outline triangular, with broadly arcuate sides and moderately narrow rounded apex; subapical prominences distinct; grooves strong and deep, the second not quite attaining the basal edge and not at all dilated basally; prosternum with dense golden squamules, scarcely at all impressed along the middle, not spinose in the male; abdomen convex, finely, sparsely punctate and feebly

squamulose, more distinctly and closely punctured and squamose in what appears to be the male, where also the abdominal base is flattened medially. Length 4.7–5.4 mm.; width 2.7–3.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October and November. Three specimens.....**tristis** n. sp.

33—Elytral striæ fine but well defined, not at all impressed and finely but very distinctly, remotely punctate.....34

Elytral striæ fine, feeble and not well defined, sometimes virtually obsolete and occasionally feebly impressed, the punctulation not so definite as a rule..35

34—Form rhombic-suboval; beak slender and smooth, cylindric, moderately arcuate and as long as the elytra, the punctures at the sides basally small and sparse; antennæ near two-fifths, slender, piceo-rufous, the first funicular joint not as long as the next two, the second twice as long as wide, the club longer than in the preceding sections, oval, black, longer than the five preceding joints; prothorax one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides subparallel basally, the tubulation minutely, remotely punctulate, nearly three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe smooth, declivo-sinuate medially at apex, the lateral impressions moderate; scutellum well developed, transversely subquadrate, nearly flat; elytra parabolic, scarcely longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax, with prominent and strongly rounded humeri, the oblique sides very feebly and broadly sinuate anteriad and posteriad; striæ fine but well defined, 1, 2, 9 and 10 more groove-like, not dilated at base, the second not attaining the basal edge; abdomen convex, very minutely, remotely punctulate; femora coarsely, not very closely punctate, with small spicules—two on the anterior as usual. Length 4.8 mm.; width 3.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). December. One female specimen.....**stibicus** n. sp.

Form stouter, suboval; beak evenly arcuate, nearly as long as the elytra, slender, smooth, the punctulation minute, stronger and irregularly, longitudinally coalescent laterally toward base; antennæ just behind the middle, black, the first funicular a little longer than the second, which is as long as the next two, the club narrower, more gradually pointed, a little longer than the preceding four joints; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the sides more shouldered near the middle than in the preceding, thence very converging and broadly arcuate to the tubulation, which is two-fifths as wide as the base, subparallel and straighter in nearly basal half; basal lobe margined, very obtusely rounded; scutellum nearly flat, very short, strongly transverse, subquadrate; elytra scarcely as long as wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the oblique sides feebly arcuate, subsinuate near apical third, the apex narrowly rounded; humeri moderately prominent; striæ still finer and not so groove-like as in the preceding, the small punctures evident, rather conspicuous on the flanks; striæ 1, 9 and 10 deep and grooved; femoral punctures not so coarse as in the preceding and well separated; male with two moderate erect ante-coxal spines, the deep well in the canal large and oval, the first abdominal segment flattened or feebly concave, strongly and sparsely punctured medially, with a fine impressed median line. Length 4.9 mm.; width 3.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One male example.....**tenuistriatus** n. sp.

35—Sides of the prothorax more rapidly rounding medially, thence very oblique —sometimes almost transverse—to the tubulation, parallel in about basal two-fifths.....36

Sides more gradually rounding and converging anteriorly.....37

36—Inferior flanks of the prothorax with very coarse punctures, unevenly distributed; body stout and oblong-oval; beak slender, arcuate, smooth, with moderately coarse, sparse punctures basally, nearly as long as the elytra; antennæ very different, black, just behind the middle, the first funicular

joint long and cylindric, almost as long as the next three, the second barely longer than wide, the outer joints transverse, the club rather well developed; prothorax two-thirds wider than long, the large tubulation more than three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe very convex as a part of the discal gibbosity, punctate apically, the rounded apex faintly subsinuate medially, the lateral impressions oblique, distinct; scutellum transverse, subquadrate, well developed and flat; elytra scarcely as long as wide, as usual much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the oblique sides more arcuate medially, the apex moderately narrow and rounded; humeri only moderately prominent; striæ feeble and slightly impressed, the punctures remote but evident, the second with a small deep basal dilatation; abdomen strongly, uniformly convex, minutely and sparsely punctate. Length 4.0 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female.

gibbosus n. sp.

Inferior flanks with much smaller and sparse punctures; body subrhomboid-oval; beak slender, moderately arcuate, about as long as the elytra, finely, sparsely punctulate, a little more strongly so in the male, especially toward base, the male beak also a little thicker; antennæ black, submedial, the first funicular joint scarcely longer than the next two, the second obconic and nearly one-half longer than wide, the club moderately narrow, gradually pointed, longer than the preceding four joints; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the tubulation two-fifths (♂) or three-sevenths (♀) as wide as the base, the basal lobe margined and with more abundant transverse punctures; scutellum nearly similar; elytra slightly (♂) or not at all (♀) longer than wide, three-fifths to two-thirds longer than the prothorax, the outline nearly as in *gibbosus* but with more prominent humeri and more feeble medial arcuation of the oblique sides; striæ very fine and feeble, not (♀) or broadly (♂) impressed toward the sides, the second feebly dilated at base; male with two slender diverging prosternal spines, visible from above, the first ventral feebly impressed and sparsely punctate medially; female with the abdomen uniformly convex and very finely, sparsely punctate, the first segment very feebly and broadly impressed along the middle. Length 4.8–5.1 mm.; width 3.2–3.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Six specimens. . . . . **honestus** n. sp.

37—Beak rather thick, strongly, longitudinally sculptured, at least in the male, where the prosternal spines are very small and erect, the first abdominal segment flattened and somewhat finely, sparsely punctate. 38

Beak much more slender, smoother and more cylindric in both sexes; prosternal spines of the male similarly very small and erect. 39

38—Prothorax moderate in size, as usual in this section; form rhombic-oval; beak (♂) rather thick, strongly arcuate, almost as long as the elytra, strongly, longitudinally sculptured; antennæ black, nearly as in the next species; prothorax a little more than one-half wider than long, the sides slightly converging and moderately arcuate, gradually broadly rounding and much more converging beyond about the middle, the tubulation pronounced, nearly three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe smooth, with its rounded apex feebly subsinuate medially; lateral impressions strong; scutellum well developed, strongly transverse, rather less broad at base than at apex; elytra not as long as wide, parabolic, much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, with distinctly prominent humeri; median part of the sides a little more arcuate; apex not very narrowly rounded; striæ very fine and subobsolete, feebly impressed, indistinctly punctate, coarse and grooved apically, second and third slightly dilated and deep basally; under surface sparsely and coarsely punctate, the femora strongly but loosely so. Length 4.2 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Brazil (Espirito Santo). H. Rolle. A single male. . . . . **gibbicollis** n. sp.

Prothorax relatively much larger; body larger in size; beak (♂) rather thick, strongly, longitudinally sculptured, strongly arcuate and as long as the elytra; antennæ submedial, black, the first funicular joint unusually elongate, as long as the next three, the second slightly elongate, the club rather narrow and gradually pointed, fully as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax one-half wider than long, the sides strongly, very evenly rounded from base to constriction, not quite parallel at base; tubulation rather more than two-fifths as wide as the base, the basal lobe and scutellum almost as in the preceding; elytra as long as wide, much wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, with prominent and rather strongly rounded humeri; oblique sides just visibly more arcuate medially; apex rather narrowly rounded; striæ very fine and subobsolete, not evidently punctate, except finely so laterally, a few striæ deep near the apex, 1, 9 and 10 as usual; second slightly dilated and deep at base, the striæ nowhere impressed; under surface sparsely punctate; femora rather strongly but loosely so, the spicules moderate. Length 5.0 mm.; width 3.45 mm. Brazil (Tejuca, near Rio de Janeiro). H. Clark. One male example..... **aptus** n. sp.

39—Body subrhombic-oval, stouter; beak slender, cylindric, smooth and polished, finely, sparsely punctate throughout, moderately arcuate and nearly as long as the elytra; antennæ rather stout, submedial, black, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the second nearly one-half longer than wide, the club as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the rounded sides converging anteriad, becoming not quite parallel near the base; apex fully three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe minutely, sparsely punctulate, rounded, very slightly impressed at apex, the lateral oblique impressions conspicuous; scutellum short, transverse, unlike that of any of the preceding species in being deeply concave; elytra as long as wide, much wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, evenly parabolic, the humeri prominent but not abruptly so; striæ very fine, feeble and obsoletely punctulate, more evident and punctate on the flanks, some of them coarse and grooved at apex, the second not dilated though distinct at base; femora coarsely, sparsely punctate; abdomen minutely, remotely so, the first segment with a fine median stria. Length 4.7 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). December. A single female.... **satyrus** n. sp.

Body narrower and more sharply rhombiform; beak in both sexes slender, cylindric, moderately arcuate, as long as the elytra, smooth, shining and minutely, sparsely punctulate, the more distinct and longitudinally sub-anastomosing lateral punctures basally more evident in the male; antennæ very slightly behind the middle, black, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the second about twice as long as wide, the club as long as the preceding four joints, conically and finely pointed in about distal half; prothorax two-thirds (♂) to three-fifths (♀) wider than long, in form nearly as in *satyrus*, the tubulation evidently wider in the female but not half as wide as the base, the basal lobe feebly punctulate, margined and almost evenly rounded, the lateral oblique impressions distinct; scutellum transverse, concave medially but not so conspicuously as in *satyrus;* elytra as long as wide (♀), somewhat longer (♂), parabolic, with strongly rounded apex, the humeri not so prominent as in the preceding, the striation nearly similar, the second stria with a more isolated longitudinal furrow at base; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate in both sexes, the sexual characters very feeble. Length 4.0–4.3 mm.; width 2.6–2.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Three specimens..... **occultus** n. sp.

40—Second and third elytral striæ deep and dilated basally.....41

Second and third striæ not notably modified basally.....42

41—Form elongate, rhomboid-oval, convex; beak (♂) long, arcuate, rather

thick basally, strongly, closely sculptured throughout and as long as the elytra, the antennæ medial, deep black, the first funicular joint shorter than the next two, the second obconic, one-half longer than wide, the club fusiform, as long as the preceding five joints, or (♀) much shorter, scarcely so arcuate distally, less strongly sculptured, scarcely more than two-thirds as long as the elytra; prothorax rufous, black only medially beneath, a fourth (♂) to two-fifths (♀) wider than long, the sides subparallel, broadly arcuate, gradually a little more so anteriorly, the tubulation abrupt, a sixth the total length, two-fifths (♂) or three-sevenths (♀) as wide as the base; basal lobe obtusely rounded, strongly, closely punctate; scutellum transverse, broadly sinuate behind, glabrous and smooth, very short and concave (♂), or less transverse and flat (♀); elytra triangular, with broadly arcuate sides and strongly rounded apex, much wider than the prothorax, but only one-half longer; grooves rather coarse, deep and abrupt, the second and third very gradually broader basally; prosternum with the sulcus very shallow, having (♂) two rather strong slender processes and a very deep oval perforation, the abdomen feebly impressed and rather finely, remotely punctate at base, the prothorax at each side anteriorly with a transverse excavation bordered behind by a series of erect spines, or (♀) without prosternal processes or perforation and wholly devoid of the anterior thoracic excavations, the abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, the first segment with a feeble longitudinal impression. Length 6.5–7.2 mm.; width 3.9–4.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. Eight specimens. . . **coronatus** n. sp.

Form stouter, larger in size, rhombic-oval, the prothorax more obscure rufous; beak (♀) short, thick, cylindric, feebly arcuate, strongly sculptured, with minute and sparse squamules, and only as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ medial, piceous, the first funicular joint not quite as long as the next two, the second almost twice as long as wide, obconic, the club very moderate, not as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax one-half wider than long, evenly campanulate, the sides evenly and strongly rounded, becoming not quite parallel at base, the tubulation two-fifths as wide as the base, with very few punctures; basal lobe very obtuse, slightly impresso-sinuate at apex, with fine punctulation and some small slender squamiform hairs; scutellum smooth, one-half wider than long, slightly convex, with a small basal impression; elytra slightly longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, evenly and rather obtusely parabolic, the prominent humeri evenly rounded; striæ moderate, shallow but distinct and punctate, the first two grooved, the first three strongly dilated and deep at base, the outer two very coarsely and deeply impressed; prosternal sulcus deep; abdomen rather closely and strongly punctate, the first segment impressed along the middle; femora somewhat finely, sparsely punctate. Length 7.5 mm.; width 5.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. One female example. . . . . **crassulus** n. sp.

42—Scutellum and thoracic lobe glabrous. 43

Scutellum and lobe closely and conspicuously squamulose. 47

43—Body short and stout, oval, the sides of the elytra distinctly, subprominently arcuate medially. 44

Body more elongate, the elytra triangular, more or less strongly rounded at apex, the median part of the sides never notably more arcuate. 45

44—Color black, the prothorax bright rufous; beak (♀) thick, rather strongly arcuate, strongly, closely sculptured and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ medial, black, short, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three, the second but little longer than wide, the outer joints shorter, the club as long as the preceding five; prothorax nearly three-fifths wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate nearly to the

middle, then broadly and strongly rounding to the tubulation, which is fully three-sevenths as wide as the base, almost impunctate, piceous-black as usual; basal lobe smooth, subevenly rounded; scutellum moderate, transverse, smooth, even, narrower at base than at apex; elytra not quite as long as wide, much wider than the prothorax and nearly three-fourths longer; grooves notably coarse, nearly smooth, the second and third not attaining the base; femora coarsely, closely punctate; basal abdominal segment (♀) convex, densely and strongly punctate, with a very deeply impressed median line; prosternal canal broad, deep and abrupt. Length 4.65–4.75 mm.; width 3.15–3.3 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. Two female specimens.....**decorus** n. sp.

Color piceous-black, with similarly bright rufous prothorax; form nearly similar but stouter, with relatively rather smaller prothorax and somewhat less prominently rounded median part of the elytral flanks; beak and antennæ almost similar; prothorax shorter, fully three-fifths wider than long, the sides becoming more parallel in nearly basal half, more oblique but similarly arcuate anteriorly; tubulation and basal lobe similar; scutellum a little more transverse, not so evidently narrowed at base and with the surface broadly, feebly concave; elytra not quite so abbreviated, fully as long as wide, rather more narrowly rounded at apex; grooves almost similar, but with the sutural more strongly, catenulately punctate; punctures of the inferior surface coarser, those of the femora not quite so coarse and more separated; first ventral (♀) similar, except that the slopes of the median sulcus are steeper and more punctate anteriorly. Length 5.0 mm.; width 3.6 mm. Brazil (Espirito Santo). H. Rolle. One female specimen.....**divisus** n. sp.

Color throughout as in the preceding; body smaller in size, stout; beak (♀) thick, arcuate, strongly sculptured and rather longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ nearly similar; prothorax rather shorter, almost two-thirds wider than long, the sides subparallel and broadly arcuate, becoming gradually more rounded and then strongly converging anteriad, the tubulation about two-fifths as wide as the base, the basal lobe smooth, sinuato-truncate at tip, the lateral impressions small; scutellum very moderate, strongly transverse, sinuato-truncate and smooth; elytra about as long as wide, not so notably wider than the prothorax as in the two preceding, the humeri not quite so prominent, three-fourths longer than the prothorax; grooves rather coarse and deep, smooth, not quite attaining the base; under surface coarsely punctate, the femora strongly and somewhat closely; first abdominal segment (♀) rather convex but shining and sparsely, though coarsely, punctate, the median impressed line deep but broad and much less abrupt or definite than in the preceding. Length 3.7 mm.; width 2.65 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One female example..**lætabilis** n. sp.

45—Sides of the prothorax strongly rounding anteriorly from rather beyond the middle; elytra grooved. Body deep black, the prothorax reddish-yellow; beak arcuate, moderately slender, closely, confusedly sculptured at the sides basally, elsewhere finely and rather sparsely punctate, as long as the elytra; antennæ just behind the middle, the first funicular joint rather elongate, subequal to the next two, the second twice as long as wide, the club as long as the preceding five joints; prothorax one-half wider, than long, the black tubulation nearly two-fifths as wide as the base, the basal lobe very obtuse, somewhat scabrous at tip; scutellum subquadrate, twice as wide as long, feebly impressed medially; elytra only slightly longer than wide, evenly parabolic, distinctly wider than the prothorax and fully two-thirds longer, the apex somewhat obtusely rounded; grooves rather coarse, deep, sharply defined and smooth, the second almost attaining the basal edge; metasternum with a broadly impressed sulcus, sharp at the bottom, the first ventral abruptly flat,

finely and sparsely punctate medially, with a very faint and obtuse median stria. Length 5.7 mm.; width 3.65 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). One specimen—apparently female ..... **ruficollis** Boh.

Sides of the prothorax strongly rounding and converging from behind the middle; elytra finely striato-punctate. 46

46—Body rhombic-oval, black and shining, the prothorax rufous; beak slender, moderately arcuate, cylindric, smooth, roughly sculptured only at the sides basally, not quite as long as the elytra; antennæ just behind the middle, slender and rather long, the first funicular joint much shorter than the second, which is nearly as long as the next three, the club small, but little longer than the preceding three joints; prothorax rather less than one-half wider than long, the sides converging from the base, gradually, subevenly rounding to the tubulation; basal lobe strongly rounded, with a narrow deep impressed sinus at the middle of the apex; scutellum subquadrate, strongly transverse and flat; elytra triangular, with broadly arcuate sides and strongly rounded apex, distinctly longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; striæ fine and feeble, sometimes slightly impressed and always very distinctly though distantly punctate; abdomen evenly convex, polished, extremely minutely and sparsely punctulate; sexual characters apparently feeble, the prosternal spines wanting in the male. Length 5.9–6.8 mm.; width 3.75–4.2 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Five specimens. [*Cryptorhynchus sanguinicollis* Germ.]. . . . **sanguinicollis** Germ.

Body smaller and narrower, similar in coloration, subrhombic in form; beak cylindric, smooth, moderately slender and arcuate, slightly thicker and roughly sculptured basally, not as long as the elytra; antennæ slightly behind the middle, well developed, piceous, the first funicular joint not as long as the second, which is longer than the next two, the third one-half longer than wide, the club gradually pointed, not quite as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, nearly as in *sanguinicollis* throughout, but with the small sinus at the apex of the basal lobe much more minute and inconspicuous; scutellum similar; elytra more distinctly longer than wide, with the oblique sides much less arcuate, the apex more narrowly obtuse and the humeri more narrowly rounded; striæ even finer and feebler, but subsimilarly punctulate; under surface finely and remotely punctulate; femora with rather coarse but well separated punctures; abdomen convex and even, very minutely, sparsely punctate—apparently in both sexes, the male without prosternal spines. Length 5.0–6.0 mm.; width 2.8–3.7 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. Four specimens. **testaceicollis** n. sp.

Body as in the preceding in general form and in coloration, very slightly stouter but much less so than in *saguinicollis;* beak longer and more slender, especially toward base, distinctly and evenly arcuate and as long as the elytra, nearly smooth, but coarsely and unevenly sculptured at the sides toward base; antennæ distinctly behind the middle, still longer, the first funicular joint longer, though distinctly shorter than the second, which is a little longer than the next two, the third one-half, the fourth a third, longer than wide, the club narrow, gradually pointed, barely longer than the preceding three joints; prothorax nearly as in the two preceding, the impressed sinus in the apex of the basal lobe as distinct as in *sanguinicollis* and even wider, very much more conspicuous than in *testaceicollis*, the scutellum very smooth, rather less transverse and more narrowed at base than in either; elytra nearly as in the preceding, more elongate and much less arcuate at the sides than in *sanguinicollis*, about a fifth longer than wide; striæ fine but very distinct, the inner three finely groove-like and less distinctly punctured than those thence to the grooved ninth and tenth, the striæ not attaining the

basal margin; prosternum with a deep and smooth sulcus; abdomen in the type flattened and minutely, remotely punctulate anteriad, with some scattered stronger punctures basally, which are more distinct than in any specimen of *testaceicollis*. Length 5.8 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). December. One specimen.....**bicoloratus** n. sp.

47—Form rather narrowly rhombic-oval, with only slightly prominent humeri, polished black, with red prothorax, glabrous above, but with the thoracic lobe and scutellum densely luteo-squamulose; under surface rather densely luteo-squamose along the median parts, the abdomen subglabrous; beak slender, cylindric, only feebly arcuate and as long as the elytra, sparsely punctulate, more strongly and irregularly at the sides basally; antennæ obscure rufous, slender, submedial, the first two funicular joints much elongated, the second the less but about as long as the next two, the club very moderate, about as long as the preceding three joints; prothorax only a fourth to third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and feebly arcuate from the base, broadly rounding anteriorly to the tubulation, which is rather short and less abrupt than usual; basal lobe broadly, obtusely rounded, without lateral impressions; scutellum flat, quadrate, a little wider than long; elytra elongate-oval, nearly a third longer than wide, scarcely a fifth wider and about three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the humeri broadly rounded and but slightly prominent; grooves abrupt, deep, nearly smooth, the second not dilated basally and not quite attaining the basal edge; femora rather slender, strongly punctate, the spicules moderate; prosternum moderately sulcate; sexual characters apparently very slight. Length 3.7–4.6 mm.; width 2.25–2.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. Eight specimens.....**dichrous** n. sp.

It is rather beyond doubt that a number of the species above described have already been published by Schönherr, but it is impossible to identify them surely from the published descriptions, and it will be much easier for one having the Schönherr types before him, to locate them in the above series by the indicated tangible structural characters—almost wholly ignored in the original descriptions—and thereby determine the proper synonymy; this remark applies, also, throughout the Barid series here brought to notice. It is better to do this, even with the accompanying evil of some synonymy, than to guess at identifications from the wholly superficial descriptions formerly published, or in lieu of this, to defer all progressive work on the Barid fauna of Brazil, for it is practically impossible for me to actually view the Schönherrian types. I am even uncertain of the above identification of *ruficollis*, although *sanguinicollis* is almost certainly identified correctly. Either *divisus*, *lætabilis* or *decorus* is probably the *pallidicollis* of Boheman, but which one, it is impossible to state under present lights, as it is also to state definitely the identity of such conspicuous entirely black species as *decens* and *gravidulus*.

The sexual characters of some species, such as *convexus* and *consentaneus*, are very remarkable, not considering even the longer beak of the male, which is still more accentuated in certain Madarini. In such forms as those mentioned, the head and thoracic

tubulation are much larger in the female than in the male, and, in the female, the first abdominal segment—convex and densely sculptured—reminds us of the ordinary generic characters in some of the Diorymerini, such as *Hiotus;* in the present Stegotid species however, this strange character applies only to the female, the male having very simple abdominal characters. In *coronatus* the male characters are remarkable, the excavation at the sides of the prothorax near apex, bordered posteriorly by erect spines, not being even suggested anywhere else that I have observed.

Stegotopsis n. gen.

The single type of this proposed generic group departs very little from *Stegotes* in general structural characters, but its habitus is so very different, owing to its peculiar coloration and absence of the constantly prominent humeri of *Stegotes*, that a generic status would seem to be warranted. The resemblance of the elytra to those of the structurally very different *Eucoleomerus*, of an entirely different tribal group, is most remarkable—possibly a case of protective mimicry. As in some *Stegotes*, the male is larger than the female and with a longer rostrum. The type may be described as follows:

Stegotopsis mimetica n. sp.—Form oval, only moderately convex, shining, rufo-piceous in color, the legs, beak and antennæ black; elytra flavate, the apical third—about half at the sides—and a humeral spot piceous-black, the suture narrowly blackish; beak moderately slender, cylindric, somewhat thicker basally, minutely, sparsely punctate, coarsely and confusedly at the sides basally, strongly arcuate and as long as the elytra (♂), or a little less arcuate and not quite as long as the elytra (♀); antennæ slightly behind the middle, longer in the male, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second fully twice as long as wide and, as usual, less thick; club as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax campanulate, two-fifths or more wider than long, the strongly, subevenly arcuate sides becoming parallel at base, the tubulation abrupt, nearly a fifth the total length and but little over a third as wide as the base, the basal lobe very broadly obtuse, with punctured edge; scutellum transversely subquadrate; elytra somewhat longer than wide, about three-fifths longer than the prothorax and distinctly wider, triangular, with evenly arcuate sides and rather narrowly rounded apex, the humeri broadly rounded in continuation of the elytral sides; striæ very fine and feeble, almost obsolete, the punctulation minute and indistinct, 1, 9 and 10 deep; the striæ are not dilated at base; under surface remotely and unevenly punctulate; male with two moderate slender erect prosternal spines and a small circular well, the first ventral deeply impressed and finely, sparsely punctate medially; female with the abdomen throughout very finely, remotely punctulate, the first segment with a broadly impressed and simple median line, which is not acute at the bottom. Length 4.5–5.0 mm.; width 2.8–3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and October. Two specimens.

The femora are of the usual form in *Stegotes*, strongly, loosely punctate and finely spiculate beneath.

Gladosius n. gen.

The moderate number of known species in this genus resemble *Diastethus* somewhat in general form and in their bright metallic coloration, but differ in the simple mesosternum, absence of sharply defined areas of dense squamosity beneath and, most particularly, in the very elongate and solid antennal club, which induced Schönherr to place the few forms known to him in the widely dissimilar *Cylindrocerus*. The beak is more or less long, but of various forms, the prosternum deeply and abruptly channeled, and the femora are spiculate beneath, as in all the allied genera of this section; the prothorax is abruptly tubulate at apex. I have at hand, at the present time, four well characterized species as follows:

Prothorax, as viewed in profile, strongly and evenly convex behind the tubulation. Rather narrowly rhombic-oval, polished, deep indigo-blue in color, the under surface and legs more greenish blue; beak (♂) very slender, moderately arcuate, slightly thickened basally and broadly subangulate dorsally near the antennal insertion at basal fourth or fifth, fully as long as the elytra, finely, sparsely punctate, flattened and more strongly punctate at the sides, especially toward base; antennæ piceous, the funicle thick and very compact, the first joint one-half longer than wide, about as long as the next three, the other six joints very short, transverse and compact, the club solid, cylindric, extremely elongate, between three and four times as long as the entire funicle; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides broadly rounding and subparallel, more rounding anteriorly, the abrupt tubulation three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface very smooth as usual, the basal lobe broadly obtuse, punctulate, strongly, lunately punctate along the edge between the subobsolete lateral impressions; scutellum large, subquadrate, smooth, feebly impressed and wider than long; elytra triangular, somewhat elongate, three-fourths longer than the prothorax and much wider, the oblique sides feebly arcuate; apex somewhat obtuse, the humeri prominent; striæ rather fine but deep, distinctly punctate, not grooved, slightly dilated at base; under surface coarsely, loosely punctate, the femora rather sparsely; abdomen with the first segment transversely impressed and sparsely punctulate, with a transverse and subquadrate, more convex and smooth median part at apex. Length 5.1 mm.; width 3.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. One example..... **mirabilis** n. sp.

Prothorax as in the preceding. Body larger, rhombiform, deep polished blue, more greenish beneath, especially on the legs; beak (♂) thicker, a little more so basally, rather compressed, strongly but sparsely punctate, distinctly arcuate and three-fourths as long as the elytra; antennæ shorter, with much longer funicle and shorter club, the first funicular joint three times as long as wide and almost as long as the next three joints, the second two-thirds longer than wide, the club asymmetric, not quite as long as the funicle and widest near basal third; prothorax rather more than one-half wider than long, the strongly rounded sides gradually subparallel in nearly basal half, the constriction with some rather strong punctures; apex three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe nearly smooth, obtuse, with evident lateral impressions, the apex acutely emarginate; scutellum large, transverse, smooth and narrowed from apex to base; elytra triangular, a fifth longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex somewhat strongly rounded; humeri

prominent and rounded; striæ extremely fine and almost obsolete, but with the small distant punctures distinct, the second and third deep and dilated at base; under surface loosely pallido-squamulose along the middle; abdomen broadly impressed and closely linearly squamulose basally. Length 7.0 mm.; width 4.4 mm. Brazil. A single example, received from Desbrochers des Loges under the name "*smaragdinus*." ..... **chalybeus** n. sp.

Prothorax, viewed in profile, very evenly but feebly or more moderately convex. 2

2—Body rather elongate, rhombic-oval, bright metallic-green in color, with some bluish shades above; beak (♀) moderately thin and arcuate, rather smooth, a little thicker and with stronger, sparse and irregular punctures basally, three-fourths as long as the elytra; antennæ at three-sevenths, piceous, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second fully twice as long as wide, the club very slender, with evident sutures, longer than the preceding five joints; prothorax less than a third wider than long, the arcuate sides gradually subparallel through about basal half, the tubulation with distinct punctures and more than three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface finely, sparsely punctate; basal lobe short, broadly sinuate at apex, the lateral impressions feeble; scutellum slightly transverse, quadrate and smooth, well developed; elytra triangular, with broadly arcuate sides and strongly rounded apex, nearly a fourth longer than wide, four-fifths longer than the prothorax and much wider, the humeri rather narrowly rounded; striæ fine, feeble, with fine punctures, the second and third dilated at base; intervals with a few minute, sparse punctules; sterna closely punctate and with brownish squamules; first abdominal segment (♀) rather closely punctured, broadly impressed along the middle. Length 6.0 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen..... **lautus** n. sp.

Body nearly similar, but not quite so narrow, blue in color, the anterior parts more greenish; beak slender and nearly straight, arcuate and much thicker basally, almost as long as the elytra, finely, sparsely punctate throughout; antennæ rather slender, black, near basal third, the first funicular joint as long as the next four, the club cylindric, solid, over four times as long as wide, not quite as long as the entire funicle; prothorax shorter, fully two-fifths wider than long, the subparallel sides broadly arcuate, rapidly rounding and converging anteriad, the entire surface and tubulation with the usual remote microscopic punctulation; basal lobe broadly obtuse and subtruncate; scutellum flat, smooth, one-half wider than long, not quadrate but with the hind margin cuspidly prominent at the middle; elytra a fifth longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax, with prominent and strongly rounded humeri, the oblique sides feebly arcuate, the apex rather obtusely rounded; striæ fine, distinctly punctate, the second and third not dilated at base; prosternum with a large area of dense whitish squamules at each side of the sulcus; metasternum minutely, remotely punctulate in great part; abdomen, in the type, with the first segment very finely and loosely punctate, broadly, somewhat deeply impressed medially; femora minutely, sparsely punctulate, the spicules strong, acutely dentiform on the anterior. Length 5.8 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. A single specimen—apparently female..... **metallicus** n. sp.

Mirabilis may be allied to *Cylindrocerus azureus* Boh., but in that species the scutellum is said to be rounded, which is radically different from its squarely rectangular shape in *mirabilis*. I suppose the name "*Diorymerus smaragdinus*," under which the above *chalybeus* was sent to me, is a manuscript name of Desbrochers

des Loges; at any rate, I can find no reference to it; *Cylindrocerus cyaneus* seems to resemble it, but, according to Boheman's description, it differs in its longer beak and in the uni- and not bidentate anterior femora; the metasternum is coarsely and sparsely punctate, but a large medial part is flat, finely and very densely punctate, squamulose and with a deep medial stria; the first two ventral segments are feebly concave medially and finely, very densely punctate and similarly clothed. There are doubtless a considerable number of species in the genus.

Diastethus Pasc.

Although allied to *Gladosius* and *Stegotes*, the species of this genus are immediately distinguishable by the prominent mesosternum, flat prosternum and the sharply circumscribed areas of dense scales on the under surface, which features are not possessed, in even rudimentary degree, by either of the genera mentioned. From *Gladosius* the species differ also in having a normally small antennal club, although most of them are similarly metallic in body coloration; this last character is wholly unknown in *Stegotes*. In the treatment of the Central American forms, Mr. Champion combined several distinctly characterized genera, and, of the species there described, only *eurhinoides* and *violaceus* can properly be considered under the genus *Diastethus; superbus* and *sulcipennis*, *obliquus* and *rufipennis* undoubtedly represent at least three distinct genera, and *humerosus* and *humeronotatus* belong without much doubt to the genus *Microstegotes*, defined further on in the present paper, although no mention is made of the mandibles, which are so peculiar and characteristic in *Microstegotes;* most of the other species there described belong to the genus *Stegotes*. There are in my collection at present seven species of *Diastethus* as follows:

Body metallic in coloration.....2
Body deep black throughout; mesosternum horizontally much produced, deeply sinuate at apex.....5

2—Body shorter, broadly rhomboidal and bright cupreous, the legs blue-greenish. Beak slender, evenly arcuate and as long as the elytra, minutely, sparsely punctate and cylindric, a little more strongly punctate basally; antennæ slender, evidently behind the middle, the first funicular joint not quite as long as the next two, the second between two and three times as long as wide, the club solid, with indistinct sutures, subglobular and as long as the preceding three joints; prothorax very short and transverse, fully three-fourths wider than long, in lateral profile most convex near the base; sides subparallel in less than basal half, rapidly rounding and thence very oblique and feebly arcuate to the strong tubulation; surface distinctly but remotely punctate, the punctures coarser medio-basally; basal lobe very broadly rounded, with upturned edge, the lateral impressions moderate; scutellum large, strongly transverse, flat, the hind margin finely and strongly cuspid; elytra slightly elongate, twice as long as the prothorax and a third wider,

with prominent and broadly rounded humeri, the oblique sides only just visibly arcuate; apex obtusely rounded; mes-epimera greatly visible from above; striæ not coarse but very deep and groove-like, distinctly punctate, the second and third dilated basally; intervals with some minute punctulation; prosternum broadly before the coxæ, sides of the metasternum, the met-episterna and entire first two ventral segments, except at the sides, extremely densely clothed with narrow whitish squamules. Length 7.0–7.2 mm.; width 4.7–5.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October and November. Two female specimens.....**cupreus** n. sp.

Body more elongate, green or dark blue in color throughout; met-episterna glabrous.....3

3—Elytral striæ fine but deep, the seventh and eighth rather strong, coarsely and deeply grooved posteriorly. Body rhombic-suboval, deep blue, green beneath, the elytra with feeble violaceous reflection; beak subcylindric, rather thick, minutely, sparsely punctate, almost as long as the elytra, nearly straight, rapidly arcuate, thicker and coarsely, confusedly sculptured basally; antennæ near basal third, piceous, the notably elongate basal funicular joint as long as the next three, the second twice as long as wide, the club stout, oval, nearly as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax barely more than one-half wider than long, the strongly and subevenly arcuate sides becoming parallel at base; constriction rather strongly, loosely punctate; surface finely, remotely punctulate; basal lobe broadly, evenly rounded, having some coarse punctures, the lateral impressions small; scutellum large, smooth, twice as wide as long, parallel, the obtuse apex acicularly cuspid at the middle; elytra barely longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and nearly three-fourths longer, evenly parabolic, with strongly rounded and prominent humeri; striæ distinct, finely punctulate, coarsely exarate at apex, 2–4 dilated at base; metasternum and abdomen glabrous, minutely, sparsely punctate, the former with a dense area of whitish squamules at each side, deeply striate along the middle; prosternum less conspicuously squamulose; femora sparsely punctate and minutely spiculate. Length 6.7 mm.; width 4.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen.....**hyacinthus** n. sp.

Elytral striæ extremely fine, almost obsolete, minutely and remotely punctulate, coarsely impressed and exarate at apex, 2–4 dilated at base, the seventh and eighth a little stronger and more evidently punctate but not at all groove-like; prosternum and sides of the metasternum with very dense pale squamules.....4

4—Body not very broadly rhomboid-oval, bright blue in color, the under surface and beak more greenish; beak (♂) very nearly as long as the elytra, moderately slender, nearly straight, rapidly arcuate, a little thicker and more coarsely, confusedly sculptured basally, the upper surface there becoming longitudinally obtusely bitumerose or feebly and doubly bent; antennæ behind basal third, piceo-rufous, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the second twice as long as wide, the club rather large, longer than the preceding five joints, asymmetric, more convex externally, widest near basal third, thence gradually becoming finely acuminate at apex; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the arcuate sides subparallel in less than basal half, obliquely rounding thence to the rather short and scarcely abrupt tubulation, the constriction with numerous moderate punctures; surface with very minute and remote punctulation; basal lobe very broadly, evenly rounded, with a row of coarse punctures, the lateral impressions rather large and deep; scutellum nearly as in the preceding but less transverse; elytra a fifth longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, somewhat narrowly, subevenly parabolic, the humeri strongly

rounded and prominent; mesosternum sinuate; metasternum minutely, sparsely punctulate; first ventral broadly, feebly impressed, finely, densely punctate and squamulose, the lateral and basal parts of the impression, as well as the second segment, less so. Length 6.6 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. A single male.....**cobaltinus** n. sp.

Body nearly similar in form, polished, bright bluish-green in color; beak (♂) not very slender, cylindric, three-fourths as long as the elytra, rather strongly, closely punctate, broadly arcuate, gradually only a little more so and coarsely, confusedly sculptured basally; antennæ near basal third, piceo-rufous, rather slender, the funicular joints as in the preceding, the club abrupt as usual, as long as the preceding six joints, widest near the base, a little more convex there on one side than the other, thence gradually acuminate; prothorax one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming subparallel in about basal third, rounding and convergent thence to the more abrupt tubulation having scattered strong punctures; surface minutely and remotely punctulate; basal lobe extremely broadly but evenly rounded, with distinct lateral impressions, its surface with a few sparse punctures near the apex; scutellum smooth, quadrate, not quite twice as wide as long, the subtruncate apex with a small acute median cusp; elytra subevenly parabolic, a sixth longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri narrowly rounded and prominent; mesosternum sinuate; metasternum very minutely, remotely punctulate; first ventral broadly, feebly impressed, with all the impression, except the periphery, minutely, densely punctulate and finely squamulose, the second segment with a few small punctures and squamules. Length 6.7 mm.; width 3.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. A single male, differing much from the preceding in the form of the beak.....**splendens** n. sp.

Body much larger, elongate, rhomboidal, deep indigo-blue, with faint violaceous reflection; beak moderately slender, cylindric, distinctly and evenly arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, very minutely, sparsely punctulate, somewhat strongly and very unevenly sculptured at the sides basally, as usual not distinctly separated from the head above, the frontal puncture deep; antennæ piceous, behind basal third, the first funicular joint long, equal to the next three, the second fully twice as long as wide, slender and subpedunculate basally, the club asymmetric, as long as the five preceding joints, widest at the middle, but more convex on one side and, on that side, concave thence to the finely acuminate tip; prothorax one-half wider than long, the arcuate sides parallel in basal, strongly oblique in apical, half, the tubulation rather short and gradually formed; basal lobe very short, broad and transversely obtuse, with strong lateral impressions, and with a few punctures; scutellum large, transverse, smooth and parallel, sinuate at base and with the middle of the truncate apex acicularly produced; elytra almost a third longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long, the oblique sides almost straight; apex obtusely rounded; posterior discal elevation strong, the humeri prominent and strongly rounded; striæ extremely fine, feeble and minutely punctulate, 2–4 dilated at base, very coarsely, confusedly excavate at apex; ninth interval broadly convex; mesosternum thick, truncate; base of the abdomen very broadly and feebly concave, finely, closely punctate and with very minute setules in the male. Length 8.0 mm.; width 5.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

enormis n. sp.

5—Form very elongate, rhomboidal, nearly as in the last but flatter above; beak (♀) cylindric, finely, sparsely punctulate, a little more coarsely but regularly at the sides basally, almost straight, gradually arcuate in nearly basal half, three-fourths as long as the elytra; antennæ long, piceo-rufous, near basal

third, the first two funicular joints much elongated and subequal, each as long as 3–5 combined, the club small, regular, oval, as long as the three preceding joints; prothorax one-half wider than long, campanulate, the evenly arcuate sides gradually parallel at base; tubulation very short, gradual and subobsolete; surface much flattened, nearly smooth, alutaceous, with some strong scattered punctures anteriorly; basal lobe nearly smooth, broadly and very evenly arcuate, the lateral impressions oblique and deep; scutellum smooth, twice as wide as long, parallel, sinuato-truncate at base, the feebly angulate apex aciculate medially; elytra a third longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the oblique sides nearly straight; apex rather sharply rounded, the humeri prominent, somewhat narrowly rounded; striæ fine but distinct, with very distinct small punctures, 2 strongly, 3 and 4 feebly, dilated at base, the exaration at apex very coarse, deep and confused; two lateral intervals convex; metasternum impunctate medially, with a dense patch of white squamules at each side; abdomen convex, almost impunctate, feebly impressed along the middle basally in the female. Length 8.8 mm.; width 5.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **longulus** n. sp.

Form less elongate and more convex, subrhombic; beak (♂) rather more slender and much longer, very nearly as long as the elytra, feebly arcuate, rapidly more so at base, minutely, sparsely punctulate, strongly and closely so on the compressed sides basally; antennæ at two-fifths, long and slender, piceo-rufous, the first funicular joint one-half longer than the second, which is subequal to the next two, the third nearly one-half longer than wide, the club small, narrow, rapidly pointed at apex and as long as the preceding three joints; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, widest at basal two-fifths, the less arcuate anterior obliquity ending at the long and well developed tubulation; surface convex, very minutely, remotely punctulate, with numerous strong punctures anteriad; basal lobe evenly and less broadly arcuate, with an irregular line of strong punctures, the lateral impressions subsimilar; scutellum nearly similar; elytra but little longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax, but only three-fourths longer, the oblique sides nearly straight, gradually becoming strongly rounded behind, the prominent humeri somewhat narrowly rounded; striæ extremely fine and indistinct, subobsolete, the punctulation scarcely traceable, but distinct as usual in the more impressed seventh and eighth striæ, 2–4 abruptly dilated at base; apical exaration coarse, deep and confused; subapical prominence not so conspicuous; under surface nearly similar, the dense prosternal squamules tawny in color, the dense whitish area at the sides of the metasternum similarly margined externally by a raised smooth bead; base of the abdomen broadly flat and subimpunctate in the type. Length 7.8 mm.; width 4.7 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen..... **atratus** n. sp.

In no one of the species at hand could the pronotum be considered to have even a remote suspicion of gibbosity, and the type of the genus—*Centrinus tumidus* Boh.—from São Paulo, cannot therefore be included in my material. *Centrinus parellinus*, or *interstitialis*, of Boheman, which also belong to this genus, may possibly be represented above, however, but in *cobaltinus*, *splendens* and *hyacinthus*, which are the only ones to be considered in this respect, the interstitial punctures never become strong enough to be noticed, except perhaps in the last, and in that, the antennal

club could not be called "pyriform" in any sense. In *parellinus*, the beak is shorter than in any one of the three mentioned, and the expression relating to the elytra "latitudine vix dimidio longiora," is not in the least applicable.

Microstegotes n. gen.

The body in this genus is small, broadly rhomboidal, very smooth and glabrous throughout, the femora rather slender and spiculate beneath, as in all the preceding, the tibiæ evenly rounded externally toward base and the anterior coxæ separated by fully their own width. The prosternum is peculiar, it being perfectly flat, but with an oblong median part, in which the lustre becomes dull and alutaceous. The very remarkable mandibles have been described under the generic diagnosis. The only species at hand is the following:

Microstegotes scapulinus n. sp.—Body short, broadly rhombic, smooth and polished, black, the elytra each with a large humeral red spot, extending slightly over half way to the suture, the humeral angle blackish; beak (♀) slender, smooth and cylindric, four-fifths as long as the body, feebly arcuate, gradually strongly so toward base, minutely and remotely punctulate, a little more strongly, irregularly so at the sides basally, separated from the head by a moderate reëntrant angle; antennæ at two-fifths, slender, piceous, the scape very short, coming very far from attaining the eye; basal joint of the funicle much elongated, fully twice as long as the second, the remainder missing in the type; prothorax two-thirds wider than long, the rounded sides not becoming quite parallel basally, the tubulation abrupt and well developed; entire upper surface very smooth and without any form of punctuation; basal lobe broadly rounded, the oblique lateral impressions deep; scutellum short and transverse, transversely canaliculate; elytra triangular, as wide as long, distinctly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the oblique sides feebly arcuate, the apex rather strongly rounded; humeri prominent and narrowly rounded; striæ extremely fine and feeble, feebly punctulate, coarser and more punctate on the flanks, feebly dilated basally, not attaining the basal edge, coarser and exarate apically; femora strongly and loosely, irregularly punctate; abdomen strongly convex, nearly smooth, the punctulation very minute and sparse. Length 3.4 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

As before stated, it is highly probable that *Diastethus humerosus* and *humeronotatus*, of the Central American fauna, also belong to this genus, but it would be necessary to examine the prosternum and mandibles, before any final statement could be made.

Pseudogarnia n. gen.

In general habitus, the single species of this genus known thus far departs widely from any of the preceding genera. The body is symmetrically rhombic, the anterior coxæ separated by their own width, the prosternum with a moderately deep though rather

sharply defined channel. The beak is short and thick, peculiarly sculptured and separated from the head by a well defined impressed line, the antennæ notably short, medial, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the club oval, densely pubescent, as long as the preceding four joints, gradually pointed and with conspicuous sutures, the basal segment less than half the mass. The mandibles are straight, coming together on a perfectly straight line, which is scarcely modified, having medially only an almost imperceptible nick. The femora are wholly devoid of the small inferior spicule characterizing all the preceding genera, and the tarsal claws are connate at base. The type is the following:

Pseudogarnia obesula n. sp.—Rhomboidal, strongly convex, smooth, polished and very deep black throughout; beak much shorter than the prothorax, thick, moderately arcuate, strongly, closely sculptured, not much compressed, the distal upper surface with close and longitudinally strigose sculpture and with a fine distinct median carina; more basally the surface becomes smoother, with several longitudinal lines of close-set punctures; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides moderately converging, evenly and slightly arcuate from base to about apical third or fourth, there becoming rapidly rounded and converging to the very moderate and not very abrupt tubulation, which is three-sevenths as wide as the base, its sides being oblique and not parallel; surface with minute sparse punctulation, becoming strong and sparse punctures toward the sides, still coarser and closer throughout the inferior flanks; basal lobe rather strongly rounded, with a very minute and feeble sinus at the middle of the apex, the lateral impressions wholly wanting; scutellum rather longer than wide, flat, parabolic and somewhat closely fitting the elytra, the latter very evenly oval, but little longer than wide, a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the humeri not very prominent; grooves strong, deep, abrupt and nearly smooth, not so coarse and slightly punctulate suturally; intervals flat, with minute sparse punctulation in uneven single lines, the first and second near the scutellum with very few slender whitish squamules; under surface strongly, somewhat closely punctate, the abdomen more finely and sparsely, not modified in the type; legs rather short. Length 3.7 mm.; width 2.45 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen, of undetermined sex.

I know of no other generic type particularly allied to this, either in the Brazilian or Central American faunal regions.

Leptogarnia n. gen.

In some respects this genus is allied to the preceding, as in the absence of femoral denticles and the simple rounded external outline of the tibiæ basally, but the beak is altogether different, being long, strongly sculptured, rather thick basally, very gradually tapering thence to the tip, with the channel at the sides beyond the antennæ very long and conspicuous; it is separated from the head by a rather feeble impression. The mandibles are much shorter, prominent when closed and apparently with straight inner lines; the anterior coxæ are separated by fully their own width,

the prosternum subglabrous, broadly and shallowly concave, and the tarsal claws are rather long and strongly basally connate. The type is as follows:

Leptogarnia polita n. sp.—Oblong-oval, moderately convex, deep black, smooth and polished, glabrous throughout; beak (♀) fully as long as the elytra, evenly and moderately arcuate, the antennæ submedial, moderate, with oval club; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the subparallel sides broadly arcuate, gradually rounding more apically to the strongly tubuliform and truncate apex, the tubulation abrupt though with oblique sides, three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface with remote and infinitesimal punctulation, the inferior flanks with coarse and ruguliform sculpture; basal lobe small and rather abrupt, truncate, without lateral impressions; scutellum well developed, quadrate, flat, slightly transverse, close-set at the sides but widely free apically; elytra a fourth longer than wide, only a sixth wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, oval, rather strongly rounded at apex, the humeri broadly rounded and scarcely at all prominent; grooves sharply defined, deep, punctulate along the bottom and not very coarse, all attaining the basal edge without dilatation; intervals flat, broadly convex toward the suture, especially basally; under surface moderately and rather loosely punctate, the met-episterna subscabrous; femora slightly inflated, minutely and sparsely punctate. Length 4.4 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Brazil. Deyrolle.

I received the type of this species from Desbrochers des Loges, under a manuscript name.

Tenemotes n. gen.

This and the following genus are distinguished from any others of the Centrinini by having a very acute spiniform tooth on the outer side of each tibia near the base, a character rather common in the Diorymerini. In *Tenemotes* the body is broadly suboval and convex, glabrous above, except at the thoracic apex, where the scales are interrupted medially, but with conspicuous dense whitish squamules on the basal thoracic lobe and scutellum; each puncture beneath bears a minute and slender squamule, these becoming coarse, dense and conspicuous on the prosternum, which has a moderate concave channel, not sharply defined at the sides, and large, close-set coxæ. The beak is nearly straight, densely sculptured and micro-squamulose, the antennæ medial, with extremely small club, this being smaller than in any other genus to be recalled at present. The mandibles are not decussate, their inner margins slightly denticulate and, when closed, have a rounded outline; the tarsal claws are connate and moderate in size, the femora rather thick but subparallel. The entire upper surface is distinctly punctate, and the elytral grooves are very coarse. The abdominal sexual characters are rather conspicuous. There are at hand three species as follows:

Body oval, convex, deep black and moderately shining; beak nearly straight,

feebly tapering toward apex, scarcely as long as the prothorax, the antennæ black, with rather short scape, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next two, the seventh dilated, the club subglobular, about as long as the two preceding joints and scarcely thicker than the seventh; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and nearly straight, gradually a little more converging and feebly arcuate beyond about the middle to the apex, which is not in the least constricted or tubulate, slightly prominent at the middle and two-fifths as wide as the base; surface with rather strong and well separated punctures, becoming coarser, denser and squamulose toward apex, close-set on the inferior flanks; basal lobe broadly arcuate, without lateral impressions; scutellum quadrate, a little wider than long, free; elytra just visibly longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, oval, the middle of the sides a little more arcuate; humeri moderately prominent, rounded; grooves very coarse, distinctly punctured along the bottom, attaining the base without dilation; intervals with rather small but strong, loose and confused punctures; under surface and femora with strong and rather close punctures; abdomen at base with a broad and feeble, densely punctate and feebly squamulose concavity. Length 4.7–5.0 mm.; width 3.2–3.3 mm. Paraguay. Dr. Drake. Two specimens—apparently male. . . . . **parviclava** n. sp.

Body suboval and convex, rather more elongate and more polished, deep black; beak (♂) nearly straight, feebly tapering, about as long as the prothorax, densely sculptured and loosely squamulose; antennæ black, nearly as in the preceding; prothorax almost a third wider than long, the sides converging and subevenly, rather strongly arcuate from base to apex; apex, sculpture and vestiture nearly as in the preceding; scutellum somewhat shorter, more transverse and more trapezoidal; elytra much more elongate, a fourth longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax, otherwise nearly as in *parviclava*, but more narrowly rounded at apex; grooves very coarse, distinctly punctate; intervals not quite flat, similarly punctate; male with the first ventral segment broadly and deeply concave, strongly and closely punctate medially, the interstices shining, the second segment with a transverse and densely spongiose brown area at the centre, the fifth convex, minutely, very densely punctate and setulose. Length 5.8–7.0 mm.; width 3.7–3.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One specimen. **abdominalis** n. sp.

Body somewhat as in *abdominalis* but still narrower and more elongate, nearly similar in color, sculpture and vestiture; beak (♂) rather longer and just visibly more arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, the latter in profile distinctly less convex, smaller in size and only a fourth wider than long, the converging sides from base to apex much less arcuate; scutellum not so broad; elytra subsimilar, but almost a third longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax; grooves almost as coarse and a little deeper; intervals narrower; male with the first ventral segment much more deeply concave at the middle than in the preceding, the second segment with a small transverse medial area at base, which is covered with coarser, dense and silvery squamules, the fifth flatter than in the preceding species and with stronger, more discrete sculpture. Length 5.3 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen. . . . . **constans** n. sp.

The head is not separated from the beak by any very definite depression. The genus constitutes a very peculiar and isolated type among the other allies of *Centrinus*.

Tenemotides n. gen.

Although possessing the same tibial characters, the species of this genus differ very greatly from those of *Tenemotes* in their small and abbreviated, smooth and shining body, wholly glabrous, excepting the densely albido-squamulose scutellum, and in the relatively very large prothorax. The beak in the male is longer than the elytra, rather strongly, evenly arcuate, strongly sculptured and gently tapering from the rather thick base to apex, while in the female it is shorter, not longer than the elytra and more abruptly slender, smooth and cylindric beyond the antennæ, which are near basal third. The prosternum has a very moderate and not very sharply limited channel, at the middle of the margins of which—not just before the coxæ as usual—there is a very small subacute tooth in the male. The mandibles are straight but short, the anterior coxæ moderately separated and the connate tarsal claws are rather small and slender. There are at least two species as follows:

Form short, oblong-suboval, convex, shining, black, the prothorax obscure rufous; beak long, arcuate, separated from the head by a feeble depression; antennæ rather long and slender, near basal third, piceous, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second fully twice as long as wide, the club rather narrowly oval, as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax a third (♂) to two-fifths (♀) wider than long, large, only very little narrower than the elytra, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate for two-fifths, thence broadly rounded, becoming oblique and nearly straight to the apex, which is tubulate, with arcuate tip and about a third as wide as the base, the basal lobe punctate and feebly sinuate; surface with only remote and infinitesimal punctulation; scutellum flat, suboval, a little wider than long, well developed; elytra as wide as long, triangular, with arcuate sides and narrowly rounded apex, one-half longer than the prothorax; middle of the sides a little more arcuate; humeri only slightly prominent, rounded; grooves strong and deep, sharply defined and scarcely punctate, not dilated at base; intervals flat, virtually smooth; abdomen convex, the basal segment rather closely punctate, impressed along the median line (♂) or nearly even (♀); femora coarsely, longitudinally punctato-rugose; male larger than the female. Length 3.2–3.7 mm.; width 2.15–2.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Three specimens.....**orbatus** n. sp.

Form and general appearance, sculpture and coloration almost as in the preceding; beak and antennæ (♂) nearly similar; prothorax differing in having the sides more evenly arcuate, becoming parallel only near the base, and with the tubulation much narrower, being much less than a third as wide as the base; elytra nearly similar, but still more narrowly rounded at tip; abdomen in the male with the strongly and closely punctate basal segment somewhat more convex, narrowly, linearly impressed along the middle; met-episterna more finely, less closely punctate, especially toward their inner margin. Length 3.8 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. A single male.....**dissimulans** n. sp.

The very small and feeble tooth on each edge of the prosternal

sulcus, at the middle of its length, in the males of this genus, is an unobtrusive but rather decisive character.

Paragarnia n. gen.

This is the first of a series of genera having decussate and strongly, internally dentate mandibles; many of the genera are monotypic, so far as known at present. In *Paragarnia* the body is oval, convex, glabrous and shining, the beak rather thick, moderately arcuate and separated from the head by a fine deep line. The antennæ are slightly behind the middle, with short scape, the funicle rather long and slender, with the first joint as long as the next three, two to seven small and subequal, the club abrupt, elongate-oval, densely pubescent, with very deep sutures and fully as long as the preceding five joints. The prosternum is feebly impressed, the coxæ moderately separated, the femora simple and subparallel and the tibiæ rather slender, evenly rounded externally. The prothorax is only feebly constricted apically and the scutellum is small, oval, flat and in close contact with the pronotum and elytra. The type is the following:

Paragarnia atrolucens n. sp.—Evenly oval, deep black and shining throughout; beak (♂) a little longer than the head and prothorax, very feebly tapering throughout, not very slender, shining, moderately sculptured, discretely at base; antennæ rufo-piceous; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and broadly, moderately arcuate, more so and more converging near the apex to the short and laterally oblique tubulation, which is not quite half as wide as the base; surface minutely, remotely punctulate, coarsely and rather closely punctured and longitudinally subrugose at the sides; basal lobe small, gradual, not more punctured and without lateral impressions, its apex with a small and feeble sinus, fitting the scutellum, which is moderate and somewhat longer than wide; elytra evenly oval, slightly elongate, only a little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri broadly rounded, not evidently prominent; striæ groove-like, fine and feebly punctulate suturally and coarser, deeper and smoother laterally, not at all dilated at base; intervals only with remote, infinitesimal punctulation; under surface rather strongly but loosely and unevenly punctate, the abdomen very smooth, impressed at base medially and at the middle of the fifth segment; legs picescent, finely, sparsely punctate and rather short. Length 3.3–3.8 mm.; width 1.65–2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens.

The antennæ, scutellum, claws and mandibles will readily serve to identify this species when discovered.

Spolatia n. gen.

With an outline and general structure of the body and scutellum resembling the preceding almost precisely, the type of this genus differs to an astonishing degree in the structure of the antennæ, which are short, thick and extremely compact, the funicle merging

into the club without trace of differentiation of the latter, except in its dense gray vestiture and deep sutures; the basal joint of the funicle is not quite half as long as the remaining joints, which are strongly transverse and compactly connected. The beak is thick and arcuate, the prothorax broad and scarcely at all constricted at apex, the flat scutellum in close and even contact with the thoracic lobe and elytra, the prosternum feebly impressed and the coxæ well separated. The type is as follows:

Spolatia gradata n. sp.—Body faintly subrhombic-oval, very smooth, polished, glabrous and deep black throughout; beak as long as the prothorax, thick, subcylindric and arcuate, minutely and loosely punctulate and polished throughout, separated by a moderate transverse impressed line; antennæ blackish, medial, with short scape, the club a little longer than the preceding three joints; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and almost straight to about the middle, there rounding, becoming more converging but scarcely arcuate to the broad and feeble apical sinuses; apex truncate, four-sevenths as wide as the base; surface extremely smooth and devoid of any kind of sculpture throughout, the basal lobe short and gradual, with truncate apex and minute feeble lateral impressions; scutellum somewhat wider than long, broadly ogival, truncate at base, very smooth and flat; elytra a fifth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the oblique sides only feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding at apex, the latter broadly obtuse; humeri broadly rounded, only slightly prominent; striæ extremely fine, feeble and impunctate, the sutural but little more marked and remotely subpunctulate; sterna rather strongly but loosely punctate, the abdomen minutely and sparsely so, smooth, not modified at base in the type; femora slender, finely, sparsely punctulate, the anterior with a very small obtuse tooth beneath. Length 3.3 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

The antennæ in this genus, with their remarkably compact form and completely undifferentiated club, constitute one of the exceptional developments in the subfamily.

Linogarnia n. gen.

This is another genus, which, although monotypic, is rendered necessary by a different form of scutellum, this being widely separated from the surrounding elytra and thoracic lobe, or what might be termed free. The beak is rather long, feebly tapering and subcompressed at the sides basally, not separated from the head by a sharply marked reëntrant angle, the antennæ submedial, the funicular joints broader distally but not very compact, the first longer than the next two, the second twice as long as wide, the club oval, clearly segmented, somewhat abruptly formed and nearly as long as the preceding four joints. The prosternum is narrowly and shallowly channeled, the coxæ only very moderately separated, the femora rather thick but subparallel and unarmed, and the tarsal claws are somewhat long and strongly connate at

base. The prothorax is strongly tubulate, the elytra deeply grooved and the upper and lower surfaces partially squamulose. The type may be described as follows:

Linogarnia suturalis n. sp.—Rhomboidal, rather convex, polished and deep black throughout, the squamules white, sparse at the sides of the prothorax apically and basally and more conspicuous at the base of all the strial intervals and narrowly along the suture, becoming more diffused at apex; the punctures of the under surface and legs bear each a distinct narrow white scale; beak nearly as long as the elytra, rather smooth, shining, strongly and loosely sculptured and sparsely squamulose at the sides basally; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides moderately converging and nearly straight for three-fifths, then gradually rounding to the large tubulation, which is half as wide as the base and a fifth or sixth the total length, almost punctureless; surface very smooth, not at all punctulate, the basal lobe very short, broad and gradual, having a few punctures along its entire edge, without trace of lateral impressions; scutellum glabrous, feebly convex, as long as wide and obtrapezoidal; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, subtriangular, with distinctly arcuate sides and rather narrowly rounded apex, the humeri feebly prominent, though very broadly rounded; grooves deep, smooth; intervals very smooth, except where squamulose; abdomen finely, loosely punctulate and sparsely squamulose. Length 3.7 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.

The partial squamulation of the surface will render this species immediately recognizable among the allied glabrous genera.

Tudeniaspis n. gen.

In this genus the scutellum is of the same type as in the preceding, but the mandibles differ much from those of the three preceding, being prominent when closed and not decussate; they are however strongly dentate on the inner margin of one or both. The body is rather oblong-suboval, convex, subglabrous above, each of the rather strong punctures of the under surface with a small narrow white squamule. The beak is slender, very feebly arcuate, cylindric and separated from the head by an abrupt deep groove, the antennæ submedial, somewhat slender, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the club oval, rather abrupt and about as long as the four preceding joints. The prosternum is somewhat deeply channeled and the coxæ moderately separated, the femora rather inflated, simple, the tarsi as long as the tibiæ, with the claws long, straight and strongly connate at base. The prothorax is briefly and not very abruptly subtubulate, and the elytra are grooved. The dorsal abdominal segments, under the elytra, have each a sublateral and marginal spot densely clothed with minute pale brown squamulæ, giving a velvety effect. There are two species at hand as follows:

Form not broadly oval, convex, shining and deep black; beak (♀) slender,

evenly cylindric throughout and very feebly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax and minutely, loosely punctulate; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and broadly, subevenly arcuate from base to the subobsolete apical constriction, the apex not distinctly tubulate and a little less than half as wide as the base; surface with strong and close punctures, gradually becoming fine and sparse medially, where there is a feebly defined smooth median line; basal lobe short, very gradual, obtusely cuspidiform at apex; scutellum slightly impressed, obtrapezoidal; elytra evenly and somewhat obtusely oval, a fourth longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the humeri rounded and feebly prominent; grooves strong, narrower toward the suture, obscurely punctulate; intervals flat, with minute and remote punctules in single line, all the intervals with very few fine pale squamules at base; sterna coarsely, closely punctate; abdomen evenly convex, finely and sparsely punctate throughout in the type. Length 3.4 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Brazil. A single example, without further record of locality, sent by Desbrochers des Loges..... **nigrina** n. sp.

Form slightly more elongate and somewhat larger, nearly similar in coloration and sculpture; beak (♀) as in the preceding but a little more shining and somewhat longer, as long as the head and prothorax, the latter larger, only a fifth wider than long, the sides similar but ending anteriorly at a more pronounced constriction, the apex briefly but evidently tubulate; sculpture, basal lobe and scutellum almost similar; elytra almost similar but somewhat more elongate, and only three-fifths longer than the prothorax; grooves coarser throughout; minute interstitial punctulation in single line but more evident; sterna, abdomen and legs almost similar, the claw joint very elongate in both species. Length 3.6 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **riparia** n. sp.

These species, though rather closely allied, can be seen at once to be distinct by the different form and size of the prothorax, with more abruptly tubulate apex in *riparia*.

Tudenia n. gen.

The mandibles here differ very much from those of the preceding genus in being widely overlapping or decussate, and the left, at any rate, has within a very long acute and conspicuous tooth. The beak is moderately thick, rather short and closely sculptured, with smooth median line above toward base, and it is separated from the head by only a feeble impression. The antennæ are medial, rather short, the first funicular joint longer than the two following, two to seven short, rather compactly joined and gradually wider, the club, however, rather abrupt, unusually elongate-oval, with evident sutures, and as long as the entire funicle. The prosternum has a broad and shallowly concave channel and the coxæ are moderately separated. The femora are unarmed, strongly, closely sculptured and slender, the tarsi shorter than the tibiæ, with moderately long, straight and slender claws, which appear to be extremely approximate or contiguous, but perhaps not quite connate at base. The prothorax is tubulate at apex, the scutellum small,

oblong and rather free, and the elytra are deeply grooved. The type is the following:

Tudenia bicolorata n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, shining and glabrous, each of the strong punctures of the under surface with a very minute squamule; color deep black, the prothorax bright rufous; beak (♂) evidently shorter than the prothorax, moderately arcuate; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and barely arcuate to somewhat beyond the middle, then rounding to the distinctly and rather closely punctured tubulation, which is nearly half as wide as the base; surface very finely, sparsely punctate, somewhat more evidently toward the sides, also punctate along the basal margin; basal lobe gradually formed, well developed and obtusely cuspidiform; scutellum parallel, longer than wide, impressed along the middle; elytra about one-half longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, suboval, rather obtusely rounded behind, the humeri somewhat distinctly prominent and rounded; grooves rather coarse and deep, obscurely punctate; intervals flat, with fine, confused and somewhat close-set punctulation; abdomen convex, minutely, sparsely punctulate, with a narrow deep impression basally in the type. Length 3.7 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. One specimen.

The peculiar coloration and rather short, subcompressed beak, are characters distinguishing this species from any of those previously described.

Thestonia n. gen.

The body in this genus is almost evenly oval and convex, sparsely, evenly clothed above with very slender pale squamules, a little less slender and denser throughout beneath. The beak is rather thick, compressed and strongly sculptured, sparsely lineato-squamulose, and separated from the head by the feeblest sort of impression. The mandibles are arcuate and very strongly and sharply dentate within, but do not seem to widely overlap when closed, they being somewhat prominent. The antennæ are medial and rather long. The prosternum is very feebly impressed along the middle, the coxæ separated by somewhat less than half of their width, the femora slightly inflated, minutely, loosely punctate and finely squamulose, and the tarsal claws are moderate and straight, but strongly connate through almost half their length. The thoracic apex is not tubulate, and the scutellum is oblong and not in very close contact with the surrounding surfaces, though not widely free. The type is as follows:

Thestonia sparsa n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, black, the upper surface with the feeblest subæneous lustre and rather alutaceous; beak thick, as long as the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, rather compressed, having coarse, longitudinal ridges and moderate punctures, the upper surface subcariniform; antennæ piceous, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the outer joints slightly broadened, the club large, evenly oval, densely pubescent, subevenly segmented by deep sutures and as long as the five preceding joints; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides distinctly converging and very feebly arcuate, becoming

very gradually a little more converging and barely more arcuate beyond about the middle, the truncate apex three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface with distinct but shallow, somewhat sparse punctures, bearing the slender pale whitish squamulæ; basal lobe small, rapidly formed and with narrowly sinuate apex; scutellum longer than wide, parallel and almost smooth; elytra one-half longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, subevenly oval, with barely at all prominent humeri; striæ narrow and groove-like but shallow, very even, the flat intervals with moderate and sparse, confused punctures, the squamulæ like those of the pronotum; abdomen slightly flattened and less punctate or squamulose in the type. Length 3.3 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. One example.

There is no other described species with which this can be compared very closely. The sex of the type is not definitely determinable.

Parathestonia n. gen.

While resembling *Thestonia* in many of its general characters, uniformly clothed surfaces, thick and strongly costulose beak, feebly impressed prosternum and very moderately separated coxæ, strongly dentate but subprominent mandibles and strongly connate tarsal claws, this genus should be regarded as different, because of the structure of the antennal funicle, joints 2–4 being sube ual, compactly joined and wider than long, while in *Thestonia* the second joint is one-half longer than wide. The very thick beak also has a peculiar form, being almost straight, but subcircularly arcuate in about apical half, the antennæ slightly behind the middle. The third tarsal joint is larger and more dilated, and the much larger prothorax is gradually but strongly tubulate at apex; the legs are much longer. The scutellum and thoracic lobe have nearly the same general structure, but the former is much broader. The type is as follows:

Parathestonia obtecta n. sp.—Oblong-oval, convex, moderately shining, though closely clothed with narrow ochraceous squamules, notably even in distribution throughout the body and legs, somewhat less yellow on the under surface; color piceous-black, with very feeble subæneous lustre, the legs long and rather bright rufous; beak almost half as long as the body, very thick, slightly compressed, somewhat closely lineato-squamulose, longitudinally costulose and punctulate, separated from the glabrous and minutely, sparsely punctulate head by a very faint impression; antennæ obscure rufous, the first funicular joint as long as the next four, the other joints herissate with suberect squamules and broader distally, the club large, elongate-oval, subequally segmented by distinct sutures, not abruptly formed and as long as the preceding six joints; prothorax large, nearly a third wider than long, inflated basally, the sides arcuate, gradually subparallel basally, strongly converging and less arcuate thence to the broad sinuses forming the tubulation, which is nearly three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface with moderate, very evenly close-set punctures and a narrow smooth median line; basal lobe very small, gradually formed as a truncated cusp; scutellum subglabrous, quadrate, with rounded angles; elytra one-half longer than wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, having the outline of

an elongate parabola; striæ deep, grooved; intervals flat, with distinct and close-set, confused punctures throughout; femora feebly inflated, rather finely punctate; abdomen, in the type, with a feeble subglabrous basal concavity. Length 4.0 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

On directly comparing *obtecta* with *Thestonia sparsa*, it is difficult to associate them very closely in a generic sense, and yet many of their structural characters are closely homologous.

Garnia n. gen.

We have here one of the most isolated type-forms in the present series. The upper surface is glabrous, but medially beneath there are plentiful minute glistening yellowish squamules. The beak is slender and cylindric, but dilated at base, at least in the female, the antennæ at two-fifths, with the first funicular joint one-half longer than the second, which is one-half longer than wide and pedunculate basally, the club thick, subtruncate basally, ogival thence to tip, distinctly segmented and not quite as long as the preceding four joints. The mandibles are peculiar, being quadrate and broadly truncate, though coming together on a straight line; the prosternum is broadly and shallowly channeled and punctate, the channel sharply limited at the sides anteriorly, but becoming a broad and nearly flat surface, rounded behind and slightly overhanging the mesosternum. The coxæ are widely separated. The femora are slender, parallel, polished, unarmed and finely, remotely punctulate; the tarsi are also nearly glabrous, and the small slender claws are subcontiguous almost throughout their length, but whether actually connate or not is indeterminate at present. The following is the type of *Garnia:*

Garnia militaris n. sp.—Rather stout, subevenly oval and strongly convex, polished, black, the elytra each with a large red humeral spot in basal two-fifths, extending more than half way to the suture, the humeral angle nubilously black; beak (♀) evenly arcuate, nearly three-fourths as long as the elytra, very slender and cylindric, shining and sculptureless, rapidly thick, compressed and coarsely, deeply sculptured in about basal third, separated from the head by only a feeble depression; antennæ black, glabrous and polished, the club minutely pubescent, glabrous and polished on the obtuse base; prothorax large, a third wider than long, the sides rather strongly converging and feebly arcuate, becoming gradually more so beyond the middle to the gradual and moderate, punctate tubulation, which is barely over a third as wide as the base; surface minutely, remotely punctulate, the lobe strong, feebly sinuate medially at apex, with rather strong lateral impressions, the scutellum well developed, subquadrate and transverse; elytra oval, a fourth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and fully three-fourths longer, striæ moderate, deep and grooved, becoming fine and distinctly punctulate on the red humeral regions; mesosternum and mes-epimera with coarse and shallow punctures, the metasternum and met-episterna finely, sparsely punctulate; abdomen convex, with rather small but strong, deep and close-set punctures, very fine and dense on the fifth segment. Length 4.65 mm.; width 2.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen.

The type of *Garnia*, as described above, is remarkable in many directions, especially in the mandibles, antennæ, prosternum and tarsi, as well as in the peculiar striation of the elytra.

Andiblis n. gen.

A minute species, for which a special generic name is necessary, is of narrowly suboval form and convex surface and has very coarse sculpture, unarmed femora, strongly connate tarsal claws and conspicuous vestiture. The beak is slender, thickened basally and is nearly straight; the mandibles are straight within, not at all decussate and prominent when closed, unequal in size, the right much the shorter. The prosternum is shallowly channeled and densely squamose, the coxæ separated by nearly their own width and the part behind the coxæ is emarginately lobed over a part of the mesosternum, the lobe rounded, longitudinally impressed and very conspicuously squamose. The antennæ are subbasal, the first funicular joint inflated and fully as long as the next two, the second one-half longer than wide, the club large, evenly oval and as long as the five preceding joints. The prothorax is not evidently constricted at apex. The type is the following:

Andiblis seriata n. sp.—Suboval, convex, densely sculptured, only feebly shining, black, the elytra and legs piceous; squamules slender, whitish, the coarse pronotal punctures entirely including each a small one, those of the elytra a little larger and arranged in very even single interstitial series; on the under surface they are rather close but smaller, becoming larger, very dense and conspicuous on the prosternum; beak but little longer than the prothorax, very slender, smooth, rufous and glabrous in slightly more than apical half, thicker, black, squamose and strongly sculptured thence to the base, which is not at all separated from the upper surface of the head; antennæ rather behind basal third, rufous; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides moderately converging and nearly straight, rounding and more converging in about apical third, the truncate apex almost half as wide as the base; punctures even, coarse, deep and very close, with traces of a narrow smoother median line; basal lobe very small, gradual and cuspidiform, the scutellum small, somewhat sunken, rugose and quadrate, free; elytra fully a third longer than wide, distinctly and rather abruptly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, oval, somewhat narrowly rounded at tip; humeri broadly, obtusely subangulate, not at all prominent laterally; striæ very coarse and deep; intervals barely twice as wide as the grooves and coarsely punctured in single line; legs rather short; abdomen broadly, feebly impressed and slightly less squamose medially toward base in the type, which, from the rostral character, would seem to be a female; first suture very distinct throughout. Length 2.25 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One example.

Easily recognizable by the coarse sculpture, evenly lineate squamules of the elytra and form of the beak and mandibles. It is easily possible, of course, that the inequality of the mandibles may simply be a deformation in the only known specimen.

Ovanius n. gen.

Among most of the other genera of this group of minute species, *Ovanius* may be recognized at once by the glabrous or subglabrous body. The beak is moderately thick and short, arcuate and more or less strongly sculptured, and is separated from the head by a feeble reëntrant angle; the mandibles are strongly decussate and obtusely rounded when closed. The antennæ are submedial, short, with relatively large, oval and deeply sutured club, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the others gradually broader, the club fully as long as the preceding six joints, the three segments subequal in length. The prothorax varies in form, sometimes gradually tubulate, but often not tubulate, at apex. The elytra have rather strong groove-like striæ, the femora are unarmed and the tarsal claws are rather small, distinctly connate at base, or sometimes more slender and apparently only very closely approximate. There are six distinct species among my material as follows:

Upper surface wholly glabrous.....2
Upper surface subglabrous, each strial interval with a regular single series of very small and slender, widely separated squamules, whitish in color; body more minute.....5
2—Prothorax regularly conical in form, very obsoletely tubulate at apex.....3
Prothorax much broader, with more arcuate sides anteriorly and a more distinctly defined tubuliform apex.....4
3—Body black, rather evidently alutaceous, the prothorax obscure piceo-rufous; beak scarcely as long as the prothorax, evenly and moderately arcuate and rather thick, closely, moderately coarsely sculptured, the antennæ medial, rufous; prothorax only slightly wider than long, the sides scarcely at all arcuate; apex a little less than half as wide as the base; surface with small and sparse but strong and distinct punctures throughout, a rather wide and well defined median line smooth and impunctate; basal lobe small, gradual, truncate at apex; scutellum quadrate, smooth and flat, just visibly longer than wide, with straight and parallel sides; elytra a fourth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, oval, but more rapidly rounding and converging behind, the apex rather strongly rounded; humeri very obtuse and but feebly prominent; striæ rather coarse, shallowly grooved and distinctly punctate, the intervals nearly four times as wide as the grooves, flat and very minutely, feebly and sparsely punctulate; under surface somewhat strongly, closely punctate, the abdomen more finely and sparsely, the last segment still more finely and very closely, the first suture very fine; sexual characters not apparent in the type. Length 2.45 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. One specimen.....**conicicollis** n. sp.
Body narrower, blackish-piceous, the legs more rufescent; prothorax rufous, rather shorter, about a fifth wider than long, similarly conical, with very feebly arcuate sides and with rather more evident truncate apical tubulation, which is about half as wide as the base; punctures evidently finer and not quite so sparse, but without the broad smooth median line of the preceding species, the general surface shining and not alutaceous; basal lobe similar; scutellum smaller, quadrate, slightly impressed; elytra rather more than a fourth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and about twice

as long, broadly suboval, the sides more rounding and converging posteriad, and with rather narrowly rounded apex and feeble rounded humeri, as in the preceding; surface alutaceous, the grooves more shallow, but somewhat more distinctly though not closely punctate; intervals three to four times as wide as the striæ, flat, very minutely, remotely punctulate; under surface and abdomen nearly as in the preceding, except that the latter is dull rufous and not piceous-black, without definite sexual characters in the type. Length 2.15 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers in the clearings. May. One specimen, which has lost its head. . **rufulicollis** n. sp.

4—Form more broadly oval, convex, strongly shining, black throughout; beak moderately slender, evenly arcuate, strongly sculptured, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, separated from the head by a rather deeper transverse line; antennæ slightly behind the middle, black, the club about as long as the preceding four or five joints; prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the moderately converging sides broadly arcuate, more rounded anteriorly to the large tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; surface with strong punctures, somewhat close laterally, finer and sparser medially, with a smooth median line; basal lobe small, gradual, its apex narrowly sinuate medially; scutellum larger, wider than long, smooth, feebly concave and obtrapezoidal; elytra oval, a fourth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the humeri moderately prominent, rounded; grooves sharply marked but shallow and conspicuously punctate; intervals flat, three or four times as wide as the grooves and with extremely minute, sparse punctulation; sterna with rather coarse but sparse and not very deep punctures, the abdomen with moderate, sparse and extremely shallow punctures, impressed medially at base and at the centre of the more densely punctured fifth segment in the type. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One male specimen. . . . . **constrictulus** n. sp.

5—Body and legs dark brownish-rufous throughout, the beak a little darker, shining, having throughout minute sparse whitish squamulæ, rather more evident beneath; beak rather thick, feebly arcuate, shining, strongly but sparsely punctured, as long as the head and prothorax and distinctly separated from the front; antennæ submedial, nearly black, the first funicular joint coronate and as long as the next three, the others compact, gradually wider distally, the club oval, as long as the preceding five joints, with its subequal segments not very densely puberulent and with their apices coronate with a fine close fringe; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides moderately convergent and nearly straight, slightly rounding near apical third to the moderately marked tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong and well separated, with a narrow, somewhat distinct smooth median line; basal lobe small, gradual, with its apex narrowly truncate; scutellum small, narrow, very elongate-oval; elytra oval, barely a fourth longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the humeri very slightly prominent and broadly rounded; apex narrowly obtuse; grooves very shallow, with small and very distinct, well separated punctures; intervals flat, nearly four times as wide as the grooves, with extremely minute, sparse punctulation; under surface deeply, strongly and closely punctate, a little less so on the abdomen, which is feebly and basally impressed in the type. Length 1.8 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen—apparently male. . . . . **piceolus** n. sp.

Body and legs black; surface strongly shining, not alutaceous. 6

6—Form rhombic-oval, convex, the upper surface almost glabrous, the strial intervals with series of very minute, slender squamules, the latter not very evident beneath; beak rather thick and moderately arcuate, longer than the head and prothorax, with deep reëntrant angle at base, strongly and some-

what closely but not very coarsely sculptured; antennæ nearly as in the preceding, but with the club rufescent; prothorax shorter, one-half wider than long, the converging sides feebly arcuate, rounding anteriorly to the tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; punctures strong, moderately close, a little less so medially, the smooth median line evident though not very sharply defined; basal lobe small, narrowly sinuato-truncate at apex, the scutellum small, elongate-oval as in the preceding, almost twice as long as wide; elytra evenly oval, rather more than a fourth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; humeri slightly prominent but broadly rounded; grooves very moderate, with strong and very evident, well separated punctures, the intervals flat, very minutely, sparsely punctulate; sterna strongly, closely punctate, the abdomen finely, sparsely and very inconspicuously so, not modified basally in the examples at hand. Length 1.85–2.1 mm.; width 0.85–0.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three female specimens. . . . . **rhomboidellus** n. sp.

Form more oval, more obtuse behind, black, the whitish squamules of the upper surface minute, very slender and sparse in single feebly marked line on the intervals; beak rather strongly arcuate, strongly and closely sculptured and as long as the head and prothorax (♀), or a little shorter, thicker and not quite so arcuate (♂); antennæ black, medial, of the usual structure; prothorax a fourth to third wider than long, the sides converging and barely arcuate, gradually broadly rounding and a little more converging beyond the middle, to the moderately marked tubulation, which is truncate and rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, notably strong and somewhat close, without definite median smooth line; basal lobe small, gradual, obtusely rounded; scutellum small, oblong-oval, not one-half longer than wide; elytra oval, barely a fourth longer than wide, rather distinctly wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, somewhat obtusely rounded behind, the basally rounded humeri only very slightly prominent; grooves moderate, not very shallow and not or very indistinctly punctate, differing remarkably from the two preceding in this respect; intervals rather less broad and with single series of very small, though more distinct punctures; under surface strongly and closely punctate, the abdomen finely, sparsely so and strongly shining; legs piceous; male with a moderate impression at the base of the abdomen. Length 1.65–1.88 mm.; width 0.8–0.88 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Five specimens. . . . . **parvus** n. sp.

The species hold together very well, excepting *constrictulus*, and it is possible that this may represent a closely allied genus, on account of the broader and more shouldered prothorax and very different form of the scutellum, also the decidedly larger size of the body, but I do not feel disposed to suggest a generic separation at present. In the form of the prothorax we find analogous discrepancies in the genus *Stethobaris*. It is probable that this genus is a rather large one in the neotropics.

Stethobaridia n. gen.

In this genus the body is almost evenly oval, convex and polished, black, subglabrous, there being only a single interstitial line of very small fine brownish squamules, generally with some others in the series that are longer and white; each puncture of the under surface

and legs also bears a very slender whitish squamule. The beak is rather slender, strongly arcuate as a rule and closely sculptured, separated from the head by a rather deep sulcus, the mandibles dentate and strongly decussate; the antennæ are moderate and somewhat behind the middle, the first funicular joint stouter and as long as the next four joints combined, these being subequal, the outer joints gradually broader, the club elongate-oval, strongly segmented, gradually formed and fully as long as the preceding five joints. The prosternum is only very faintly impressed, the coxæ moderately separated and having their inner part often in the form of an elevated plate; this is sometimes invisible, however, and I have been unable to discover its significance. The femora are slender, strongly, closely punctate and wholly unarmed, and the tarsal claws are well developed, straight and basally connate; the prothorax is not very definitely tubulate and the scutellum is small, flat and oblong. There are at hand the following three species:

Beak notably long and strongly, evenly arcuate; sexual differences very slight, not observable on the abdomen, where the first suture is strongly arcuate at the middle.....2

Beak less long or arcuate; abdomen of the male moderately impressed at base, the first suture less arcuate medially.....3

2—Form rather broadly and very evenly oval, convex, deep black and polished; beak (♀) slightly shorter than the elytra, very much more than half as long the body, strongly, evenly arcuate, constricted at the head, densely sculptured, a little more slender in about apical half; antennæ rather slender, black; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides strongly converging, strongly and very evenly arcuate from base to a very short and scarcely visible apical constriction, the apex truncate and three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface with coarse, deep and close-set punctures laterally, becoming small, feeble and sparse medially and especially broadly toward base throughout; basal lobe small, gradual, feebly sinuate at the middle of the apex; scutellum flat, parallel, one-half longer than wide; elytra scarcely a fifth longer than wide, only very slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, evenly elliptic, the humeral prominences virtually obsolete; grooves strong and deep, feebly punctate along the bottom; intervals flat, each with a single series of very fine and feeble, though rather close-set, punctures; under surface somewhat coarsely and closely punctate, but less coarsely, sparsely so over most of the abdomen. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August. One specimen.....**ovulum** n. sp.

Form evenly but somewhat more narrowly oval, smaller in size, similar in coloration and lustre; beak strongly arcuate and strongly sculptured, in structure nearly as in the preceding, almost as long as the elytra (♀), evidently shorter but otherwise scarcely differing (♂); antennæ nearly similar; prothorax almost similar but somewhat shorter, about two-fifths wider than long, the sculpture and basal lobe almost similar; elytra also very nearly similar, except that they are three-fourths longer than the prothorax and with the punctures of the single interstitial series a little coarser and more conspicuous; abdomen with the punctures similarly loose but rather coarser than in *ovulum*. Length 2.2–2.3 mm.; width 1.2–1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. Two specimens.....**reducta** n. sp.

3—Body slightly larger and more oblong-oval, deep black and shining; beak (♂) rather thick and very moderately arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, strongly sculptured, with deep reëntrant angle at base, the longitudinal channel at the side beyond the antennæ long, deep and conspicuous, the upper surface with many deep sulci apically; antennæ nearly as in the two preceding; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the converging sides rather strongly, subevenly arcuate from base to a somewhat more evident apical constriction, the truncate apex almost half as wide as the base; punctures strong and somewhat well separated, less coarse but very conspicuous medially and basally, with a partial smooth median line; basal lobe and scutellum almost similar; elytra evenly and obtusely elliptic, a fourth longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the humeri but just visibly prominent; grooves sharply defined, deep and feebly punctate along the bottom; intervals flat, with single series of minute but distinct, less approximate punctures, the squamules more regular and uniform, without admixture of longer and whiter ones posteriorly, as in the two preceding: under surface strongly and closely punctate, less so on the abdomen; legs rather short. Length 2.75 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One male example.....**separata** n. sp.

In the oval outline of the body, these species are suggestive of *Stethobaris*, but there is no real affinity in any way.

Roalius n. gen.

The single minute species forming the type of this genus, is entirely exceptional in the present section of the tribe Centrinini, in having the anterior coxæ virtually contiguous and the femora armed beneath with a small denticle, somewhat as in the *Diastethus* group of very much larger glabrous forms. The body in *Roalius* is plentifully clothed with squamules, the beak rather long and slender, the mandibles deeply bifid, the inner tooth very acute, the antennæ long, slender and medial, with all the funicular joints more or less elongate, the first two notably so and equal in length, but with the first much inflated, the club oval, gradually pointed, with somewhat feeble sutures, and about as long as the four preceding joints. The prosternum is deeply sulcate, the channel abruptly defined but densely squamose throughout, the femora feebly inflated, the tibiæ evenly arcuate externally toward base, the tarsi rather narrow, with the third joint but slightly inflated and the claws small and basally connate. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, and the scutellum is well developed, somewhat rounded behind, a little wider than long and densely squamose. The type is as follows:

Roalius rufipes n. sp.—Somewhat narrowly subrhombic-oval, convex, piceous-black, the legs rather long and rufous; beak (♂) not quite half as long as the body, slender, evenly and moderately arcuate, sparsely sculptured, with a few squamules at the sides basally, and not separated from the front by even a vestige of impression; it is rather piceous in color, the long slender antennæ pale rufous throughout, the club not darker; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the moder-

ately converging sides feebly arcuate, more rounding and converging in about apical third; apex less than half as wide as the base; surface with strong, close punctures and slender, loose, evenly distributed pale gray squamules; basal lobe wide but extremely short and broadly arcuate; elytra ogival, with narrowly rounded tip, a fourth longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the humeri slightly prominent; striæ rather coarse and deep, not punctate, the flat intervals with small and asperulate, loosely confused punctures bearing slender squamules, nearly like those of the pronotum; under surface with larger, paler and dense squamules; abdomen in the type with a strong rounded impression at base, which is more finely and sparsely squamulose. Length 2.15 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One male specimen.

The more striking of the peculiarities of this species, are the denticulate femora, large scutellum, slender antennæ with elongate funicular joints, and the contiguous anterior coxæ.

Palocopsis n. gen.

Another minute species, resembling the preceding in some respects but widely isolated structurally, forms the type of this genus. The body is not so rhombic and is more densely clothed with large, parallel, grayish scales. The beak is short, rather thick and feebly arcuate, similarly not separated from the front by any kind of an impression, the mandibles small, dentate and widely decussate, the antennæ notably short and inserted near apical third, the club oval, moderate, the first funicular joint as long as the next two or three combined. The prosternum is wholly unimpressed, except by the deep constriction near and parallel to the anterior margin, and the coxæ are separated by fully a third of their width. The femora are scarcely at all inflated and are without vestige of inferior spicule, the third tarsal joint more dilated than in the preceding, and the tarsal claws are rather small and closely connate basally. The prothorax is not apically tubulate and the scutellum is very small, narrow and squamose. The type is the following:

Palocopsis tecta n. sp.—Rather narrowly oblong-suboval, very evenly and densely clothed with gray scales, which are somewhat smaller, whiter and more evidently separated beneath; blackish in color, the legs and antennæ rufous; beak only as long as the prothorax, somewhat strongly and closely punctate throughout and in great part squamulose; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, only very feebly convex when viewed in lateral profile, the sides broadly and distinctly arcuate, a little straighter and more parallel near the base; punctures moderate but very close-set and even throughout, without trace of median line; basal lobe very small and narrow, rounded; elytra obtusely oval, scarcely a fourth longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, obtusely rounded at apex, the humeri scarcely at all prominent; striæ rather fine but deep and distinct, the flat intervals with small and close-set, confused punctures; abdomen in the type with smaller, sparser squamules medially at base but not evidently impressed. Length 2.15 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.

Distinguishable at once by the small size, oblong-suboval form, coarse, dense squamules, short beak, with subapical antennæ and small, narrow scutellum.

Palocus n. gen.

In some respects the few small species of this genus resemble the last, being rather evenly and densely clothed with pale gray scales, but the body is more broadly oval, and the punctures of the elytral striæ bear each a distinct whitish squamule. The beak is moderate in thickness and arcuation, densely sculptured and not separated from the front, the mandibles decussate and dentate, apparently somewhat prominent when closed. Antennæ short, medial, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the others compactly joined and gradually broader, the club oval, pointed and as long as the five preceding joints combined. The prosternum is feebly and indefinitely impressed, the anterior coxæ separated by more than half their width, the femora unarmed and the tarsal claws are longer, less connate, straight but more divergent, and appear to be connate only at the extreme base; they have a feeble substrigilate sculpture. The prothorax is subtubulate at apex and the scutellum is very moderate and quadrate, not densely punctulate or squamulose. The species are as follows, there being two subgeneric groups:

Antennal club very stout, its first segment very large, constituting somewhat more than half the mass; interstitial squamulation very even; squamules of the strial punctures distinct.....I

Antennal club more narrowly oval, subevenly trisegmented by the sutures, the basal segment very much less than half the mass; interstitial squamulation uneven; squamules of the strial punctures very minute and slender.....II

The anterior coxæ in the second group are separated by almost the full coxal width.

Group I

Subgenus **Palocus** in sp.

There are but two species of this group known thus far as follows:

Form rather stout, very evenly oval, convex, black, the legs not paler, the squamules rather dense and even throughout; beak evenly, very moderately arcuate, only slightly tapering, densely sculptured, somewhat longer than the prothorax, the antennæ medial, blackish; prothorax not quite a third wider than long, the converging sides feebly arcuate, gradually rounding beyond about the middle to the apical tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; punctures very close; basal lobe small but rather abrupt, rounded; scutellum quadrate, sparsely squamulose; elytra a fifth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri broadly rounded and only very faintly prominent; striæ coarse but shallow, punctate and squamulose; intervals closely, confusedly punctulate and

squamose; under surface with the squamules smaller, very even and slightly separated, a little larger and dense on the prosternum; first abdominal suture fine, rather strongly arcuate at the middle. Length 2.25 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August. One female example. **nescius** n. sp.

Form narrower and more elongate-oval, similar in coloration, the narrowly squamiform vestiture not quite so dense or conspicuous, more narrowly aggregated on the strial intervals, the squamules of the strial punctures finer and more widely isolated; beak (♀) as in the preceding, only moderately slender and as long as the head and prothorax, or (♂) distinctly thicker, not quite so arcuate and as long as the prothorax; antennæ nearly similar; prothorax similar but somewhat shorter, the tubulation half as wide as the base (♂), a little wider (♀); basal lobe similar but even a little smaller; scutellum slightly smaller; elytra less obtusely oval and fully a fourth longer than wide; form and relative proportion nearly as in the preceding; abdomen very finely squamulose, without any obvious sexual modification. Length 2.0–2.15 mm.; width 1.0–1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May and October. Two specimens..... **seriatellus** n. sp.

The latter may be distinguished easily from *nescius*, though closely allied, by its smaller size, narrower form and looser vestiture.

Group II

Subgenus **Pseudopalocus** nov.

The single known species may be identified by the following characters:

Body narrowly suboval, a little less regularly oval than in the two preceding, the elytra being more evidently wider than the prothorax, similarly black and closely clothed throughout, but with the squamules of the pronotum more uneven in distribution, being dense in lateral fourth and along a fine median line, elsewhere finer and sparser, the similarly quadrate scutellum much more convex and more nearly glabrous, having only very minute sparse squamules, the elytra with much less regular interstitial squamules, these being in single line on some intervals and doubled on parts of others; beak in the type distinctly and evenly arcuate, rather thick, strongly, densely sculptured and fully as long as the prothorax, the antennæ blackish and medial; prothorax of different outline, about a fifth wider than long, the moderately converging sides almost straight nearly to apical fourth, there rapidly rounding to the truncate tubulation, which is almost four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures strong and dense throughout; basal lobe similar; elytra oval, rather narrowly rounded at apex, a fourth longer than wide and three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the humeri broadly rounded and not evidently prominent; striæ rather coarse, moderately deep; intervals varying in width; abdomen finely, closely squamulose, the prosternum flat. Length 2.1 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. A single example—probably male..... **inæqualis** n. sp.

It is probable that all these species inhabit flowers in clearings; they do not seem to be at all common, but the genus is without much doubt more widely diffused than might be inferred from the single locality here recorded.

Micropalocus n. gen.

The body here is more narrowly oval and less closely clothed than in the three preceding *Palocus*-like generic groups, the squamules usually being in single line on the strial intervals, and they are among the smallest known members of the tribe Centrinini, having also, I think, some alliance with the Zygobarid series. They are probably found on flowers in clearings, or on the campo, as in the preceding genera. The beak is rather thick, separated from the head by a very fine and feeble transverse impressed line, somewhat strongly and closely sculptured and, apically on the upper surface, is usually feebly carinate; the mandibles are bifid and moderately decussate; antennæ short, submedial, with very short funicle, the outer joints increasing in width and closely joined, the first as long as the next three, the club unusually large, elongate-oval, subequally trisected by the sutures and usually as long as the entire funicle. The femora are mutic, the tarsal claws slender, connate at base, the prosternum feebly impressed and the anterior coxæ well separated. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, and the scutellum is very small, quadrate and glabrous; the punctures of the elytral striæ are nude. The five species in my collection may be distinguished as follows:

Pronotal punctures coarse, deep, separated by their own diameters or less. 2
Pronotal punctures less coarse and especially shallower, separated by more than their own diameters. 3

2—Legs black. Body almost evenly elongate-oval, convex, black, somewhat shining, the squamules very fine, white, rather sparse, evenly distributed on the pronotum, forming even single lines on the strial intervals, sparse beneath, finer on the legs; beak thick, arcuate, compressed and closely sculptured, about as long as the head and prothorax, apparently differing but little sexually; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides very moderately converging, almost straight, gradually a little more rounded, though scarcely at all constricted, apically, the apex slightly more than half as wide as the base; basal lobe short, broadly rounded; elytra oval, a fourth longer than wide, evidently somewhat wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the striæ strong and deep but not very coarse, the flat intervals each with a single line of fine distinct punctures. Length 1.6–1.75 mm.; width 0.75–0.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Five specimens. . . . . **sparsellus** n. sp.

Legs obscure rufous and distinctly more slender. Body smaller and narrower, nearly similar in sculpture and vestiture, the beak shorter, scarcely longer than the prothorax, the latter shorter, nearly two-fifths wider than long, the sides more nearly parallel, rounding more abruptly and rapidly in about apical third, the apex almost three-fifths as wide as the base; basal lobe not quite so strong; elytra more narrowly oval, somewhat more than a fourth longer than wide, more distinctly wider than the prothorax and scarcely twice as long, the sculpture and vestiture nearly similar, except that the white linear squamules are finer, less close and much less conspicuous. Length 1.4 mm.; width 0.62 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.
indigens n. sp.

Legs pale and bright rufous. Body nearly as in *sparsellus* in size but decidedly narrower and more elongate; beak short, strongly arcuate, closely squamulose and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ pale rufous; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides almost as in *sparsellus*, the apex relatively somewhat wider, almost three-fifths as wide as the base; basal lobe small, abrupt and rather narrowly rounded; elytra much narrower and more elongate, nearly one-half longer than wide, evenly elongate-oval and fully twice as long as the prothorax, the sides from the small and very feebly prominent humeri longer and more feebly oblique to the base than in the two preceding; sculpture and vestiture nearly similar. Length 1.6–1.65 mm.; width 0.65–0.85 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). Two examples. The female is stouter than the male. . . . . **mansuetus** n. sp.

3—Form narrow and elongate-oval, moderately shining, black, the legs black, rather short; beak thick, strongly arcuate, closely sculptured and squamulose and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ rufous; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides moderately converging and subevenly, feebly arcuate throughout; basal lobe small, gradual, short and obtuse; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, elongate-oval, only very little wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long, the sculpture and vestiture almost as in the preceding species. Length 1.7–1.75 mm.; width 0.75–0.8 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). Three specimens. . . . . **summissus** n. sp.

Form more broadly oval and distinctly larger in size, black, but with the surface lustre faintly æneous, the legs short, bright rufous; beak thick, shorter and less arcuate than in the preceding and not as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ rufous; prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides more strongly converging and only very slightly, subevenly arcuate throughout, the apex truncate as usual and four-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe narrower and more prominent, very small; elytra more broadly oval, relatively more strongly rounded at tip, slightly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the striæ finer than usual, the flat intervals wider and with the loose punctulation rather more confused. Length 1.9 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). One specimen. . . . . **gravidulus** n. sp.

The species are probably numerous, but seem to be closely allied among themselves. The Entre Rios specimens were all taken in September.

Starcus n. gen.

The type of this genus is a very small species of suboval outline and extremely coarse sculpture, having long sparse slender white squamules, arranged in single regular line on each strial interval. The beak is rather slender and strongly sculptured, not separated from the front by an impression, the mandibles prominent, straight within, not at all decussate and when closed form an acute prominent angle. The antennæ are medial, with rather slender funicle, the basal joint of which is as long as the next three, the others subequal in length among themselves and closely joined, the outer gradually a little wider, the club notably large, elongate-oval, with indistinct sutures and about as long as the entire funicle, somewhat as in the preceding genus. The anterior coxæ are small, separated by very nearly their own width, the prosternum feebly channeled, the

femora mutic and the tibiæ evenly rounded externally toward base. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex and the scutellum is small, quadrate, uneven in surface and glabrous.

In regard to the single tarsal claw mentioned in the generic table of the tribe, there may be some doubt. The unique type specimen has only one complete tarsus. The claw-joint of this tarsus bears a single rather long and slender, arcuate claw, but whether there was originally a second similar claw, the two being free and divergent as in the next primary subdivision of the tribe, it is impossible to state at present, and I can only say that, as there has been some cause at work destructive to the tarsi of this specimen, it is somewhat more than rationally conceivable that a second claw may have existed. At any rate, the genus is widely isolated in its general nature and habitus, and would be greatly out of place among those with which it would have to be associated under the primary characters of straight mandibles and free diverging claws. The type may be described as follows:

Starcus rugulosus n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, moderately convex, feebly shining, deep black throughout, the legs somewhat piceous, the antennæ black; slender white squamules above very evenly distributed, sparse on the pronotum and suberect in the even single interstitial series, sparse beneath; beak (♂) slender, moderately arcuate, strongly sculptured and as long as the prothorax, the latter but little wider than long, the sides parallel in basal, gradually convergent in about apical, half; apex half as wide as the base; surface very coarsely, densely punctate, with faintly subprominent median line; elytra oval, rather narrowly rounded behind, not a fifth longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and barely one-half longer, coarsely, deeply striate, the strial punctures feeble and nude, the intervals but little wider than the striæ, with single series of strong and subasperate punctures, bearing the suberect squamules; interstitial surfaces throughout above feebly micro-reticulate; abdomen feebly impressed and finely, remotely squamulose basally in the type. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.72 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single male example.

There is nothing known to me with which to compare this species at all closely. Some features, such as size and antennal structure, may possibly indicate some relationship with *Micropalocus*, but the sculpture and mandibles are entirely different.

Neplaxa n. gen.

This is one of the most remarkable genera of the present tribe. The body is stout, very convex, glabrous, ventricose, with thick and subcylindric beak, having very broadly decussate mandibles. The antennæ are submedial, slender, the second funicular joint very long and slightly curved distally, twice as long as the first and as long as the succeeding four combined, the elongate-oval and densely pubescent club subevenly divided by the moderate sutures and as long as the preceding five joints. The anterior coxæ are

very moderately separated, the prosternum short and nearly flat before them, the femora long, parallel and armed beneath with a small erect acute spine or tooth, both the femora and long slender tibiæ smooth, polished and glabrous; the third tarsal joint is broadly dilated and the claws are slender, free and widely diverging. The basal thoracic lobe is obsolete and the scutellum is parabolic and in close contact with the elytra; it is smooth but rather prominently convex. The type may be described as follows:

Neplaxa illustris n. sp.—Stout, suboval, very convex, polished, smooth and glabrous throughout, dark, the elytra with strong violaceous, the legs, beak and under surface with dark green or bluish, metallic lustre, the prothorax not at all metallic, pale rufous throughout, with piceous tubulation; beak very feebly arcuate, thick, as long as the head and prothorax, loosely punctate, strongly at the sides, not separated from the head by an evident transverse impression, the head finely, sparsely punctate, with notably convex eyes, which are separated by barely more than half the width of the beak; there is a small deep puncture between them; antennæ long, slender and piceous; prothorax evenly and rather strongly convex in lateral profile, a third wider than long, the sides somewhat strongly rounded, less so and more parallel gradually toward base, the feeble and gradually formed truncate apical tubulation at least four-sevenths as wide as the base; surface impunctate and very smooth, the middle of the basal margin moderately rounded, not evidently prominent; scutellum convex, a little longer than wide, very smooth; elytra subevenly and obtusely oval, a fifth longer than wide, fully a third wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; humeri rapidly rounding to the base, but not laterally prominent; striæ fine and subobsolete, but with distinct and somewhat widely separated punctures; abdomen smooth, broadly impressed basally in the type. Length 5.3 mm.; width 3.4 mm. A single specimen, taken somewhere in Brazil and sent to me by Desbrochers des Loges.

This species seems to be completely isolated, and there is none other known to me with which it can be even remotely compared. The mes-epimera ascend obliquely along the humeri, but in continuation of the very even curve from the middle of the met-episterna to the elytral base and they are not visible from a dorsal viewpoint.

Vallius n. gen.

In this genus the body is in great part glabrous, sometimes with sparse slender squamules throughout beneath, and often with larger, and very slender, widely scattered white squamules on the elytra. The beak is moderately slender, evenly arcuate, strongly sculptured and separated from the head by a distinct depression, simple in *piceipennis*, but abruptly sulciform in the *dispersus* type. The antennæ are medial, the first funicular joint distinctly longer than the next two, the club moderate, with the basal segment slightly less (*dispersus*) to distinctly more (*piceipennis*) than half the mass.

The femora are mutic, the prosternun narrowly but in general somewhat deeply grooved, the coxæ narrowly separated and, before

each in the male, having sometimes a rather short slender erect spine, the two separated by the usual deep perforation. The species at hand are four in number as follows:

Elytra with scattered slender white squamules.....2
Elytra without trace of squamules, those of the under surface also almost wanting, except along the middle of the prosternum; body more elongate in form...5
2—Body smaller in size; male apparently with small angular prominences on the prosternum.....3
Body larger and stouter; male with two short and slender prosternal spines...4
3—Form not very stout, suboval, black, shining, the prothorax piceous-black to obscure rufous; beak much (♀) or but slightly (♂) longer than the head and prothorax, strongly, closely punctate and longitudinally subcostulate at the sides, more finely punctured above; antennæ rufo-piceous; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, rounding anteriorly to the deep and strongly sculptured constriction, the tubulation four-sevenths as wide as the base; surface with very fine and remote punctuation, excepting the very coarse sculpture in the apical constriction throughout the width, glabrous, with a few squamules on the tubulation; basal lobe moderate but abruptly formed, truncate, having a few larger punctures; scutellum as long as wide, rather free, strongly obtrapezoidal and glabrous; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, somewhat narrowly rounded at tip, distinctly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri not prominent, oblique to the basal margin, rounded and smooth; striæ very coarse, abruptly and deeply grooved and evidently punctate along the bottom; intervals flat, as wide as the grooves to less than twice as wide, with single series of distinct but extremely remote punctures bearing the squamules, a few of the latter also clustered at the sides of the scutellum; under surface strongly, closely punctate, finely, loosely squamulose and subalutaceous; male with a simple median impression at the base of the abdomen. Length 2.6–3.0 mm.; width 1.4–1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Three specimens..**dispersus** n. sp.
Form stouter, but otherwise nearly similar in general proportion and coloration, rather more polished, the squamules of the elytra longer, still more slender and extremely remotely scattered, only very few in number on each elytron and not clustered near the scutellum, the squamules of the under surface still smaller and sparser than in *dispersus;* beak much thicker, arcuate, densely sculptured and subopaque, much longer than the head and prothorax in the type, the antennæ almost similar; prothorax also similar but sightly longer, a little more arcuate at the sides and a fourth wider than long; strongly sculptured tubulation only a little over half as wide as the base, the lobe and scutellum nearly similar, the latter less strongly obtrapezoidal; elytra broader, not a fifth longer than wide, parabolic, much wider and three-fourths longer than the prothorax; grooves much less coarse, deep, the punctures along the bottom less evident; intervals two to three times as wide as the grooves and almost impunctate. Length 3.5 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen...**micans** n. sp.
4—Outline broadly suboval, strongly convex, polished, deep black in color throughout; beak compressed as usual, and having the sides coarsely, deeply furrowed and with some punctures, all bearing very slender hair-like squamules, moderately arcuate, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax and but feebly tapering (♂), or strongly arcuate and thinner, much reduced in apical half, and more than half as long as the body (♀); antennæ slender, rufo-piceous, the club somewhat smaller and the basal joint of the funicle

subequal to the next three; prothorax a third wider than long, the converging sides feebly arcuate, rounding beyond the middle to the constriction, which is much smoother and less punctate than in the two preceding, except laterad; the tubulation is not quite half as wide as the base; surface impunctate; basal lobe as in the preceding, with a few small punctures, the apex sinuato-truncate; scutellum wider than long, more convex, strongly obtrapezoidal; elytra parabolic, less than a fourth longer than wide, fully a third wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long; humeri rapidly rounding to the base; grooves coarse, very deep and nearly smooth; intervals twice as wide as the grooves, with distinct but extremely remote punctures in single line and bearing the remote and suberect white squamules, a few of which are closer near the scutellum; under surface and legs with small and sparse, slender white squamules; abdomen scarcely more than flattened mediobasally in the male. Length 5.0–5.8 mm.; width 3.0–3.5 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. Two specimens.....**nasutus** n. sp.

5—Body elongate, rhomboidal, smooth and polished throughout and black, the elytra obscure rufous; beak moderately slender and evenly arcuate, subequal in the sexes and not quite half as long as the body, convex at the sides, but having two very coarse and obscurely punctured grooves, separated by a smooth intermediate surface, the part beyond the antennæ rather closely, evenly punctate, the upper surface finely, sparsely so; antennæ slightly (♀) or much (♂) beyond the middle, slender, piceous, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three; prothorax a third (♂) or two-fifths (♀) wider than long, the sides converging and broadly, subevenly arcuate from base to the punctured constriction, the tubulation less punctured medially and three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface minutely, feebly and remotely punctulate; basal lobe a little larger than in the preceding three species but exactly similar in form, abrupt and with its apex sinuato-truncate; scutellum rather wider than long, sinuate at apex, minutely punctulate and strongly obtrapezoidal; elytra a third (♂) or a fourth (♀) longer than wide, triangular, with arcuate sides and somewhat rapidly obtuse apex, almost a third wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the humeri evenly rounding to the base; grooves coarse, deep and abrupt, nearly smooth; intervals not quite flat, twice as wide as the grooves and with very minute sparse punctulation; under surface with coarse, sparse punctures; abdomen (♂) with a large and abrupt, oval, punctulate and setulose cavity through the middle of the first two segments, the prosternal spines very short, erect. Length 4.7–6.3 mm.; width 2.5–3.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. Five specimens..**piceipennis** n. sp.

The mandibles in this genus are arcuate and very deeply bifid, but only moderately decussate, so that they are prominent when closed. There is more than the usual intraspecific variation in the size of the body in *piceipennis*.

Crostis n. gen.

The body in this genus is small and glabrous, the beak rather short and thick, cylindric and very feebly, remotely punctulate, with strongly decussate mandibles, and it is separated from the small globular head by a deep angulate impression. The antennæ are evidently beyond the middle of the beak, the first funicular joint as long as the next three or four, the others short, compactly joined and

gradually wider, the club large, oval, with distinct sutures and almost as long as the entire funicle. The prosternun has a large and transversely oval, very deep, polished excavation, limited at each side by strong longitudinal tumidity, and, on the outer side, these tumidities are deeply excavated. The anterior coxæ are moderately separated. The legs are slender, the femora mutic and the tarsi rather small and narrow, with the third joint but slightly dilated. The prothorax is strongly and abruptly tubulate, the scutellum small, quadrate, flat, emarginate behind and the upper surface is but feebly convex; the inflexed flanks of the elytra are abruptly defined by one of the numerous longitudinal carinæ. The genus is without any near relative known to me and the type may be described as follows:

Crostis subexplanata n. sp.—Depressed and subrhombic-oval, very smooth, polished, glabrous and impunctate throughout above and rufo-piceous, the under surface with distinct and remotely scattered nude punctures, the distinct and rather close-set punctures of the legs alone bearing pale setiform squamules; beak thick, smooth, one-half longer than the head and prothorax, distinctly arcuate; prothorax small, nearly a third wider than long, the sides cariniform, converging and straight to near apical fourth, there rounding for a short distance to the tubulation, which is three-fifths as wide as the base; surface smooth, broadly subexplanate laterally to the acute margins; basal lobe moderate, rather rapidly formed and narrowly rounded; elytra a third longer than wide, a third wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the sides only feebly converging and nearly straight from the rounded humeri to the middle, then more strongly converging and nearly straight to the rather narrow apex, each elytron being narrowly and strongly rounded at tip; surface with somewhat strong, smooth and impunctate striæ; intervals carinate, the carina of each near the outer edge of the interval, the lateral interval—along the acute line forming the upper margin of the inflexed flanks—wider than the others and subexplanate. Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen of undetermined sex.

The strongly lyrate elytra and acute explanate lateral margins of both prothorax and elytra, are very striking characters of this remarkable species.

Crostidia n. gen.

This genus resembles the preceding in a few features, but in most respects is as completely isolated from any other. The body is more convex, and the sides of the upper surface are obtusely rounded in section as usual; the surfaces are almost completely glabrous, the prothorax similarly tubulate and with the prosternal excavation bounded externally by tumid ridges, which are excavated on their outer sides, is also somewhat similar, but the beak is much longer, thinner and punctured and the mandibles are straight, prominent and non-decussate, having dentiform irregularity along their inner margins near base; it is separated from the head by a

deep angular impression. The antennæ are much longer, inserted very slightly behind the middle, the funicle slender, its first joint as long as the next four, the second nearly twice as long as wide, the club abrupt, large, oval, with distinct sutures and not quite as long as the preceding six joints. The legs are notably long and very slender, the femora mutic. The anterior coxæ are rather widely separated. The type is the following:

Crostidia tenuipes n. sp.—Elongate, subrhomboid, shining, although the entire surface is feebly micro-reticulate, subglabrous, only the scutellum, legs, metasternum and its side-pieces with more or less evident setiform squamules; entire body and legs pale red-brown in color; beak rather slender and strongly, subevenly arcuate, very feebly tapering and fully half as long as the body, cylindric though narrower in distal half, the punctures at the sides not dense but distinct, fine above; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides subparallel, feebly sinuate, faintly diverging at base, rapidly rounding and converging from slightly beyond the middle to the very abrupt tubulation, which is a little more than half as wide as the base; surface smooth, finely, strongly punctate on the sides and down the inferior flanks; basal lobe gradual, obtusely cuspidiform; scutellum moderate, squamulose, quadrate, sinuate behind; elytra fully one-half longer than wide, a third wider than the prothorax and two and three-fourths times as long, elongate-parabolic, the humeri distinctly prominent and obtusely subangulate laterally, the apex conjointly somewhat narrowly rounded; striæ deep, smooth, moderately narrow and evenly grooved; intervals very even, flat, three or four times as wide as the grooves, virtually smooth; under surface rather finely punctate, the abdomen sparsely so. Length 2.85–3.0 mm.; width 1.35–1.38 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.

Easily recognizable by the glabrous surface, tubulate prothorax, slender and strongly arcuate beak and long elytra, and, from the preceding, by the prominent humeri, flat strial intervals, convex and not deplanate sides of the body and longer beak and antennæ. The two genera might possibly form a subtribal group, but are not more intimately related between themselves.

Megavallius n. gen.

This is a genus of large and conspicuous, in great part glabrous, shining and feebly sculptured species, having in every instance a small spot of dense pale scales on the fourth strial interspace, near three-fifths from the base. The beak is moderately long, strongly punctate but shining and distinctly arcuate, the mandibles arcuate and bifid but not very broadly overlapping, so that they are prominent when closed. The antennæ are slender, loosely jointed and medial, the first two funicular joints elongate, the second the shorter, the club rather small and narrowly oval, abrupt, with the first segment generally about half the mass. The anterior coxæ are separated by about half their width, the prosternum not at all armed in the male, the femora barely at all inflated, strongly, loosely punctate and mutic, the tibiæ simple and the tarsi rather

strongly dilated and clothed with close brown to golden hairs. The prothorax is more or less gradually subtubulate at apex, with the basal lobe moderately long and abrupt, strongly rounded at apex and usually with a feeble basal impression at each side. There are four species in my collection as follows:

Prosternum flat, densely and uniformly clothed with long and subherissate, yellowish squamules. 2

Prosternum rather closely clothed, but feebly channeled, with a deeper excavation anteriorly. 3

2—Form rhombic-oval, moderately convex, deep black throughout, the upper surface glabrous, excepting the posterior elytral spot of dense whitish scales, which is short and subquadrate; under surface glabrous, the prosternum, mesosternum, mes-epimera and sides of the first two ventral segments abruptly very densely clothed throughout with yellowish-white scales; beak but slightly longer than the head and prothorax, strongly punctured, somewhat strongly arcuate and subequal (♂), or a little less arcuate, just visibly longer, smoother and slightly reduced apically (♀), separated from the head by a very feeble impression; antennæ piceous, the first funicular joint not quite as long as the next two, the third one-half longer than wide; prothorax slightly (♂) or nearly a third (♀) wider than long, the converging sides subevenly and distinctly arcuate to the feeble apical constriction, the tubulation with distinct scattered punctures and three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface minutely, remotely punctulate; scutellum rather large and transversely suboval, narrower at base than at apex; elytra fully three-sevenths longer than wide, parabolic, a third wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the humeri slightly prominent and broadly rounded; striæ not very coarse but deep, groove-like and smooth, the wide intervals with sparse and confused infinitesimal punctulation; under surface with rather strong loose punctuation, the abdomen feebly impressed along the base medially in the male, but otherwise unmodified. Length 7.3–8.8 mm.; width 3.9–4.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. Three specimens. [*Baris auritarsis* Germ.]. . . . . **auritarsis** Germ.

Form, color and sculpture nearly similar but more obtuse behind and much smaller in size; spot of dense scales on the fourth interval very elongate, between two and three times as long as wide; moderate sparse punctures of the under surface not nude but bearing hair-like squamules, the prosternum, mesosternum and mes-epimera densely squamose, and also the posterior end of the met-episterna, the abdominal dense areas of the preceding wholly wanting; beak nearly similar, a fourth (♂) to two-fifths (♀) longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ slender, piceous and rather longer; prothorax relatively smaller but otherwise nearly similar, except that the sparse punctulation is more distinct; scutellum smaller, obtrapezoidal and generally less transverse; elytra nearly similar throughout, but a little shorter and more obtusely rounded behind; male abdomen with a larger and more oval median basal impression. Length 5.8–7.9 mm.; width 3.0–3.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Ten specimens. . . . . **tritus** n. sp.

3—Size, color and sculpture nearly as in *auritarsis*, but with rather shorter and more obtusely rounded elytra; dense spot on the fourth interval oval, about one-half longer than wide; prosternum only with moderately dense herissate squamules along the sides of the depression, between the coxæ and on the posterior lobe; entire under surface devoid of dense areas of squamosity, each of the rather coarse punctures, as also those of the femora, with a very small, slender and inconspicuous squamule; tarsi densely, pallidly squamu-

lose as usual; beak (♀) one-half longer than the head and prothorax, gradually thicker basally, very coarsely punctate, finely so distally and dorsally; antennæ slender, piceous, almost as in the preceding; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, as in the preceding species except that the apical tubulation is somewhat more abruptly formed; surface minutely and remotely punctulate; scutellum fully as long as wide, punctulate and obtrapezoidal; elytra a third longer than wide, as in *auritarsis*, except that they are more broadly and obtusely rounded behind and with less oblique sides, the deep grooves also are much coarser, smooth and about a fourth as wide as the intervals. Length 8.2 mm.; width 4.5 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One example.....**magister** n. sp.

Size very much smaller, the outline narrower, more oval and less rhombic, deep black and polished throughout, except that the mes-epimera and met-episterna are dull rufous; spot of dense whitish scales on the fourth interval narrow and linear, generally notably elongate and not distorting the direction of the adjacent striæ; prosternum broadly, densely albido-squamose, sparsely so in the shallow sulcus, which has a deep oval polished perforation at its anterior end, the metasternum laterally, and also the met-episterna—in anterior half, in great part densely squamose; sides of the posterior ventrals also with a few pale scales, the under surface otherwise glabrous, the femora finely, sparsely setulo-squamose; beak half as long as the body, a little more (♀), arcuate, much inflated and strongly, discretely punctate basally, slender and nearly smooth distally, black, the first funicular joint as long as the next three; prothorax larger than in any of the preceding, a fourth wider than long, the rather strongly arcuate sides less curved basally, the distinct tubulation half as wide as the base; surface smooth, with only sparse and infinitesimal punctulation; scutellum quadrate, impressed, feebly obtrapezoidal; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, parabolic, with obtuse apex, only a sixth wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the humeri rounded, prominent and longitudinally elevated; grooves moderate, deep and smooth; abdomen (♂) feebly impressed basally; femora rather finely, sparsely punctate. Length 5.65–5.8 mm.; width 2.75–2.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Eight specimens.....**limatulus** n. sp.

In all the species but the last, the fourth strial interspace is feebly dilated around the posterior discal spot, the striæ bordering the spot being more or less curved.

Dealia n. gen.

In this genus the body is smaller, less convex and more oblong than in the preceding, subglabrous and shining, the elytra each with an elongate squamose spot on the second interval at base and another, looser, on the fourth interval near apical fourth, the under surface glabrous throughout. The beak is thick, glabrous, shining, arcuate and evenly cylindric, separated from the head by a rather deep impression, the mandibles almost as in the preceding genus, the antennæ medial and shorter, the funicle with more closely compacted joints, gradually a little broader distally, the first joint fully as long as the next three, the second barely longer than wide, the club moderate, acutely conoidal and fully as long as the preceding four or five joints, subequally trisected by the sutures. The

prosternum is flat, constricted at apex and, in the male, bears two rather long and slender, porrect processes, separated by a large, elongate-oval, very deep excavation, the coxæ separated by fully their own width. The femora are but feebly inflated, mutic and finely, sparsely punctate, the tarsi very moderate, subglabrous above. The prothorax is strongly but not abruptly tubulate at apex, and the basal lobe is wholly obsolete, the scutellum flat, quadrate, and the elytra somewhat undulated and grooved. The three species at hand are the following:

Squamosity at the base of the second interval dense, whitish as usual, and composed of slender squamules. 2

Squamosity at the base of the second interval not dense, consisting of only a few very sparse, long and slender squamules. 3

2—Body oblong-suboval, only moderately convex, shining, black and glabrous, except as stated; beak (♂) arcuate, cylindric, finely punctulate, evenly cylindric and distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ blackish, or (♀) shorter than in the male and relatively somewhat thicker, shorter than the head and prothorax, the latter (♂) fully as long as wide, with long and gradually formed tubulation, or (♀) a fifth wider than long, with much shorter and more abruptly formed tubulation; sides subevenly and distinctly arcuate, broadly subparallel basally, the tubulation a little less than half as wide as the base; surface minutely, sparsely punctulate; base broadly, subangularly arcuate; scutellum quadrate, very little shorter than wide; elytra a third (♂) or a fourth (♀) longer than wide, subparabolic, with rapidly obtuse apex, very little wider than the prothorax and barely one-half (♂) or about three-fifths (♀) longer, the humeri broadly rounded and but slightly prominent; grooves moderate, deep, smooth; intervals nearly five times as wide as the grooves, finely and confusedly punctulate, more distinctly externally; undulation of the surface distinct; under surface finely, sparsely punctate, the abdomen convex, not modified sexually. Length 5.2–5.7 mm.; width 2.35–2.48 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens. . . . . **oblongula** n. sp.

Body larger but otherwise nearly similar; beak (♀) rather thick, cylindric and arcuate, finely, sparsely punctate and distinctly shorter than the prothorax; antennæ piceous, the club conoidal; club fully as long as the preceding five joints; prothorax as long as wide, the sides subparallel, broadly arcuate, gradually more rounding and converging beyond about the middle to the broadly concave constriction, the tubulation long and gradual, as in the male of the preceding species, truncate, sparsely punctate and less than half as wide as the base, which is as in the preceding; surface finely and sparsely but somewhat less indistinctly punctulate; scutellum larger, quadrate, flat; elytra similar, except that the sides are not quite so oblique and the apex more broadly obtuse, a little wider than the prothorax and scarcely one-half longer, only a fifth longer than wide; grooves very slightly coarser; intervals with slightly more distinct diffused punctulation, similarly flat but becoming narrow and cariniform apically; under surface finely, sparsely punctulate. Length 6.2 mm.; width 2.88 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. One female specimen. . . . . **convexiventris** n. sp.

3—Form oblong-suboval, very moderately convex above; beak (♀) thick and arcuate, evenly cylindric, finely, sparsely punctate and as long as the prothorax, the antennæ of the usual type; prothorax about as long as wide, in form, punctuation and long gradual tubulation, nearly as in the preceding;

scutellum quadrate, flat, arcuate behind, and not truncate as in the preceding; elytra narrower, a third longer than wide, oval, much less broadly obtuse at apex and three-fifths longer than the prothorax, the grooves finer, only two-thirds as wide as in *convexiventris*, the interstitial punctulation much less obvious, subobsolete, feebly visible laterally; abdomen very convex, remotely and infinitesimally punctulate. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One female.....**atropolita** n. sp.

These species adhere closely to the norm of the genus. The sexual characters in the form of the prothorax in *oblongula*, are very remarkable if the sexes are truly identified, as now seems evident, and are all the more singular when we consider that the form of the anterior part of the prothorax in the female of *atropolita* and *convexiventris* is almost exactly as in the male of *oblongula*, and not at all as in the female of that species; perhaps there is some mistake of identification, which the very scanty material will not enable me to correct at present.

Stethobaropsis n. gen.

The general form of the very moderate body in this genus is oval, somewhat as in *Stethobaris*, but beyond this there is little or no affinity. The surface is subglabrous, shining, black, very moderately sculptured, the elytra with fine, sparse, lineiform squamules, generally dark in color; the rather strong punctures of the under surface each has a minute and inconspicuous squamule. The beak is moderately thick and arcuate, strongly sculptured, feebly tapering and compressed and is subcariniform above, separated from the head by a very feeble impression, the mandibles strongly dentate but somewhat prominent when closed. Antennæ slightly behind the middle, the funicular joints compactly joined and gradually broader, so that the last is about as broad as the club, the first as long as the next three; the club is oval and moderate. The prosternum is excavated anteriorly, the excavation gradually shallower and finally lost before the coxæ, which are rather widely separated. The legs are moderately short, somewhat strongly, closely sculptured, the femora mutic and the tarsal claws free and divergent. The scutellum is small, flat, ogival and in rather close contact as a rule. The four species at hand are as follows:

Basal lobe of the prothorax deeply sinuate medially at apex. Form oval, convex, polished black throughout, nearly glabrous, the elytra with fine and sparse, dark brown hair-like squamules, with a few paler at each side of the scutellum; beak strongly, evenly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, slightly tapering from base to apex and coarsely, strongly sculptured, less coarsely and more discretely punctate above; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides rather strongly converging and strongly, subevenly arcuate from base virtually to apex, there being only a very short and nearly obsolete constriction, the truncate apex three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface

with very moderate, sparse and impressed punctures, becoming closer and somewhat strong at the sides, wholly glabrous, the basal lobe moderate; scutellum small, flat, oval, scarcely so wide as long; elytra parabolic, a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and very nearly twice as long, the humeri but slightly prominent, rounded; striæ not very coarse but deep, abrupt and groove-like, smooth; intervals flat, three or four times as wide as the grooves and with fine and feeble, uniseriate or, on the wider intervals, biseriate punctulation; abdomen strongly convex. Length 3.1 mm.; width 1.72 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen—apparently female.....**asphaltina** n. sp.

Basal lobe of the prothorax not evidently sinuate at apex.....2

2—Pronotum very smooth, infinitesimally and sparsely punctulate, becoming evidently punctate only at the extreme sides. Body more elongate-oval than in the preceding, deep black and polished; hair-like brown squamules of the elytra uniform, finer and sparser than in *asphaltina;* beak (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, more arcuate and thicker basally, rather thin distally, strongly sculptured but shining; prothorax larger than usual, a third wider than long, the sides moderately converging and very feebly arcuate, gradually more rounding and convergent beyond the middle, to the truncate apex, the tubulation feebly marked; basal lobe somewhat rapidly formed, rounded, with the middle of the apex narrowly truncate; scutellum small, flat, ogival, closely fitted; elytra more than a fourth longer than wide, parabolic but rather obtuse at apex, evidently wider than the prothorax and about twice as long; humeri somewhat prominent, rounded; grooves deep, the punctures in single series, strong and conspicuous on the narrower outer intervals, finer and more confused on the broad second and third; abdomen strongly convex, with moderate loose punctuation. Length 3.1 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. A single specimen.....**vitrina** n. sp.

Pronotum very finely and sparsely but more evidently punctulate and becoming strongly punctate much more broadly toward the sides.....3

3—Body smaller and narrower than in the preceding, elongate-oval, deep black and polished, the fine dark squamules of the elytra even less evident; beak as long as the head and prothorax, more gradually and feebly tapering and more evenly arcuate than in *vitrina*, subsimilarly sculptured; prothorax relatively smaller, two-fifths wider than long, with the converging sides from base to apex much more evenly arcuate, the apex less evidently subtubulate and relatively somewhat wider, being but little less than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe somewhat shorter, more gradually formed and more broadly truncate at apex; scutellum a little larger, oval; elytra a fourth longer than wide, oval, only slightly wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, the humeri smaller and only very feebly prominent; grooves and punctures almost similar, the first and second striæ relatively finer, shallower and indefinitely punctate; abdomen strongly, evenly convex and loosely punctate. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. One specimen.....**intermedia** n. sp.

Body stouter than in any one of the three preceding, polished and deep black throughout, more subrhombic-oval, convex, the fine dark squamiform hairs of the elytra extremely sparse and indistinct, with a few, longer and paler scattered along the base; beak strongly sculptured, as long as the head and prothorax, rather thick basally, thinner and less arcuate distally; prothorax almost one-half wider than long, the sides moderately converging and feebly arcuate to about apical third, there rapidly rounding to the feeble constriction and the truncate tubulation, which is slightly less than half as wide as the base; fine punctures of the disk unusually remote but distinct; basal lobe

gradual, strongly, subevenly rounded at apex; scutellum differing from that of the preceding species in being more free, parallel, truncate, slightly longer than wide and feebly, longitudinally impressed; elytra scarcely a fifth longer than wide, rapidly parabolic, with less broadly rounded apex than in any of the preceding, a little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves a little coarser, deep, smooth, the sutural finer and crenulate; flat intervals with single rather uneven series of minute but evident punctures; abdomen strongly, evenly convex, finely and loosely punctate. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

robustula n. sp.

The smooth convex abdomen in all four unique types of the above species, would seem to indicate the female, and it seems probable that the male is unknown. It is surmisable, however, that in that sex the prosternum is wholly unarmed.

Dialomia n. gen.

This genus is allied to the last but has a more rhombiform outline and somewhat more distinct sparse hair-like squamules, which are of the same general nature and distribution. The beak is longer, strongly arcuate, evenly subcylindric, with strong sculpture of longitudinal furrows, bearing setulose punctures, and is separated from the head by a deeper transverse impression. The mandibles are strongly bifid and arcuate but only moderately decussate. The antennæ are barely visibly behind the middle, the funicular joints closely joined, gradually wider and merging very evenly into the outline of the club, which is rather small, about as long as the three preceding joints and with its first segment fully half the mass; the first funicular joint is as long as the next two, the second much longer than in the preceding genus and at least one-half longer than wide. The prosternum has a very deep and elongate-oval excavation, becoming extinct at the line of the coxæ, which are well separated. The femora are mutic, the prothorax abruptly tubulate at apex and the scutellum small and oblong, the elytra rather coarsely grooved. The prosternum has a short erect spine before each coxa in the male. The only two species known to me are the following:

Form subrhomboid-oval, deep black, shining, the upper surface with slender hair-like squamules, very remote and inconspicuous on the pronotum, longer and more distinct but sparse and in single lines on the elytra, with a few paler and more distinct basally; on the under surface each of the rather coarse punctures bears a minute slender squamule; beak evenly, strongly arcuate, moderately slender, fully half as long as the body; antennæ piceous-black; prothorax a little less (♂) or slightly more (♀) than a third wider than long, the sides converging and very feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding apically to the tubulation, which is truncate and half as wide as the base; surface with minute sparse punctulation, becoming rather close, strong punctures toward the sides; basal lobe strong, with narrowly subtruncate

apex; scutellum small, oblong, smooth; elytra not quite a third longer than wide, parabolic, distinctly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the humeri slightly prominent, rounded; grooves somewhat coarse, deep; intervals between two and three times as wide as the grooves, with single series of strong and moderately distant punctures; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, notably convex, having a feeble longitudinal impression at base in the male, the latter a little larger than the female. Length 3.5–4.0 mm.; width 1.6–2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Five specimens.....**gradata** n. sp.

Form more oblong-oval, with rather larger and more quadrate prothorax; coloration, lustre and vestiture nearly similar, the pale squamules of the elytra suturo-basally coarser and much more conspicuous, though sparse; beak (♂) almost similar, rather slender, strongly arcuate and fully half as long as the body; antennæ longer and more slender, piceo-testacous, the second funicular joint nearly twice as long as wide; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the feebly converging sides slightly arcuate, gradually broadly, evenly rounding beyond about the middle to the shorter and less well defined tubulation, which is distinctly less than half as wide as the base; sculpture and basal lobe nearly similar, except that the latter is shorter, with the apical truncature broader; scutellum a little larger, more nearly as wide as long; elytra of almost similar form and with the humeri slightly prominent, but scarcely more than three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the grooves coarser, the intervals with the strong punctures of the single interstitial lines much more close-set; erect prosternal spines of the male a little longer and more curved, the abdomen, however, almost without trace of basal impression, very convex and moderately, loosely punctate. Length 3.8 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single male.....**discreta** n. sp.

The larger and differently formed prothorax and closer interstitial punctures, longer antennæ and absence of abdominal impression of the male, will at once distinguish *discreta* from *gradata;* the beak is somewhat longer in *discreta*. The canaliform excavation of the prosternum is deeper and more foveiform anteriorly in the male.

Eudialomia n. gen.

The body here is still more elongate in form, but with similar black color, polished surface and peculiar scanty hair-like elytral squamules. The beak is slender, evenly, rather strongly arcuate, very feebly and evenly tapering, distinctly longitudinally sculptured and punctured, shining and separated from the head by a distinct depression. The mandibles are deeply bifid, arcuate and decussate. The antennæ are distinctly behind the middle, the funicle much less compact and but little broader distally, so that the moderate oval club is much more abruptly formed, the first and second joints are more or less though always moderately elongate. The prothorax is gradually produced at apex into a conspicuous tubulation, with the basal lobe differing very much in the two species. The prosternum is large, broad and flat, having a very small pit near the apex, the coxæ separated by much more than their own width. The femora are mutic and the claw-joint of the tarsi is unusually

long, with long and conspicuous diverging claws. Only females are known, so that I am unable to state whether or not there may be antecoxal spines in the male; it seems probable, however, that these exist. The two species are as follows:

Body elongate-oval, shining, black, subglabrous, the slender squamules of the elytra in general small and dark and in single line, a little paler on some of the intervals posteriorly and coarser and whitish basally, especially toward the scutellum; beak (♀) about a third longer than the head and prothorax, rufo-piceous, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three, the second scarcely one-half longer than wide; prothorax almost as long as wide, the sides moderately converging, broadly, subevenly arcuate from base to the gradually prolonged tubulation, which is truncate and fully half as wide as the base; punctures minute and remote, gradually strong, close and longitudinally rugulose laterally; basal lobe wanting, the edge simply feebly and obtusely cuspidiform; scutellum well developed, quadrate, arcuate behind, smooth and feebly concave; elytra one-half longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, elongate-parabolic, but with somewhat obtuse apex, the humeri feebly prominent and rounded; surface feebly undulated, the grooves deep and abrupt, not very coarse, wider externally; intervals with single series of very small and inconspicuous punctules; abdomen very convex, minutely, sparsely punctulate. Length 4.65 mm.; width 2.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

longula n. sp.

Body not quite so elongate and with shorter and non-undulated elytra, similar in coloration and lustre and with subsimilar scanty elytral vestiture, the paler squamules basally not so large, numerous or evident; beak (♀) not quite so arcuate and rather more tapering from base to apex, subsimilarly sculptured and a fourth longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ piceous, the second funicular joint relatively longer but not quite twice as long as wide; prothorax slightly shorter than wide, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate in about basal, gradually rounding and converging in apical, half, the gradually formed tubulation much shorter and less than half as wide as the base; sculpture similar; basal lobe distinct, gradually formed, with its apex narrowly sinuate at the middle; scutellum much smaller, flat and exactly quadrate; elytra about a third longer than wide, more rapidly parabolic, with less obtuse apex, only slightly wider than the prothorax and but two-thirds longer; grooves nearly similar, the punctures of the interstitial series rather more distinct; abdominal punctures much coarser and closer. Length 3.8 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single female.....**remota** n. sp.

There can be no doubt that the three preceding genera form a well defined group, with a good many characters, such as elytral vestiture, in common, but they are well distinguished among themselves by special features, such as the broad flat prosternum of *Eudialomia*, the shorter oval form and the basally inflated beak of *Stethobaropsis*, and the more elongate, equally slender and arcuate beak throughout, with differently formed body in *Dialomia*. Most of them occur in the Amazon Valley, and they do not seem to occur in the higher regions of Matto Grosso. It is rather beyond doubt that *Eudialomia remota* should constitute a subgeneric group

of *Eudialomia*, for which I would propose the name **Dialomiaspis** (n. subgen.). The thoracic lobe, distinct in *remota* and altogether wanting in *longula*, the type of *Eudialomia*, together with the undulated elytra of *longula* and complete absence of this character in *remota*, would seem to warrant this distinction.

Leptoladustes n. gen.

The body in this genus is elongate-oval, convex and very densely sculptured, with a mixture of darker and pale squamules somewhat loosely distributed. The beak is slender, evenly and feebly tapering throughout, arcuate and strongly sculptured, separated from the head by a moderate depression, the mandibles rather small, bifid and decussate. The antennæ are rather long and slender, medial, the funicular joints loosely joined, not increasing much in width distally, the first as long as the next two, the second not quite as long as the succeeding two, although three times as long as wide, the club very moderate, narrowly oval and as long as the four preceding joints, with its first segment about half of the mass. The prosternum is narrowly canaliculate and, in the male, has two long slender porrect processes, separated by a very deep rounded well, the coxæ separated by nearly their own width. The legs are rather long, the femora not distinctly inflated, mutic, the tibiæ very slender and the claw-joint of the tarsi not as long as the first three joints, the claws long and widely diverging. The prothorax is strongly tubulate at tip. The type is as follows:

Leptoladustes densus n. sp.—Elongate-oval, opaque, uniform piceous-brown in color, with strong dense, longitudinally confluent pronotal, and dense confused, irregular and not very deep interstitial, punctuation, the entire under surface with dense but not very coarse punctures, each having a small hair-like squamule; on the pronotum the yellowish and rather long squamules are sparse and unevenly distributed, more visible at the sides; on the elytra they are widely scattered, with condensation at each side of the scutellum and on the humeri, also less marked on the second interval near the middle; beak very evenly but moderately arcuate and fully half as long as the body; prothorax as long as wide, the parallel sides broadly arcuate, gradually more rounding and converging beyond the middle to the tubulation, which is truncate and three-sevenths as wide as the base; basal lobe rather small, rounded, with a cluster of pale squamules, the median line smooth and slightly tumid but not evidently cariniform, almost nude; scutellum subquadrate, impressed and nude; elytra evenly ogival, with narrowly rounded tip, only slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the humeri not prominent, oblique to the base; striæ somewhat coarse, deep, groove-like but not very smooth, a third as wide as the intervals; abdomen strongly, evenly convex, finely, very evenly punctulate and with small slender squamules throughout, not in the least impressed at base in the male. Length 4.1 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.

Readily recognizable by the narrowly oval form, dense sculpture,

slender beak, long slender porrect processes of the male and somewhat scanty uneven vestiture.

Ladustes n. gen.

This is a moderately large genus, agreeing with the preceding in the density of sculpture and irregular disposition of the vestiture, but it differs radically in the form of the beak and prosternum, also in having no vestige of ante-coxal processes in the male. The body is generally subrhombic-oval, the pronotum coarsely, very densely punctate, with a smooth cariniform median line, and the elytra are grooved and with strongly, very densely punctate intervals. The beak is feebly arcuate, swollen and more squamulose basally, strongly sculptured and with arcuate, bifid and moderately decussate mandibles and is separated from the head by a narrow deep sulciform impression. The antennæ are rather long and slender, with the first funicular joint long, exceeding the next two combined, the loose outer joints as in the preceding genus, and the club is small and oval. The prosternum is flat, densely squamose and separates the coxæ by a fourth to about half their width. The femora are slightly inflated, mutic, and the tarsal claws are not quite so developed as in the preceding genus. The eight species at present in my collection are as follows:

Elytra with a condensation of pale scales at the base of the third interval, and on the fourth in an elongate posterior spot, also often with the scales more or less condensed on the inner intervals apically.....2

Elytra with two sharply marked irregular fasciæ of whitish scales on a black background, the posterior fascia consisting simply of a transverse discal spot on each elytron, the elytral ground scales brown in *nanulus*.....6

2—Elytra with slightly convex and subglabrous intervals, on which the rather coarse, deep punctures are well separated among themselves. Form rhomboid-suboval, convex, deep black throughout, the pronotum with the long ochreous squamules evenly but rather loosely distributed throughout; on the elytra the ochreous spots at the base of the third interval and at three-fifths on the fourth, are well defined but moderate in size, elsewhere the squamules are sparse and very small, one to each of the strong punctures, a little coarser apically; on the under surface the similarly ochreous squamules are close throughout, but rather unevenly so; beak a fifth longer than the head and prothorax, strongly inflated, coarsely sculptured and sparsely squamulose basally, smoother and more cylindric distally; antennæ obscure rufous; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the arcuate sides a little more rounded apically and becoming more parallel basally, the somewhat abrupt tubulation very nearly half as wide as the base; punctures very coarse, deep and dense, the smooth and feeble median carina narrow; basal lobe very gradual, narrowly rounded at apex; scutellum convex, nude, quadrate, rather wider than long; elytra one-half longer than wide, parabolic, wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; grooves smooth, very deep; abdomen, medially toward base, sparsely and finely squamulose but not impressed in the type. Length 7.5 mm.; width 3.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One example.....**semilævis** n. sp.

Elytra with flat intervals, which are coarsely, unevenly and more or less densely punctate.....3

3—Form elongate-suboval, narrower and not at all rhombic. Pale whitish squamules of the pronotum forming a lateral and discal loose vitta at each side, on the elytra rather scattered but condensed apically and in a small spot at base of the third interval and on the fourth near basal third, also in a longer, more conspicuous spot at three-fifths; on the under surface dense on the abdomen, but irregularly smaller and sparser throughout the sterna; beak (♂) barely longer than the head and prothorax, strongly sculptured, only feebly tapering beyond the thicker basal part, with the antennæ at three-fifths, or (♀) a little longer, relatively more inflated basally and much more slender, smoother and tapering distally, with the antennæ just beyond the middle, the latter obscure rufous; prothorax about as long as wide (♂), a little wider (♀), the sides feebly arcuate, more rounding anteriorly, the tubulation gradual and only feebly defined, half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep, very dense and longitudinally confluent, the obtuse smooth carina conspicuous, fine at apex; basal lobe nearly as in the preceding, the scutellum narrower; elytra oval, three-sevenths longer than wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long; grooves coarse, deep; intervals with coarse and confused punctures, slightly separated; male with the abdomen feebly flattened and slightly less coarsely and more loosely squamulose at base. Length 5.4–5.6 mm.; width 2.35–2.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**carinulatus** n. sp.

Form stouter and evidently subrhomboidal.....4

4—Elytra with the condensations of pale yellowish scales arranged as in *carinulatus*. Body much larger in size, stouter and rhombic-oval, piceous-black, not shining; slender squamules pale ochreous in four loose vittæ on the pronotum, on the elytra arranged much as in *carinulatus*, those of the under surface paler, also similarly arranged; beak similarly rather closely squamulose, inflated and coarsely sculptured basally, only feebly tapering distally (♂) and with the antennæ at three-fifths, or much more slender, smoother and more tapering distally, with the antennæ slightly beyond the middle (♀), nearly similar in relative lengths and moderate curvature to the preceding species; antennæ piceo-rufous; prothorax a fourth (♂) or two-fifths (♀) wider than long, the sides subparallel, rounding beyond the middle to the feebly defined tubulation, which is half as wide as the base (♂), much less (♀); punctures coarse, very deep and dense, the smooth carina narrow, strong and entire; basal lobe broad, short and very gradual, with the apex narrowly and feebly sinuate; scutellum tumid, obtrapezoidal, somewhat squamulose; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, rather obtusely parabolic, a third wider than the prothorax and slightly more than twice as long, the humeri not prominent but rapidly oblique to the base, rounded externally; grooves coarse and very deep; intervals nearly flat, coarsely, deeply and densely, confusedly punctate; male with the abdomen broadly and feebly impressed and less squamose medio-basally; sutures strongly reflexed at the sides as usual. Length 6.4–7.8 mm.; width 3.1–4.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**insignis** n. sp.

Elytra with the condensations of pale scales similar, except that the one on the fourth interval, near basal third, is always wanting, and that the scales on the inner intervals in apical third are much denser and more conspicuous; body smaller in size and especially much more briefly rhomboid-suboval...5

5—Body stout, rhomboidal, black, with the scales of the upper surface large, dense and dark brown in color, sprinkled with some large whitish ones on the pronotum and, on the elytra, condensed at the base of the third interval and throughout apical two-fifths of the elytra, except on the lateral intervals

and on the third at apical sixth; elsewhere the pale scales are wanting; on the under surface the coarse close punctures have small squamules, which become large and close, whitish scales on most of the prosternum, over the mes-epimera and on parts of the metasternum and abdomen; beak (♂) almost evenly cylindrical, not inflated at base as in the preceding, and a third longer than the head and prothorax, the piceous antennæ at three-fifths, the club shorter; prothorax a third wider than long, the converging sides subevenly arcuate throughout, the very feebly differentiated tubulation much less than half as wide as the base; punctures very coarse and dense, the carinule nearly flat; basal lobe very broad, obtusely cuspidiform; scutellum quadrate, pallidly squamulose; elytra only a fifth longer than wide, parabolic, not a fourth wider than the prothorax and twice as long; grooves coarse and deep; intervals strongly, very densely punctate, the brown scales large and conspicuous; male with the abdomen rather deeply impressed and abruptly subglabrous along the middle basally; prosternum flat, but somewhat sparsely squamose. Length 5.4 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One specimen.....**breviusculus** n. sp.

Body more narrowly subrhomboid-oval, nearly similar in color and vestiture, except that the pale scales are more ochreous-yellow, form a more definite loose central design on the pronotum and are more extensively sprinkled among the dark brown scales of the elytra, the other elytral condensations nearly similar, the under surface almost similar; beak (♂) subsimilar or (♀) very nearly as in the male, though somewhat longer, the antennæ similarly inserted in both sexes; prothorax nearly similar but slightly smaller and a little narrower, coarsely, densely punctate, the median carina still feebler and more indefinite; basal lobe and scutellum subsimilar; elytra narrower, more than a fourth longer than wide, the general form and relationships almost as in the preceding, the grooves not quite so coarse and the close confused interstitial punctures a little smaller; male abdomen much more feebly impressed but subglabrous along the middle basally. Length 4.2–4.8 mm.; width 2.0–2.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. Three specimens.....**stabilis** n. sp.

6—Form more oblong, subrhomboid-oval, with more convex prothorax as seen in profile, deep black, the dark scales throughout not brown as in the preceding species but black, the pale pronotal scales large and sparse, forming a feeble submedial design and distinct antero-laterad; on the elytra nearly white, the dense subbasal entire but irregular fascia with an offset on the third interval, which attains the base, it also curves forward to the humeri at the sides; at three-fifths there is a transversely quadrate spot on each, involving intervals 3–5; on the under surface the large whitish scales are conspicuous on the sterna medially, on most of the abdomen, on the mes-epimera and anterior end of the met-episterna; beak (♂) three-sevenths as long as the body, feebly inflated basally, moderately tapering, smoother and thinner distally, or (♀) distinctly more inflated toward base and relatively thinner, smoother and more tapering distally, also relatively much shorter, being only a little longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ at three-fifths (♂) or four-sevenths (♀), black; prothorax a third (♂) or two-fifths (♀) wider than long, the sides rather strongly, subevenly arcuate to the somewhat well marked tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base in both sexes; punctures very coarse, deep, dense and confused; carina smooth, distinct, broader basally; basal lobe short; scutellum obtrapezoidal, very coarsely punctured, subglabrous; elytra a fourth longer than wide, wider than the prothorax but distinctly less than twice as long, obtusely rounded at apex, with feebly oblique and nearly straight sides; grooves very moderate in width and depth, the intervals densely and confusedly

but only moderately coarsely punctate; abdomen (♂) deeply impressed and subglabrous medio-basally. Length 5.3–6.8 mm.; width 2.8–3.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). December. Six specimens. . . . **speciosus** n. sp.

Form, color and vestiture subsimilar, but smaller in size and much more abbreviated; whitish scales of the under surface fewer at the middle of the sternal sides; beak (♂) not quite so long and relatively somewhat thicker; antennal funicle gradually thicker and more compact distally, the club shorter and more gradual in formation; prothorax relatively somewhat smaller but otherwise almost similar; elytra shorter, more subquadrate, very obtuse behind, the sides only just visibly oblique, only a fifth longer than wide, more than a fourth wider than the prothorax, evidently less than twice as long; male with the abdomen a little more broadly and shallowly impressed medio-basally, the impression much more sparsely punctate. Length 4.8 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). December. One specimen. . . . . **simulans** n. sp.

Form, color and vestiture nearly as in *speciosus*, except that the size is very much smaller and the outline narrower, the beak much less definitely dilated basally and but little longer than the head and prothorax, the antennal club narrower; prothorax smaller, the sides not so strongly arcuate, otherwise nearly similar; elytra narrower, almost a third longer than wide, more evenly parabolic, the apex less obtuse and more rounded even than in *speciosus*, more than twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves finer but more distinct, owing to the fact that the dark scales are not black but dark brown; abdomen (♂) with the medio-basal impression smaller and narrower than in *speciosus* and much smaller and more indefinitely limited than in *simulans*. Length 3.8 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. A single specimen. . . . . **nanulus** n. sp.

It is highly probable that some one or perhaps two of these rather conspicuous species must have already been described, but I can find no very definite records.

Saldiopsis n. gen.

Two very moderate rhombic-oval species, having coarse, dense sculpture and sparse, somewhat uneven and partially herissate vestiture, alone compose this genus as thus far known. The beak is only moderately slender, separated from the head by a somewhat fine deep sulcus, rather long, very arcuate, with coarse longitudinal sulci at the sides basally, where the sparse herissate hair-like squamules arise from the indefinite punctures of these irregular grooves. The mandibles are moderate and falciform and the antennæ are inserted very slightly beyond the middle in both sexes, the funicle loose, with the basal joint almost as long as the next three, the outer joints not transverse and the club moderate and evenly oval. The prosternum is flat, with a shallow elongate glabrous fossa anteriad, the coxæ separated by three-fourths of their own width, the femora not distinctly inflated and mutic and the tibiæ unmodified. The prothorax is strongly and abruptly tubulate at tip and the elytra extremely coarsely grooved. In the male there are two long and slender, feebly oblique, apically de-

flexed, ante-coxal processes extending far beyond the head and separated by a large, transversely oval and very deep pit. The descriptions follow:

Body stout and convex, rhombic-oval, dull from density of sculpture and somewhat piceous-black in color; setiform erect squamules of the pronotum dark and sparse, with a few that are pale near the hind angles, those of the elytra small and dark, irregular and sparse, with a loose series of longer bristling pale squamules on parts of each interval; punctures of the more shining under surface having very minute and barely visible squamules, longer and more distinct on the legs; beak more than half as long as the body, evenly and strongly arcuate (♂), or more arcuate basally (♀), with close longitudinally sulciform sculpture and subcarinate upper surface in both sexes; antennæ rufopiceous; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the converging sides broadly, feebly arcuate, rounding anteriorly to the truncate tubulation, nearly half as wide as the base (♀), less (♂); punctures coarse, very dense and confluent, forming irregular longitudinal rugulosity, the median line narrowly smooth and tumid; basal lobe gradual, short and obtuse; scutellum well developed, free, glabrous and somewhat convex; elytra a fifth or sixth longer than wide, rapidly parabolic, rather narrowly rounded at tip, much wider than the prothorax and two-thirds (♂) to four-fifths (♀) longer; pale loose yellowish squamules condensed medio-basally; grooves deep, strongly punctured along the bottom; intervals barely at all wider than the grooves and almost wholly occupied by a series of very coarse and confluent punctures, generally sulciform; under surface closely but not so coarsely punctate; male with the first ventral concave, smooth and polished at the middle. Length 4.7–5.0 mm.; width 2.7–2.75 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). December. Two specimens..... **armata** n. sp.

Body more narrowly rhombiform, piceous, feebly shining, the sculpture and scanty vestiture nearly as in the preceding, except that the pallid squamules are rather more numerous and, at the elytral base, are more concentrated in a spot at each side of the scutellum; squamules of the under surface more distinct, whitish; beak (♂) much more slender, similarly sculptured, very strongly, evenly arcuate and almost three-fifths as long as the body; antennæ very obscure rufous; prothorax smaller and with much less arcuate sides anteriorly than in *armata*, a fifth wider than long, the very abrupt tubulation half as wide as the base in the male and relatively much wider than in the same sex of *armata*; sculpture almost similar, but not quite so coarse, the smooth tumid median line entire, not obliterated on the tubulation as in the preceding; scutellum smaller but similar, except that it is evidently impressed along the middle; elytra much narrower, fully a fourth longer than wide, the oblique sides much less arcuate, the tip narrowly rounded, distinctly wider than the prothorax and almost twice as long, the humeri very slightly more prominent; sculpture nearly similar, except that the intervals are not at all wider than the grooves, the close coarse punctures of the intervals deeper and better defined; male with a smaller, feebler and narrower impression at the middle of the first ventral, the prosternal spines subsimilar and long, but somewhat more slender, rufous and not blackish, and not so deflexed at apex. Length 3.8 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen..... **probata** n. sp.

This is a very distinct and well characterized genus, properly of the *Centrinites* series, but with peculiar mandibles and greatly developed prosternal processes in the male.

Pseudosaldius n. gen.

The single type of this genus resembles somewhat an elongate *Centrinaspis*, but the mandibles are curved, somewhat falciform and feebly decussate, though prominent when closed. The beak is long, feebly and evenly tapering throughout, very strongly, evenly arcuate and arising abruptly from the head, with deep reëntrant angle; it is strongly, longitudinally sculptured, the median line of the upper surface smooth and tumid. The antennæ are medial and rather slender, the funicle loose, with its first joint as long as the next three, the second nearly twice as long as wide, the club somewhat abrupt, elongate-oval and as long as the four preceding joints. The prosternum is moderately impressed along the median line, having in the male two moderate and gradually aciculate, straight, erect processes, separated by the usual deep perforation, the coxæ approximate, separated by a fourth of their own width. The legs are slender and with very even surface, the straight tibiæ without trace of longitudinal fluting, and the tarsi are slender, the widely divergent claws well developed. The type is as follows:

Pseudosaldius conjunctus n. sp.—Form narrowly rhomboid-suboval, black, somewhat shining, the sides of the prothorax with fine separated yellowish squamules, having a denuded space on the upper part of the inferior flanks, the median line narrow and of similar loose squamules; elytra with confused and small, dark brown squamules, with scattered lineiform squamules, more concentrated on the second interval basally and apically, and on the fourth in a short line behind the middle; under surface of the hind body densely clothed with uniform whiter squamules; prosternum with a herissate cluster at each side of the median impression; beak with some fine sparse squamules basally, distinctly more than half as long as the body, the antennæ obscure testaceous; prothorax barely a fourth wider than long, the sides moderately converging and feebly, anteriorly gradually a little more, arcuate to the pronounced but not very abrupt truncate tubulation, which is a little more than half as wide as the base; punctures strong, dense, even and discrete throughout; basal lobe moderate, gradual; scutellum quadrate, somewhat wider than long, coarsely punctate and with a few minute squamules; elytra narrowly and evenly parabolic, a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; striæ deep and grooved; intervals flat, about three times as wide as the grooves, strongly, closely and confusedly punctate; abdomen (♂) convex, with a very feeble impression medio-basally only a little less conspicuously squamulose. Length 3.6 mm; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

If it were not for the mandibles, this species could be considered a somewhat aberrant *Centrinaspis*.

Leptosaldius n. gen.

The body in this genus is of small size and usually rather sharply rhomboidal outline, the pronotum longitudinally punctato-rugulose, or sometimes almost completely smooth, the elytra strongly grooved and punctate, the punctures usually bearing partial single lines of

slender white squamules. The beak is strongly arcuate, rather slender, strongly sculptured, not very abruptly separated from the front and with the mandibles nearly as in the preceding—arcuate, falciform, slightly decussate at apex, but prominent when closed. The antennæ are medial, the scape far from attaining the eye, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the second nearly twice as long as wide, the club oval, well developed and usually longer than the preceding five joints, somewhat abrupt in formation. The prosternum is nearly flat (♀), or longitudinally fossate between the short erect ante-coxal spines (♂), the legs rather long and slender, the femora mutic, as usual in this part of the tribe. The prothorax is conical, or with moderately arcuate sides, in the former case often without, in the latter with, apical tubulation. The species are somewhat numerous, those at hand being the following;

Prothorax almost evenly conical, with the sides straight or but very feebly arcuate; antennæ medial; elytra shorter and less narrowed posteriorly, the slender white squamules in regular single lines, the lines however never quite entire and sometimes short; male so far as noted always with two short prosternal spines.....2

Prothorax broader, with more converging and anteriorly more arcuate sides, and with tubulate apex; antennæ beyond the middle; elytra more elongate and more attenuated posteriorly, the white interstitial squamules widely isolated in abbreviated series; prosternum of the male without ante-coxal spines....8

2—Pronotum with longitudinal rugulosity throughout.....3

Pronotum with the rugæ not extending to the base, sometimes with a large part of the disk devoid of rugæ and very smooth, polished.....6

3—White squamules of the strial intervals close-set in even single line, the lines, however, never entire and often short.....4

White interstitial squamules more widely separated; prothorax arcuate at the sides and feebly tubulate, the tubulation less distinct than in the *bullatus* section.....5

4—Form rhomboid-oval, black, feebly shining, less so (♀), the fine whitish squamules sparsely scattered toward the sides of the prothorax and feebly along the narrow median line, clustered slightly at base of the elytra, especially near the scutellum and in close-set interstitial lines behind the middle, sometimes wanting latero-apically; on the under surface distinct, though well separated, denser on the met-episterna; beak strongly arcuate, rather longer and less stout in the male, with the piceous antennæ medial as usual, somewhat more than half as long as the body; prothorax conical, with only very feebly arcuate sides, nearly as long as wide, with coarser rugulosity (♂), distinctly wider than long, less shining and with finer rugulosity (♀), the basal lobe small, feeble, obtusely cuspidiform; scutellum small, glabrous, impressed and narrower than long; elytra a fourth longer than wide, wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long, less in the male; grooves coarse and deep; intervals rather distinctly wider than the grooves, with single series of somewhat strong, well separated punctures; male abdomen convex, minutely, loosely squamulose, feebly impressed medio-basally, the prosternal spines half as long as the tibiæ. Length 2.3–2.75 mm.; width 1.05–1.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers in forest clearings. May and November. Five specimens.....**caducus** n. sp.

Form much narrower, elongate-suboval, black, with piceo-rufous elytra and legs,

rather dull in lustre, vestiture nearly as in the preceding, the squamules whitish as usual in the genus; beak (♂) strongly arcuate, evenly cylindric and more than half as long as the body; prothorax of the male evenly conical, with nearly straight sides and almost as long as wide, much more finely rugulose than in the same sex of *caducus* and nearly as in the female of that species; scutellum small and quadrate, impressed medially behind; elytra narrower, nearly a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax, less than twice as long; grooves very coarse, punctate along the bottom; intervals not very evidently wider than the grooves, with even series of distinct, well separated punctures; abdomen of the male convex, virtually unimpressed basally, the prosternal spines extremely short and almost vestigial in the type; female a little stouter than the male, with similar though basally subobsolete thoracic sculpture. Length 2.2–2.4 mm.; width 0.85–1.05 mm. Brazil (Chapada). August. Two specimens.
sulcatulus n. sp.

5—Form nearly as in *caducus* but piceous-black; scanty vestiture similar; beak (♀) a little shorter and decidedly more arcuate, barely more than half as long as the body, the piceous antennæ almost similar; prothorax narrower, only a little wider than long, with less converging sides and relatively broader apex than in the female of *caducus*, where the apex is barely half as wide as the base, here it is distinctly more than half as wide as the base; sculpture and basal lobe similar; scutellum shorter, impressed; elytra subsimilar but somewhat shorter, nearly twice as long as the prothorax in *caducus*, but here evidently less; grooves coarse, deep and punctate; intervals similarly a little wider than the grooves, with single lines of similarly distinct but more widely separated punctures; under surface nearly similar, the legs evidently shorter. Length 2.45 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen. . . . . **rugicollis** n. sp.

6—Pronotal rugæ wanting only toward base. Form rather narrowly rhombic-oval, black, rather shining, the slender setulæ nearly as in *caducus* above and beneath, but relatively somewhat less dense on the met-episterna; beak (♂) evenly cylindric, strongly and evenly arcuate, dull, closely sculptured and sparsely, very finely squamulose, distinctly more than half as long as the body; prothorax conical, with very feebly arcuate sides, the truncate apex half as wide as the base; rugæ coarse and shining, abruptly ending near basal fourth; median line as usual, not differentiated; scutellum small, emarginate behind; elytra parabolic, fully a fourth longer than wide, four-fifths longer than the prothorax and distinctly wider; grooves very deep and abrupt, punctured along the bottom; intervals rather distinctly wider than the grooves, with single series of distinct but somewhat well separated punctures; male with the basal abdominal impression narrow, very feeble and almost obsolete, the prosternal spines slender, obscure testaceous and a little more than half as long as the hind tibiæ. Length 2.55 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen. . . . . **clemens** n. sp.

Pronotal rugæ wanting on most of the disk, evident laterally and anteriorly. . . . 7

7—Body subrhombic-oval, shining, black, the squamules as in *caducus* but in great part wanting on the pronotum, similar beneath; beak (♂) just visibly tapering, strongly arcuate, barely more than half as long as the body, the antennæ slender and blackish; prothorax evenly conical, nearly as long as wide, well developed; apex half as wide as the base; rugæ narrow, shining, well separated; scutellum small, emarginate behind as usual; elytra parabolic and as usual rather strongly rounded at tip, a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax but, somewhat unusually, only three-fourths longer; grooves coarse, deep and abrupt, strongly punctured along the bottom; intervals evidently wider than the grooves and with

even single series of very distinct punctures; male with the abdomen convex, shallowly and indefinitely though distinctly impressed medio-basally, the prosternal spines more developed than usual, erect, rufous and about as long as the hind tibiæ. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**lævicollis** n. sp.

Body smaller, narrower and rather less rhomboid, black, shining, the sparse hair-like squamules nearly similar, as usual shorter, somewhat less slender, more numerous and white beneath, and dense on the met-episterna; beak (♂) nearly similar and very strongly arcuate, but relatively a little longer, being distinctly over half as long as the body; antennæ fuscous and evidently shorter; prothorax subsimilar throughout, but not quite so nearly as long as wide and with the apex more fully half as wide as the base; scutellum smaller and narrower; elytra narrower and relatively longer, a third longer than wide, narrowly parabolic, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer; grooves similar; intervals not quite so distinctly wider than the grooves, and, in some cases, barely visibly so, the punctures of the single series not so strong; male with the slender rufous ante-coxal spines about three-fourths as long as the hind tibiæ in the type, but, as usual, probably variable in length. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Para),—Baker. One specimen.....**castus** n. sp.

8—Elytra moderately oblique at the sides and distinctly arcuate.....9

Elytra more elongate, less oblique and but very feebly arcuate at the sides, more narrowly and strongly rounded at apex.....10

9—Outline almost evenly oval, convex, black and shining, the sparse slender squamules throughout of the *caducus* order, except being modified on the elytra as stated; beak moderately slender, feebly tapering, strongly sculptured, a third longer than the head and prothorax and more arcuate basally than distally, the antennæ piceous, slightly beyond the middle; prothorax rather convex in lateral profile, fully two-fifths wider than long, the converging sides broadly, subevenly arcuate; tubulation more than half as wide as the base; rugulosity nearly as in *caducus;* scutellum small, impressed along the middle; elytra a third longer than wide, sharply parabolic, only slightly wider than the prothorax and twice as long; grooves deep, about half as wide as the intervals, the punctures of which are strong and in single loose series; abdomen strongly convex, evenly punctate and with minute slender squamules. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen.....**bullatus** n. sp.

Outline somewhat broader and decidedly more rhomboid, the humeri being more prominent though rounded; vestiture similar; beak (♂) nearly as in *bullatus* but a little longer and more evenly arcuate; antennæ piceous, similarly beyond the middle, the scape a little longer; prothorax almost two-fifths wider than long, the converging sides less arcuate, nearly straight, rounding anteriorly to the abrupt tubulation, which is distinctly more than half as wide as the base and, as usual, less sculptured than the disk; rugulosity similar; scutellum slightly larger, similarly obtrapezoidal and impressed along the middle; elytra wider and rather longer, rapidly parabolic, a third longer than wide, evidently more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves and intervals nearly similar, except that the punctures of the interstitial series are less widely separated; male abdomen with a deep oval subglabrous medio-basal impression, much more conspicuous than in the *caducus* section, the prosternum evenly albido-squamose and unimpressed, the coxæ very narrowly separated as usual. Length 2.75–2.85 mm.; width 1.3–1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers in clearings. May and November. Two specimens.....**adductus** n. sp.

10—Body very elongate-subrhomboid, feebly shining, black; beak rather thicker

and decidedly shorter than usual in both sexes, only a little longer than the head and prothorax and but moderately arcuate, the antennæ somewhat long, piceous; prothorax only a fourth (♂) to nearly a third (♀) wider than long, the converging sides moderately and subevenly arcuate from base to tubulation, which is distinctly more than half as wide as the base; rugæ nearly as in the other species, but with a distinctly differentiated convex median line; scutellum rather well developed, longer than wide and longitudinally impressed; elytra one-half longer than wide (♂), a little less (♀), slightly wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, the oblique sides only very feebly arcuate to the narrowly rounded apex; grooves deep and abrupt, punctured along the bottom and somewhat over half as wide as the intervals, the punctures of which, in single series, are distinct but well separated; abdomen in the male having a small medio-basal concavity, which is but little smoother. Length 2.8–2.9 mm.; width 1.25–1.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May and June. Two specimens. . . . . **attenuatus** n. sp.

Body stouter and with notably larger prothorax and less elongate and less attenuated elytra, black, somewhat shining; beak (♀) rather strongly, subevenly arcuate, only just visibly tapering, longer than in the preceding and much longer than the head and prothorax, the latter fully two-fifths wider than long, with the converging sides subevenly and rather strongly arcuate from base to tubulation, which is not or but little more than half as wide as the base; rugæ and median line somewhat as in the preceding; scutellum almost similar; elytra not quite so elongate and with the oblique sides just visibly more arcuate, the apex very slightly more obtuse, the deep grooves but little more than half as wide as the intervals, the punctures of which are stronger and less widely separated in the series; vestiture of the under surface as usual. Length 3.2 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers in clearings. May. Two females. . . . . **avidus** n. sp.

Body shorter than in either of the two preceding and more shining, deep black and rhomboid-oval, the beak (♀) strongly arcuate, gradually less so, tapering and thin to an unusual degree distally, almost half as long as the body, the antennæ slender, blackish and just beyond the middle, or (♂) slightly shorter and thicker and more evenly, though subequally arcuate, the antennæ subsimilar; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the strongly converging sides nearly straight, rounding anteriorly to the pronounced tubulation, which is a little more than half as wide as the base; rugæ somewhat coarse and shining, the median line not evidently differentiated, the scutellum rather small, emarginate but scarcely at all impressed; elytra fully a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, the oblique sides somewhat more arcuate than in the preceding, the apex rather narrowly rounded, especially in the male; deep grooves fully half as wide as the intervals, the punctures of which are strong but well separated in the series; abdomen (♂) with a strong subtransverse subbasal concavity, the anterior coxæ separated by fully a third of their width. Length 2.5–2.8 mm.; width 1.1–1.4 mm. Brazil (Para),—Baker. Six specimens.

corvulus n. sp.

This is evidently one of the characteristic neotropical genera of small Centrinini, and it invariably occurs, in all probability, in flowers near forests. The two primary divisions of the genus as indicated in the table are of a subgeneric nature.

The males in the second section of this genus have a small acute tooth near the middle of the inner side of the anterior tibiæ, but I

have failed to note this character in *corvulus*. It seems to be wholly wanting in the first section.

Ternova n. gen.

In this genus the body is narrowly suboval and convex, with partially glabrous surface, the beak long and very strongly arcuate, especially toward base, slightly compressed, smooth above and loosely and discretely but not coarsely punctate at the sides, separated from the head by a feeble sulcus, the mandibles very feebly overlapping, arcuate externally, slightly dentate internally near the base and prominent when closed. Antennæ medial, slender, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three, the second and third both somewhat elongate, the club moderate, slightly abrupt and evenly oval. The prosternum has a deep narrow elongate-oval glabrous excavation, the coxæ separated by barely more than a fourth of their width. The femora are not inflated, simple, and the tarsal claws are thick, free and widely diverging. The type and only known species is the following:

Ternova bipartita n. sp.—Narrowly suboval, deep black, the pronotum very smooth, polished and glabrous, excepting a few pale squamules forming a regular series along the base laterally, the elytra rather closely and evenly clothed with dark brown squamules, a few whitish along the base and others forming a narrow dense vitta along the suture; under surface with dense whitish scales throughout; beak (♂) slender, strongly arcuate and about as long as the elytra, the antennæ piceous; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides moderately converging, broadly, subevenly arcuate to the abrupt and nearly smooth apical tubulation, which is more than half as wide as the base, the latter with a fine acutely beaded margin throughout the width, but thicker along the short obtuse median lobe; surface with remote and infinitesimal punctules; scutellum slightly wider than long, subglabrous, broadly emarginate at apex; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, narrowly parabolic, the sides from above feebly sinuate near apical fourth; humeri rounded but somewhat prominent, glabrous and shining; striæ deeply grooved, a third as wide as the intervals, which are flat, somewhat strongly and unevenly punctate; male with the abdomen rather deeply impressed and less squamose medio-basally, the prosternum with an extremely short dentiform spine before each coxa. Length 3.4 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. One example.

Easily known by the peculiar vestiture, glabrous and basally margined pronotum and by many other special features.

Linonotus Csy.

This genus was founded upon a species supposed to be from Texas, which proves to have been very erroneously labeled and really an inhabitant of the southern Brazilian coast regions, whence I now have an ample series from Rio de Janeiro. The genus is essentially of the South American tropics. The body is rhomboid-

suboval, the beak long, thin, separated from the head by a rather abrupt, deep and conspicuous sulcus, and with slightly dentate mandibles, prominent when closed, the antennæ slender, submedial, with moderate narrowly oval club and notably elongate first funicular joint. The prosternum is slightly excavated anteriorly, and the coxæ are well separated, the femora unarmed and not inflated and the tarsal claws free and widely diverging. The elytra always have dense pale vestiture, sharply confined to one or two of the discal strial intervals—three for a short distance medially in *volximi*—the pronotum with dense oblique lateral pale vittæ, and the under surface is unequally clothed, the met-episterna and apical part of the prosternum generally more densely. The genus includes four groups as follows:

Elytra with the third and fourth intervals densely clothed with pale scales, at least in part, the eighth and ninth, also, in *longirostris;* male with long conspicuous, apically upturned ante-coxal processes, the beak very long, slender and strongly arcuate.....I

Elytra with intervals 2–4 densely clothed with pale scales in a little less than median third of the length, the lateral pronotal vittæ as in the preceding..II

Elytra with only the fourth interval densely and pallidly squamose, but not quite to the apex; beak very long; prosternum (♂) with two very long porrect ante-coxal processes, turned downward at apex; lateral pale pronotal vitta more separated from the margin.....III

Elytra similarly with only the fourth discal interspace densely and pallidly squamose and likewise not quite to the apex, but, in addition, with the sutural interval also narrowly and less densely pallido-squamose; lateral pronotal vitta also remote from the margin, though dilated to the latter at base; beak not so long and less arcuate, the prosternum unarmed in the male.....IV

I—Elytra with the eighth and ninth intervals densely pallido-squamose, in addition to the third and fourth; beak extremely slender and arcuate and much longer than the elytra in the female. Body very elongate, rhombic-oval, moderately convex, all the pale scales above and beneath whitish, the dense lateral pronotal vittæ slightly separated from the sides, except at base, the vitta of the third interval meeting the lateral double vitta at apex on each elytron, that of the fourth interval slightly abbreviated near the apex; on the under surface the pale scales are dense toward the sides almost throughout and uniform, finer on the prosternum and with a large oval denuded lateral space; beak as long as the elytra (♂), almost as long as the body and very slender (♀), and strongly arcuate in both sexes but especially in the female; antennæ obscure rufous, very long and slender, the narrow club much shorter than the first funicular joint, the second three times as long as wide; prothorax one-half (♂) to three-fifths (♀) wider than long, the converging sides subevenly arcuate to the tubulation, which is less than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate and distinctly separated, almost nude, the impunctate median line well defined, flat; basal lobe distinct, rounded, the scutellum glabrous, subquadrate, sinuato-truncate; elytra one-half (♂) to three-sevenths (♀) longer than wide, parabolic, wider than the prothorax and almost two and one-half times as long; grooves deep, a third to fourth as wide as the intervals, which are densely clothed with smaller dark brown scales; abdomen (♂) acutely impressed medio-basally, the prosternal processes long, evenly

and upwardly curved and separated by a large circular and extremely deep excavation. Length 8.0–8.3 mm.; width 3.8–4.25 mm. Colombia. Two specimens communicated by Desbrochers des Loges. . . . . **longirostris** n. sp.

Elytra without trace of lateral pale vittæ; beak very slender and arcuate as a rule, but never exceeding the elytra in length; lateral pronotal vitta adjacent to or enveloping the margin. 2

2—Larger species, the male prosternal spines long, except in *curtulus*, and turned upward apically; beak very strongly arcuate. 3

Smaller species, always less than 4 mm. in length; beak much less arcuate and not quite so long; male prosternal spines very short. 7

3—Lateral pronotal vittæ extending downward near the apex to the small prosternal fossa. Form subrhombic-oval, rather strongly and very closely punctured throughout; broad pronotal and the elytral vittæ, also the met-episterna, clothed with very dense pale ferruginous scales; remainder of the surface with minute, sparse squamules, dark brown above and whitish beneath; beak very slender, evenly and strongly arcuate, as long as the elytra in both sexes, the antennæ piceo-rufous; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, with converging arcuate sides and moderately tubulate apex; median line broadly smooth and polished, nearly flat; scutellum quadrate, smooth and polished; elytra rapidly parabolic, nearly a third longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and not quite two and one-half times as long; grooves coarse and deep; intervals somewhat finely and closely punctate; prosternal processes of the male only a little longer than the prothorax, feebly and upwardly curved. Length 5.6–5.7 mm.; width 2.9–3.1 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. Six specimens. **distinctus** Boh.

Lateral pronotal vittæ not extending downward at the sides apically. 4

4—Sides of the prothorax converging and subevenly, more or less strongly arcuate from base to the pronounced tubulation; male prosternal spines long. 5

Sides of the prothorax more parallel basally, more strongly rounding and converging anteriorly to the tubulation, which is short and feeble; male prosternal spines very short, erect. 6

5—Body subrhombic-oval, elongate, closely and strongly punctured throughout, the dense lateral pronotal vittæ reddish, the elytral vittæ more whitish; under surface with dense whitish scales, broadly toward the sides of the abdomen, on the lateral parts of the metasternum, except at the margins, throughout the met-episterna and toward the upper end of the mes-epimera; small close squamules of the upper surface dark brown, of the medial parts of the abdomen fine and whitish, elsewhere almost glabrous; beak strongly, subevenly arcuate, three-fourths as long as the elytra, slender and moderately punctate distally, stouter and strongly sculptured basally, not at all gibbous at base above, the head remarkably convex; prothorax scarcely a third wider than long, the punctures strong, very deep and dense, virtually contiguous; median line polished, nearly flat, subobsolete anteriorly; scutellum subquadrate, sinuato-truncate and with a few small punctures; elytra a third longer than wide, evenly parabolic behind, with somewhat prominent humeri, much wider than the prothorax but scarcely more than twice as long, the sides moderately oblique and in part nearly straight; grooves deep, about a third as wide as the densely punctured intervals, the seventh and eighth intervals narrower as usual, and with the punctures coarser and uniseriate; abdomen (♂) only flattened medially and strongly, densely punctate. Length 5.8–6.0 mm.; width 3.0–3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Two specimens. . . . . **gratus** n. sp.

Body slightly more abbreviated and with shorter prothorax, almost similar throughout in sculpture and vestiture; beak still shorter and not quite so

arcuate, about two-thirds as long as the elytra, otherwise nearly similar, except that the upper surface is slightly gibbous at base, the head not quite so convex; antennæ dark brown; prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides somewhat more rounding anteriorly in the female than in the male; punctures very dense but not quite so coarse, the smooth line obliterated in about apical half; scutellum wider, deeply sinuato-truncate and with closer, finer punctures, these wanting however at apex; elytra somewhat as in the preceding but not quite so elongate and with the sides a little more oblique and more arcuate, distinctly more than twice as long as the prothorax; male with the punctures of the medio-basal and more finely squamulose part of the abdomen much finer and less close-set than in *gratus*. Length 4.8–5.3 mm.; width 2.65–3.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October and November. Three specimens..... **scitus** n. sp.

Body shorter and relatively stouter than in either of the preceding, somewhat shining, deep black, the tibiæ and tarsi scarcely paler; sculpture and vestiture throughout almost as in the two preceding, the latter whitish-yellow, except that on the upper part of the mes-epimera there are only a very few slender squamules, and that the pronotal punctures, though strong and close, are narrowly but appreciably separated; beak almost similar and strongly, evenly arcuate, but longer, about as long as the elytra, more inflated basally and with the thicker part more compressed and more evenly, closely punctured, not so longitudinally rugose, its upper surface evenly arcuate to the basal sulcus and not appreciably gibbous, the head similarly very convex; antennæ dark brown; prothorax short, fully one-half wider than long, the smooth and nearly flat median line continuing to the apex, though narrowed and less definite apically; scutellum obtrapezoidal, deeply sinuato-truncate, smooth and impunctate; elytra much shorter, a fourth to less than third longer than wide, relatively less obtuse and more strongly rounded at tip, twice as long as the prothorax (♂), distinctly more (♀); grooves and general sculpture nearly similar; male with the broadly, feebly impressed basal parts of the abdomen very finely, loosely punctate, each puncture with a glistening slender yellowish squamule, the prosternal processes similarly extending beyond the body by almost the length of the prothorax. Length 5.7–5.75; width 3.1–3.2 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October to December. Three specimens..... **cribricollis** n. sp.

6—Form stout, oblong-suboval, deep black, the sculpture and vestiture nearly as in *cribricollis;* beak rather strongly, evenly arcuate, as long as the elytra, almost as in the preceding but less compressed at the sides, not gibbous above, the head strongly convex; antennæ pale brown; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the strong punctures very narrowly separated, gradually a little coarser toward the median smooth line, which does not quite attain the apex; basal lobe as usual, emarginate at apex; scutellum subquadrate, smooth, feebly obtrapezoidal, sinuate and with acute angles at apex; elytra parabolic, with rather narrowly rounded apex, a fourth longer than wide, barely twice as long as the prothorax, the sculpture nearly as in the preceding; abdomen (♂) barely flattened, finely, densely punctate and minutely squamulose medio-basally; ante-coxal spines extremely short, erect, only three-fourths as long as the width of the anterior femora. Length 4.7 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen.

curtulus n. sp.

7—Form almost evenly suboval, deep black and feebly shining, the punctures strong and dense almost throughout; ornamentation as in the preceding species, except that there are one or two pale squamules at the base of the sixth interval, and that beneath, the mes-epimera are nude, and that the pale scales of the metasternum and sides of the first two ventrals are excep-

tionally dense and relatively rather larger in size; beak (♀) three-fourths as long as the elytra, only moderately arcuate and moderately dilated, densely sculptured basally, gradually thin, shining and more finely, loosely punctured distally, very feebly gibbous at the extreme base, the head strongly convex as usual, the antennæ piceous-black; prothorax not quite one-half wider than long, the converging sides subevenly arcuate to the pronounced tubulation, which is only a little less than half as wide as the base; punctures very deep and strong, almost contiguous but not very coarse, the smooth median line distinct and subentire; scutellum narrower than long, feebly emarginate; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, evenly and obtusely parabolic, much more than twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves and general sculpture nearly as in the preceding; first ventral suture distinct, subangularly arcuate at the middle; third and fourth segments glabrous, except at the sides, the last three sutures moderately reflexed at the sides. Length 3.8 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. A single female specimen.....**duplicatus** n. sp.

Form, sculpture and vestiture nearly as in the last, except that the thoracic tubulation is shorter and feebler, the pronotal punctures much coarser, narrowly separated, the scutellum shorter, the third and fourth intervals with similar dense and shining, yellowish scales, as in *duplicatus*, but also with the second interval, from just behind the middle nearly to the apex, and the fifth and sixth in short basal lines, similarly squamose; pale scales throughout above a little less dense; on the under surface the scales of the metasternum and sides of the first two ventrals are less conspicuously dense; beak nearly similar throughout; convex abdomen (♂) with a feeble obtuse concavity along the middle basally, not clothed or punctured differently from the rest of the surface, the prosternal spines very short, erect and barely as long as the basal thickness of the beak. Length 3.7 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One male specimen..**amœnus** n. sp.

Form nearly as in *duplicatus* but narrower and much smaller, similar in color and sculpture, except that the legs are more piceous, and also in ornamentation above, except that the dense lines along the third and fourth intervals are narrower and looser, amounting in fact to scarcely more than an uneven double line of scales on each, and there are no isolated pale scales externally; on the under surface the pale scales, in disposition and density, are not as in *duplicatus*, but as in *amœnus*, and the broad lateral vitta of the pronotum is not rufous but white; beak similar; prothorax also as in *duplicatus*, except that there is scarcely any tubulation at apex, this being strongly marked in that species; the smooth scutellum is shorter, more truncate and more impressed; elytra a little narrower, narrowly parabolic, much more than twice as long as the prothorax. Length 2.85 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. A single female.....**tenellus** n. sp.

II—Body subrhombic-oval, feebly shining, deep black throughout, the oblique lateral pronotal vittæ and the subquadrate elytral spots of dense scales respectively feebly reddish and nearly white; whitish scales of the under surface dense along the prosternum, on the metasternum and met-episterna, toward the sides of the abdomen and, in more shaggy manner, along the latter medio-basally, the prosternal dense area and the lateral pronotal vittæ almost meet at the sides apically; beak moderately arcuate, four-fifths as long as the elytra, inflated, and above more arcuate, basally, slender, flattened and less sculptured distally, the head very convex; antennæ rather behind the middle, slender, piceous; prothorax one-half wider than long, the converging sides strongly, evenly arcuate to the short tubulation; punctures moderately coarse, strong, dense, the smooth median line not distinct, the scutellum smooth, slightly wider than long, sinuate at apex, with acute

angles; elytra parabolic, a fourth longer than wide, evidently more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves deep, punctured along the bottom, a fourth as wide as the flat, densely but not coarsely punctured intervals. Length 4.6 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One female specimen. . . . . **volximi** Pasc.

III—Form greatly elongated, rhombic-suboval, very moderately convex above, strongly so beneath, black, feebly shining, deeply, though not very coarsely, extremely densely punctured throughout above, more strongly and not quite so densely so beneath, each puncture with a small squamule, dark brown above, whitish beneath, the pronotum with an oblique lateral vitta, expanded at base to the margin, the fourth strial interval not attaining the apex, and, beneath, the entire met-episterna, all very densely clothed with bright red scales; beak (♂) evenly and strongly arcuate and as long as the elytra, very evenly and feebly tapering throughout, strongly and densely punctate, more finely apically, the upper surface with an even smooth line except apically, separated from the head by a very feeble impression, or (♀) very much shorter, only very feebly arcuate, not very slender, more evenly cylindric, slightly gibbous at base and scarcely more than three-fifths as long as the elytra; antennæ long, slender and piceous-black throughout in both sexes; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the converging sides evenly arcuate to the moderately abrupt tubulation, two-fifths as wide as the base (♂), three-sevenths (♀); entire median line very abruptly defined, smooth and nearly flat; basal lobe strong, sinuate; scutellum subquadrate, nearly smooth, glabrous, sinuate behind, with acute angles; elytra one-half (♂) or three-sevenths (♀) longer than wide, elongate-parabolic, with rather prominent rounded humeri, nearly two and one-half times as long as the prothorax, the grooves moderate, not distinctly punctate, a fourth or fifth as wide as the intervals; male with large feeble medio-basal abdominal impression, the ante-coxal spines porrect, abruptly deflexed at apex and two-thirds as long as the elytra. Length 8.5–9.0 mm.; width 4.3 mm. Brazil. Two examples, from Desbrochers des Loges. . . . . **regalis** n. sp.

IV—Body subrhombic-oval, more convex than the preceding, black, rather shining, the pronotum with a sublateral oblique vitta, not attaining the apex and slightly expanded at base, of close-set elongate yellowish-red scales, also some sparser narrower whiter squamules along the median line, obsolete apically, the fourth strial interval with dense reddish-yellow scales in four-fifths, the scutellum and entire suture narrowly clothed with sparser and whiter squamules, the met-episterna and sides of the first two ventrals, abruptly, also densely clothed with the reddish-yellow scales; punctures throughout coarse and close, each with a small squamule—brown above, whitish beneath and toward the sides of the elytra; beak feebly arcuate, finely, loosely punctured throughout, three-fourths as long as the elytra and rather rapidly thicker basally (♀), or a little shorter and more uniformly thicker (♂), gibbous at the basal sulcus in both sexes, the head strongly convex; antennæ blackish-piceous, inserted evidently behind the middle; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the converging sides evenly and rather strongly arcuate from base to the short and feebly marked or subobsolete tubulation, the smooth median line obsolete; scutellum quadrate, closely squamulose, with acute hind angles; elytra a third longer than wide, parabolic, with somewhat prominent, rapidly rounded humeri, between two and three times as long as the prothorax; grooves rather narrow, the intervals very coarsely, confusedly punctate; male without marked abdominal characters and wholly without prosternal spines. Length 4.5–4.6 mm.; width 2.3–2.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Three specimens. **eximius** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding in color, lustre, sculpture and ornamentation, the beak (♀) almost similar, relatively not quite so long and more coarsely punctate, more evenly tapering from the basal gibbosity to the apex, and with the antennæ more elongate and red-brown, with dark club; prothorax longer, a third wider than long, the sides more feebly converging from the base and less arcuate, gradually broadly rounding and strongly converging anteriorly to the better marked tubulation; white squamules along the middle forming a loose but entire line; elytra nearly similar in form and proportion, but only a little more than twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves coarser, the coarse and confused interstitial punctures equally conspicuous; on the under surface the scales and slender squamules are uniformly whitish throughout and, on the first two ventrals, are not abruptly condensed in a rather small lateral spot on each, but are very gradually a little coarser and denser laterally. Length 4.8–5.1 mm.; width 2.6–2.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and October. Two female specimens..... **comptus** n. sp.

It seemed at first that the species described above under the name *cribricollis* might be *olfersi* Germ., but that is described as being opaque, with gibbous base of the beak and piceous tibiæ, which characters are in no way substantiated in *cribricollis*. I am not quite certain of the status of the types of *duplicatus* and *amœnus;* one is a female and the other male. They resemble each other very closely, and were taken at very nearly the same time and place, but in no other species does the relative coarseness of the pronotal punctures differ sexually; and there are marked differences, besides, in the density of the scales at certain parts of the under surface, and also a rather conspicuous difference in the ornamentation of the elytra, the second, fifth and sixth intervals being in part densely and pallidly squamose in *amœnus*, besides the regular vittæ of the third and fourth. Examining good series of other species, such as *distinctus*, no marked variability in the ornamentation is observable, and I therefore leave the forms mentioned under the specific relationships proposed above, at least provisionally.

The species described above as *regalis*, I had labeled for many years "*westwoodi*," but on reading Boheman's description, so many disagreements become evident that I cannot regard it as that species, where the beak is said to be almost as long as the body, the antennæ partially ferruginous, the smooth thoracic line elevated and the elytra "thorace fere duplo longiora." *Eximius* and *comptus* might be regarded as allied to *trigrammicus*, but the beak there is said to be strongly arcuate. There is but little sexual difference in the beak in *eximius*, but the differences of this nature in *regalis* are extraordinary, and only to be equaled in *Conoproctus* of the Madarini. The beak is very much shorter and less arcuate in the female than in the male.

Parasaldius n. gen.

The body here is small in size, oval or subrhombic-oval, convex and only moderately shining, the beak long, strongly arcuate, separated from the head by a rather deep reëntrant angle, the mandibles prominent when closed, denticulate and emarginate within. Antennæ more or less behind the middle, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the second usually more than twice as long as wide, the seventh not much wider, the club moderate and elongate-oval. The anterior coxæ are separated by about half their width, the prosternum in the male with two very slender, and feebly oblique processes, notably long as a rule and recurved slightly at tip. The femora are slender, not at all inflated and mutic, the claws well developed, free and divergent. The prothorax is gradually tubulate at apex, the vestiture sparse and uneven. The six species before me may be known as follows:

Pronotum feebly and subevenly convex, as seen in lateral profile.....2
Pronotum strongly convex, as viewed in profile.....4
2—Pronotum strongly punctate.....3
Pronotum very finely, remotely and inconspicuously sculptured.....5
3—Body oval or faintly subrhombic, deep black throughout, the fine scanty squamules everywhere white, forming a narrow and very loose vitta near each side of the prothorax; on the elytra they are sparse but distinct along the entire base, closer at the scutellum, and also form a very loose, anteriorly pointed chevron near the middle and a slender line on the first interval between the scutellum and chevron; under surface rather strongly but sparsely punctate, each puncture with a slender white squamule, equally sparse throughout the sterna and legs, wanting throughout the prosternum and last three ventral segments; beak slender, strongly, evenly arcuate and fully three-fourths as long as the body, distinctly punctured; antennæ very slender, piceous; prothorax barely more than a fourth wider than long, the sides moderately converging and evenly arcuate from base to tubulation, which is half as wide as the base (♀) or less (♂); punctures rather coarse but separated, a little less coarse medially, where the smooth flat entire median line is well defined, the basal lobe gradual, obtusely cuspidiform; scutellum moderate, quadrate; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, but with the apex obtuse toward the suture, the humeri not prominent, broadly rounded; striæ groove-like, deep, half to third as wide as the flat intervals, which are loosely and coarsely punctured in even or uneven lines; abdomen strongly convex and very shining, subglabrous, not at all modified in the male, the prosternal processes long and very slender, usually deflexed at tip. Length 3.5–3.8 mm.; width 1.7–1.9 mm. Brazil (Para and Santarem). Five specimens.....**sedulus** n. sp.
Body throughout in color, sculpture and vestiture nearly as in the preceding but larger and rather more elongate; head a little larger; beak much longer, similarly strongly arcuate and distinctly sculptured, somewhat more than three-fourths as long as the more elongate body; antennæ slender, piceous; prothorax and elytra nearly similar, the median chevron of the latter composed of shorter, sparser and more unevenly scattered squamules; under surface and abdomen nearly similar, the legs, however, much longer; prosternal spines of the male a little more oblique and slender, straight and not

apically deflexed in the type, somewhat more than half as long as the body in *sedulus*, a little less than half in the present species. Length 3.8–4.2 mm.; width 1.85–2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single pair.
longipes n. sp.

4—Form subrhombic-oval, rather strongly shining and deep black, convex; beak (♂) strongly arcuate, rather thick, not coarsely but strongly sculptured, very evenly tapering throughout and a little longer than the elytra; antennæ slender, piceous, the second funicular joint subcylindric and nearly three times as long as wide, the club scarcely longer than the four preceding joints; prothorax scarcely more than a fifth wider than long, the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate, becoming subparallel posteriorly, the tubulation half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, well separated at the sides, the median line and squamules as in the preceding species; scutellum quadrate, with a few squamules, those of the elytral base and medial chevron nearly as in *sedulus;* elytra rather more than a fourth longer than wide, only about two-thirds longer than the prothorax, the oblique sides very moderately arcuate; apex narrowly though obtusely rounded; groves deep, half as wide as the intervals or somewhat less, the punctures of the interstitial series strong and well separated; abdomen convex, sparsely punctured and unmodified in the male, the prosternal processes long and very slender, longer than the head and prothorax, obscure testaceous and so strongly curved that in apical half they are perpendicular to the basal part. Length 3.25 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One male.....**curvatus** n. sp.

Form narrower, less rhombic and with shorter prothorax and less oblique sides of the elytral chevron, deep black, the sculpture and vestiture nearly as in the preceding, the beak not quite so long, but otherwise very nearly similar, the antennæ evidently less elongate; prothorax about a third wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually parallel basally, the apical tubulation much shorter and more feebly marked, distinctly wider, and with larger head in the female, where it is half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, closer at the sides than in the preceding; smooth median line distinct; surface similarly feebly gibbous; scutellum subquadrate, smooth; elytra a fourth longer than wide, less (♀), the sides less oblique and more arcuate than in the preceding, the coarse sculpture and scanty white squamules nearly similar, except that the loose median chevron is broader, with its sides less oblique; abdomen strongly convex, distinctly but loosely punctate in the male, the prosternal spines short, very slender, almost semicircularly curved and scarcely half as long as the tibiæ in the type. Length 2.65–3.0 mm.; width 1.2–1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single pair..**breviusculus** n. sp.

5—Body small, almost evenly oval, moderately convex above, strongly so beneath as usual, deep black and rather strongly shining, the squamules narrow and white, very sparse on the pronotum sublaterally and at the elytral base, more condensed near the scutellum and forming short loose single lines on intervals 4–6 or thereabout, from the middle to apical third, fine and sparse in the strong loose punctures beneath, but coarser and dense on the metepisterna, the abdomen very sparsely punctulate and micro-squamulose; beak slender, strongly arcuate and three-fifths as long as the body, cylindric, feebly tapering and somewhat finely, loosely sculptured; antennæ near basal third, black, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the club oval and as long as the preceding five joints; prothorax nearly two-fifths wider than long, the feebly converging sides a little more arcuate anteriorly, the tubulation more than half as wide as the base; extreme sides rugosely and coarsely punctate, all the rest very finely and remotely punctulate; basal lobe sinuate at apex; scutellum small, obtrapezoidal and feebly impressed; elytra oval, a fourth longer than wide, not twice as long as the

prothorax; grooves deep, punctate, a third or more as wide as the flat intervals, which have single loose series of moderate but very distinct punctures. Length 2.0–2.35 mm.; width 0.95–1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens—apparently female. . . . . **evanescens** n. sp.

Body not so small, oblong-oval, moderately convex above, strongly so beneath, deep black, moderately shining; beak very slender, strongly and evenly arcuate, two-thirds as long as the body and feebly tapering, finely, sparsely punctate, the antennæ less posterior, barely visibly behind the middle, obscure testaceous and shorter than in the preceding; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the strongly and subevenly arcuate sides becoming parallel or even somewhat convergent at base, the moderate and gradual tubulation not half as wide as the base; punctures, except laterally, minute and sparse throughout, the white loose squamules evenly distributed at the sides; basal lobe very short and broadly rounded; scutellum larger, flat, glabrous; elytra obtusely oval, a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and evidently less than twice as long; grooves a third or fourth as wide as the flat intervals, having loosely confused and moderate punctures, bearing slender white squamules in single or partially double rows, and becoming obscure in a large region before the middle of each; under surface with the close-set punctures, bearing very fine and separated white squamules, becoming larger and dense on the met-episterna and mes-epimera; prosternum as usual, nearly flat, finely fossate apically. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example, apparently female. . . . . **tenuirostris** n. sp.

The species named *tenuirostris* does not, strictly speaking, belong with the others above described, though connected in some ways through *evanescens*. The mandibles are more strongly dentate, the anterior coxæ much more widely separated, in fact by more than their own width, the antennæ are more medially inserted and the funicular joints, after the similarly elongate first joint, are shorter, the seventh evidently transverse, the club subsimilar. The scutellum is larger, more transverse and arcuate behind and the basal lobe of the prothorax shorter and very broadly rounded. The interstitial punctures of the elytra are confused and there is no trace of the characteristic median chevron of loose white squamules. The lateral sculpture of the pronotum is also altogether different, consisting of oblique ruguliform punctures, bearing evenly distributed subtransverse squamules in about lateral fourth. *Tenuirostris*, therefore, constitutes a well defined subgeneric group of *Parasaldius* for which I would suggest the name **Parasaldidia** (n. subgen.).

Dericinus n. gen.

The general appearance of the unique type of this genus is very different from any of those with which it is associated taxonomically, the body being glabrous and polished, each of the moderately strong punctures of the under surface having a minute slender whitish squamule. The beak is rather short, thick and distinctly arcuate, strongly compressed, coarsely punctured and longitudinally furrowed and separated from the head by a deep sulcus. The

mandibles are straight within, though biemarginate, and are prominent and non-decussate when closed. The antennæ are submedial, the first funicular joint about as long as the next two, the others gradually broader and rather compact, the oval club gradual in formation and as long as the preceding four joints. The prosternum is flat, fossulate anteriorly and separates the coxæ by fully their own width. The femora are barely inflated, the claw-joint long and the claws notably long, arcuate, free and divergent. The prothorax is abruptly tubulate at apex and the scutellum small, smooth, subquadrate and wider than long. The type may be described as follows:

Dericinus habilis n. sp.—Body somewhat rhombic-oval, and convex, smooth, polished and but slightly sculptured; beak as long as the head and prothorax, rather more bent medially, feebly tapering; antennæ not very slender and of only moderate length, piceous; prothorax a third wider than long, the converging sides very feebly arcuate, rounding apically to the truncate tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; surface with extremely minute, remote punctulation, becoming gradually strong though well separated punctures at the sides; basal lobe small but rapidly formed and with truncate apex; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, distinctly wider than the prothorax and very nearly twice as long, the humeri somewhat prominent, rounded; grooves very abrupt, deep and smooth, a third as wide as the flat intervals or less, the latter each with a single series of very remote and minute punctures, each bearing a minute and very slender brown squamule; punctures beneath coarse, well separated, those of the notably convex abdomen rather small and sparse. Length 3.6 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single specimen, of undetermined sex.

This species can be recognized readily by the short thick beak, with prominent mandibles, subglabrous, polished black integuments and other characters as detailed above.

Ortycus Pasc.

What appears to be this genus is represented in my collection by a single remarkable species. The body is stout, rhombic-oval, very convex, clothed with long slender fulvous scales, very irregular in arrangement and replaced beneath, except on the prothorax, by minute slender whitish squamules. The beak is short, thick, feebly arcuate and rapidly tapering, not separated from the head by a distinct impression and is strongly sculptured, the mandibles prominent when closed and non-decussate, the inner margins subdentate or strongly crenulate, somewhat as in *Centrinites*. The antennæ are medial, rather short and compact, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the club well developed, oval, somewhat abrupt and with very deep sutures. The prosternum is broadly, evenly concave along the middle, the coxæ well separated. The femora are mutic as usual in this part of the tribe and feebly inflated, the deeply fluted tibiæ rather strongly arcuate at base,

the anterior straight, the claws somewhat thick, free and strongly divergent. The prothorax is gradually and moderately tubulate at apex, carinate centrally and with peculiar sculpture. The prosternum is unarmed in the male. The only species known to me is the following:

Ortycus cristosus n. sp.—Body stout, the integuments shining where exposed, black, the entire prothorax above and beneath with long slender fulvous scales, unevenly distributed, these scales forming small clusters along all the strial intervals; beak (♂) thick, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ piceous, or (♀) less thick and three-fourths as long as the elytra; prothorax a fourth (♂) to nearly a third (♀) wider than long, the feebly converging sides nearly straight, rapidly rounding and convergent beyond the middle, the tubulation much less than half as wide as the base in both sexes; surface with uneven anastomosing strigilation, very convex when viewed in lateral profile, the median line smooth and cariniform but only centrally; basal lobe gradually formed, somewhat narrowly rounded at apex; scutellum free, convex, glabrous, subquadrate, wider than long, impressed along the middle; elytra but slightly longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and much less than twice as long, the humeri rather prominently rounded; sides notably oblique and strongly arcuate, the apex very narrowly rounded; grooves coarse and deep, somewhat unevenly punctate and half as wide as the intervals to less; intervals more elevated internally, sloping thence externally, each with a single series of coarse, subtransverse and remotely separated punctures. Length 3.2–3.7 mm.; width 1.8–2.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens.

If the sexes are correctly identified, as seems probable from certain differences in the beak, the male is much larger than the female. This is one of the most isolated species of the *Centrinites* series, and differs from the Parana type of *Ortycus—Centrinus perdix* Pasc.—in its very much shorter second funicular joint and more convex and differently sculptured pronotum; it inhabits a notably different faunal region, but seems to be congeneric with the type of *Ortycus*.

Saldius n. gen.

The body is here of very moderate to small size, as in the preceding genera, and of oval, usually not at all rhombic form, but it is somewhat ventricose. The beak is more or less slender, strongly sculptured and usually rather long, feebly tapering, somewhat flattened at apex, separated from the head by a moderately deep sulcus, the mandibles rather strongly dentate and arcuate, but feebly decussate and prominent when closed. The antennæ are behind the middle of the beak as a rule and have the first funicular joint notably elongate. The prosternum is flattened, although feebly and indefinitely concave along the middle and with a moderate anterior fossa, apparently never spinose in the male, and the coxæ are separated by rather more than half their width; the femora are mutic, not inflated, the tibiæ straight and the tarsal claws more or less long, arcuate, free and strongly diverging. The

squamules of the upper surface are sparse and diversified in character, those beneath minute and slender throughout, the prothorax feebly tubulate with sparse punctures, and the elytra more or less coarsely, deeply grooved. The species at hand are seven in number, and they pertain to three subgeneric groups as follows:

Outer funicular joints gradually broader, the outline merging gradually into that of the club, which is oval, pointed and about as long as the preceding three joints; beak long and slender, gradually attenuated laterally and flattened dorsally; pronotum with the median parts minutely, remotely punctate; elytral grooves not half as wide as the intervals.....I

Outer funicular joints more feebly enlarged, the oval club abrupt in formation; beak much less elongate, not distinctly flattened distally; pronotum strongly but loosely punctate throughout, the sparse unilineate elytral squamules similarly suberect, the grooves very coarse, not or only slightly narrower than the intervals, which are similarly uniseriately punctate.....II

Outer funicular joints and the club nearly as in the last, the beak slender, cylindric and moderately arcuate; pronotum similarly strongly, loosely punctate throughout, the fine squamules more plentiful and even, the squamules of the strial intervals confused, decumbent, even and much more numerous, the grooves scarcely half as wide as the intervals.....III

I—Form moderately stout, rhombic-oval, polished and piceous, the pronotum blackish; beak (♀) as long as the elytra, finely punctate, remotely so except behind the antennæ, where it is slightly inflated; antennæ rufo-piceous, behind basal third, the scape rather short; prothorax a third wider than long, the converging sides very feebly arcuate, broadly rounding and converging anteriorly to the short, truncate and subobsolete tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base; punctures laterally strong and longitudinally confluent and rugulose, remote on the rest of the disk and fine but distinct, mingled with others infinitesimal in size; lobe small, cuspid, with truncate apex; scutellum small, flat, moderately free, smooth, glabrous and quadrate; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the humeri broadly rounded, not prominent; grooves deep, abrupt, obscurely punctate at the bottom; single interstitial series composed of coarse but shallow, moderately separated punctures, bearing slender sparse suberect and yellowish setiform squamules; under surface rather strongly, sparsely punctate, the inferior flanks of the prothorax smooth, punctured anteriorly. Length 3.8 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**semilucidus** n. sp.

II—Beak distinctly differing in the sexes, evenly, feebly tapering and not very slender (♂), or slender, cylindric and nearly smooth, and somewhat abruptly and strongly inflated in basal two-fifths (♀); antennæ behind the middle..2

Beak almost similar in the sexes, subcylindric and extremely feebly, evenly tapering throughout in both sexes, merely a trifle thicker and less smooth in the male, the basal dividing sulcus deep; antennæ somewhat beyond the middle in both sexes.....3

2—Body not very stout, rhombic-oval, moderately shining, piceous, with blacker pronotum, the upper surface having sparse slender suberect pale yellowish and subuniform squamules throughout, in single lines on the elytra; under surface with minute whitish squamules; beak evenly and moderately arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax (♂), evidently longer (♀), rather closely but not coarsely punctured basally; antennæ slender, rufo-piceous, at three-sevenths (♂) or two-fifths (♀); prothorax a third wider than long, the converging sides nearly straight to about the middle, thence broadly rounding

and converging to the distinct truncate tubulation, which is fully half as wide as the base; punctures throughout very coarse, deep and subeven, separated by about their own widths, close laterally but not evidently confluent, without smooth median line; basal lobe very short and broadly rounded; scutellum very free, parallel, longer than wide, submarginate and very feebly impressed, glabrous; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, with feeble reëntrant angle at the suture, wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; grooves very coarse, deep, strongly punctate along the bottom and only a little narrower than the intervals; punctures of the single interstitial series moderately coarse and rather close-set; under surface strongly, subevenly punctate and very coarsely so throughout the inferior flanks of the prothorax. Length 2.7–3.0 mm.; width 1.3–1.45 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens. . . . . **fluminalis** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding but larger and distinctly more elongate; lustre similar; color more nearly black; beak (♀) and antennæ nearly similar, the club a little larger; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the converging sides nearly straight, gradually rounding and converging anteriorly to the feebler tubulation, which is distinctly less than half as wide as the base and very much narrower and less pronounced or constricted than in *fluminalis*, the sculpture nearly similar, the squamules less numerous; scutellum even more elongate; elytra longer, nearly a third longer than wide, parabolic, with still feebler and more broadly arcuate humeri and fully twice as long as the prothorax; sculpture almost similar, the strial punctures not quite so conspicuous, the squamules of the single series somewhat finer and shorter and with more extensive admixture of darker squamules; in *fluminalis* they are nearly all of a pale yellowish tint; under surface nearly similar. Length 3.35 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen.

mixtus n. sp.

3—Body rather stout and shining, piceous; beak moderately and evenly arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax in both sexes, cylindric, feebly (♀) or scarcely at all (♂) tapering from base to apex, gradually closely punctate basally, more especially in the male and feebly gibbous above at the sulcus; antennæ obscure testaceous, the club small, oval; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the converging sides nearly straight to apical third, there rapidly rounding to the pronounced tubulation, which is not quite half as wide as the base; punctures coarse and sparse, a little less sparse laterally, with closer and less coarse punctures medially and a broad distinct entire median impunctate line, the basal lobe obtusely cuspidiform, short; scutellum free, glabrous, quadrate; elytra evenly parabolic, a fourth longer than wide, over a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long; humeri slightly prominent; grooves very coarse, with strong punctures along the bottom; intervals equal in width to the grooves, each with a single series of strong and well spaced punctures, the suberect slender squamules yellowish or sometimes intermingled with some that are smaller and darker, very fine, remote and inconspicuous on the pronotum; under surface closely, rather strongly punctured and with very small slender pale squamules. Length 3.75–4.0 mm.; width 1.75–1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers near the forest. March and November. Eight specimens.

inæqualis n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding in color, lustre and general structure, but smaller and narrower, the beak and antennæ almost similar in both sexes; prothorax shorter, about a third wider than long, the converging sides a little more arcuate and more noticeably, though very gradually so, beyond about the middle, rounding a little less rapidly apically to the somewhat similar tubulation; punctures and long fine, very sparse squamules nearly similar, the

impunctate median line somewhat narrower; basal cuspidiform lobe somewhat more rapidly formed; scutellum fully as wide as long, slightly more obtrapezoidal in form; elytra nearly similar in form and sculpture, but only about a fourth wider than the prothorax and barely twice as long; intervals as wide as the strongly punctate grooves, the single series of interstitial punctures coarser, the long suberect squamules whiter, more uniform and more conspicuous; punctures and small whitish squamules of the under surface subsimilar. Length 3.0–3.6 mm.; width 1.35–1.65 mm. Brazil (Chapada). Found at the same time and place as the preceding species. Seven specimens.....**sulcatulus** n. sp.

Body much smaller than in either of the two preceding species and still narrower, with relatively smaller prothorax, red-brown in color and moderately shining; beak and antennæ nearly as in the two preceding but with the former rufopiceous and not black; prothorax a third wider than long, the feebly converging sides nearly straight in about three-fifths, thence gradually rounding and converging to the distinct tubulation, which is fully half as wide as the base; sparse, coarse punctures and scanty slender squamules nearly as in the preceding species, but with fewer or no admixed and less coarse punctures medially, the smooth line similar; scutellum smooth, obtrapezoidal and slightly impressed; elytra narrower, nearly a third longer than wide and much more than twice as long as the prothorax, less evenly parabolic, the sides straighter and less converging to well behind the middle, there becoming more oblique and nearly straight to the rounded apex; sculpture and pale uniform suberect squamules nearly as in *sulcatulus*, except that the grooves are less coarse and very much narrower than the intervals; under surface nearly similar but red-brown. Length 2.3–2.65 mm.; width 1.0–1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). Four specimens.....**parvulicollis** n. sp.

III—Form more oblong-oval and less shining, more alutaceous, black throughout; slender squamules above and beneath much more numerous and evenly distributed, conspicuous, confused and decumbent on the strial intervals; beak very slender, cylindric, nearly smooth, evenly and rather strongly arcuate, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax and differing very little in the sexes, feebly thickened, closely punctate and squamulose near the extreme base; antennæ very slender and slightly behind the middle; prothorax feebly convex in lateral profile, as in the other species, scarcely a third (♂) to two-fifths (♀) wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate in about basal half, thence rounding and converging to the obsolete apical constriction, the truncate apex fully half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, deep, separated by somewhat more than their diameters, a little closer laterally, not mingled with smaller punctures and with a median smooth line, not attaining base or apex; basal lobe short, gradual and obtusely cuspidiform; scutellum longer than wide, flat and obtrapezoidal, feebly squamulose; elytra less (♀) to more (♂) than a fourth longer than wide, the sides feebly oblique and broadly arcuate, the apex rather broadly, obtusely rounded, distinctly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; grooves moderate, shallower than in any of the preceding and catenulate, less than half as wide as the intervals, which are distinctly but loosely, confusedly, sometimes unevenly uniseriately punctate. Length 3.1–3.4 mm.; width 1.5–1.65 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). Six specimens.....**rusticus** n. sp.

There are probably many other species of this genus, which is one of the characteristic neotropical flower-frequenting types of the smaller Centrinini.

Centrinites Csy.

In this genus the feebly subrhombic-oval body is densely sculptured, clothed with irregularly distributed narrow squamules and has a somewhat opaque surface. The beak differs but little in the sexes and is only moderately slender, distinctly arcuate, subcylindric, closely sculptured at the sides and separated from the head by a rather shallow reëntrant angle. The mandibles are denticulate within but non-decussate and are prominent when closed. The prosternum is shallowly and indefinitely impressed, the coxæ moderately separated and two short erect ante-coxal spines may or may not be evident in the male, separated by a rather deep cavity. The pronotum has a dense system of longitudinal and more or less anastomosing rugæ, the prothorax more or less tubulate at apex, the scutellum quadrate, slightly transverse, sinuate behind and more or less squamulose, and the elytral striæ are groove-like, with closely and as a rule confusedly punctate intervals. There seems to be no structural difference whatever between the nearctic type, *strigicollis*, and the Brazilian forms here described, but the outline of the northern species is more elongate. There are five neotropic species at hand as follows:

Elytral grooves very coarse, even noticeably more so than in *strigicollis*. Almost evenly oval, convex and pale piceous-brown, feebly shining, the slender yellowish pronotal squamules very sparse and evenly distributed, closer at the sides of the base and along the median line basally, those of the elytra larger, in single interstitial lines and, in part, herissate, small and sparse but distinct throughout the under surface and basal parts of the beak, which is strongly arcuate and not quite half as long as the body, the antennæ medial, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three and the oval club abrupt, as in the other species; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides converging and nearly straight, broadly rounding beyond the middle, the truncate tubulation scarcely half as wide as the base; longitudinal rugæ coarser than in the following species, the basal lobe small and narrowly rounded; scutellum obtrapezoidal, deeply sinuate and impressed at apex, shining and glabrous, the lateral slopes basally with a few minute squamules; elytra evenly parabolic, a fourth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and twice as long; grooves as wide as the intervals to slightly narrower, the strong punctures bearing small squamules; intervals flat, each with a single series of very coarse and almost contiguous punctures; under surface strongly, closely punctate. Length 2.75 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. One specimen.....**separatus** n. sp.

Elytral grooves much narrower, indistinctly punctate and only a third or fourth as wide as the intervals, which are very moderately but densely and confusedly punctate; pronotal rugæ dense and notably fine.....2

2—Prothorax conical, the sides broadly and very feebly arcuate medially. Body rather narrowly rhombic-oval, not at all shining, piceous; squamules decumbent, abruptly dense at the sides of the pronotum and loosely aggregated on the elytra internally toward base, also in a few small scattered spots, the one on the humeri and on the basal thoracic lobe denser, the whitish squamules of the under surface close, sparse on the metasternum; beak (♂) rather

thick, strongly arcuate, dull, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ slender, distinctly beyond the middle; prothorax almost as long as wide, the strigilation fine and very dense throughout; scutellum nearly as in the preceding; elytra almost a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the confused punctures of the intervals rather strong and only moderately dense; male with two very short erect prosternal spines, the abdomen very feebly impressed and less squamulose medio-basally. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen. . . . . **conicicollis** n. sp.

Prothorax more transverse and with the sides rather rapidly more rounding and oblique apically. 3

3—Color dark piceous, the elytra black. Form subrhombic-oval and not shining; pale squamules close at the sides of the pronotum and throughout the prosternum, also on the basal lobe and in a few loosely aggregated small spots on the elytra, also on the inner intervals at base; beak (♀) somewhat thinner than in the preceding male type, strongly arcuate, closely punctate at the sides and with the usual sparse slender squamules, about two-thirds as long as the elytra, the antennæ only just visibly beyond the middle; prothorax a third wider than long, the gradual and moderate truncate tubulation less than half as wide as the base; strigilation fine and very dense, the median line a somewhat coarser rugula; scutellum subglabrous, deeply sinuate; elytra parabolic, rather more than a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and twice as long; confused interstitial punctures smaller than in the preceding and very dense; abdomen densely squamulose throughout. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One female specimen. . . . . **fuscipennis** n. sp.

Color piceous-brown throughout, the elytra not darker; elytra with more scattered pale squamules and without such definite small remote spots as in the two preceding. 4

4—Body smaller, narrowly subrhombic-oval, the pale pronotal squamules subevenly and loosely distributed, denser only at the base laterally, with a dense whiter point on the basal lobe; on the elytra they are sparsely scattered, somewhat closer on the second interval before the middle and in some indefinite lineal regions apically; fine pale squamules rather sparse throughout beneath; beak dull, strongly arcuate, but very little longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ barely beyond the middle; prothorax not quite a third wider than long, the feebly converging sides nearly straight, gradually rounding and more oblique beyond the middle, the feeble tubulation half as wide as the base; strigilation fine and dense; scutellum as in the preceding; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, narrowly parabolic and rather more than twice as long as the prothorax; interstitial punctures moderate in size and not very dense, obviously separated; abdomen narrowly and shallowly impressed medio-basally in the male, there being a very feeble angulation also before each anterior coxa. Length 2.3 mm.; width 1.18 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.

nanus n. sp.

Body rhombic-suboval, stouter than in any one of the preceding three species; color and vestiture nearly as in *nanus*, except that the denser pale squamules at the sides of the prothorax are not basal but extend through basal half; on the under surface they are similarly dense narrowly along the sides; beak as usual, only moderately slender, feebly tapering and closely punctured, differing but little in the sexes, arcuate and a third longer than the head and prothorax (♂), or still more arcuate, slightly more slender and smoother apically and one-half longer than the head and prothorax (♀); prothorax a fourth (♂) to nearly a third (♀) wider than long, the sides gradually

more arcuate and oblique in about apical half, the gradual and moderate tubulation not half as wide as the base; strigilation fine and dense; scutellum nearly as in the preceding, subglabrous, more impressed medially; elytra a fourth longer than wide, evenly parabolic, slightly wider than the prothorax and twice as long; pale squamules unevenly but, in general, loosely aggregated over most of the intervals, which are not very coarsely, somewhat loosely, confusedly and subrugulosely punctate; male with the prosternal spines slender, erect, evidently arcuate and one-half longer than the thickness of the femora. Length 2.65–2.75 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. Three specimens.....**ovoideus** n. sp.

It is rather remarkable that the last four species were all taken near the same place and at the same season, but, so far as can be determined, they are amply distinct among themselves.

Centrinopus Csy.

This genus is allied to *Centrinites* and is similarly widely distributed in North and South America; the body, however, is much more minute in size, the beak longer, more slender, smoother and less sculptured and, at apex, is slightly dilated and flattened, with the mandibles similar; the line separating it from the head is extremely fine and barely observable. The antennæ are slightly behind the middle, slender, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the outer joints somewhat enlarged and frequently coronate with slender white squamules, and the club is oval, very moderate and rather abruptly formed. The prosternum is similarly impressed but squamose along the middle, and the coxæ are moderately separated. The pronotum is densely but discretely punctate and the scutellum quadrate and densely squamulose, the elytral striæ deep. These characters are taken from the two Brazilian species here described, but do not seem to differ from those of our northern species; no prosternal spines are observable in the only Brazilian male at hand. The two species are not at all closely allied and may be described as follows:

Body suboblong-oval, convex, very densely and uniformly clothed above and beneath with yellowish parallel scales, those below a little whiter; beak (♀) very slender, subcylindric, three-fourths as long as the elytra, very smooth, shining and glabrous, rapidly becoming closely squamose and gradually slightly thicker basally; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the broadly arcuate sides more oblique in about apical, subparallel in basal, half; punctures strong and extremely close throughout; base rectilinearly transverse, the lobe abruptly formed, short, with truncate apex; elytra a fourth longer than wide, obtusely oval, slightly wider than the prothorax and somewhat less than twice as long; striæ deep but not coarse, distinctly parting the dense decumbent vestiture; abdomen very densely and uniformly squamulose, the first suture distinct, arcuate medially, the last three not coarse, strongly reflexed at the sides. Length 2.4–2.5 mm.; width 1.05–1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two female specimens.

tectus n. sp.

Body narrower, more oval and more ventricose, the whitish squamules small, very slender and well separated, but very evenly distributed throughout above and beneath; beak in both sexes extremely slender, distinctly and evenly arcuate, shining and glabrous, with scarcely visible squamules basally, a third longer than the head and prothorax (♂), two-thirds (♀); prothorax smaller in the male, a third to two-fifths wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, subparallel, more rounding and convergent anteriorly to a very short truncate tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; punctures strong and subcontiguous, the surface opaque; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, more than a fourth wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, oval, rather narrowly rounded at apex; striæ deep, much coarser than in the preceding and half to third as wide as the intervals, which are strongly, closely and confusedly punctate; male with the abdomen somewhat deeply impressed and subglabrous along the middle basally. Length 1.8–2.15 mm.; width 0.8–1.05 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Two specimens.....**longulus** n. sp.

It is probable that these species frequent flowers in the forest clearings.

Anavallius n. gen.

The general habitus of the body in this and the next genus, which belong to the group, however, because of mandibular structure, differs entirely from that prevailing in the preceding genera, the size being much larger and the surfaces polished and glabrous or virtually so. The body in *Anavallius* is glabrous above, excepting the subquadrate scutellum, which is densely clothed with white squamules; on the under surface and legs each of the moderate punctures bears a small and slender white squamule, rather more abundant, longer and yellowish on the median part of the prosternum. The beak is very thick and with coarse, longitudinal sulci at the sides basally, finely punctate above and is almost similar in the sexes, being merely a little more rapidly narrowed and more slender beyond the antennæ in the female. The mandibles are dentate, non-decussate and, when closed, form an acute prominent angle. The antennæ are medial, long, the first two funicular joints elongate, the first much the longer, and the club is small, oval and abrupt. The prosternum has an oval anterior fossa and, between the spines in the male, is simply longitudinally impressed and loosely clothed with squamules; the coxæ are somewhat narrowly separated. The prothorax is briefly and but feebly tubulate at apex and the elytra are deeply grooved. The type is the following:

Anavallius ruficornis Boh.—Rather stout and convex, rhombic-suboval, deep black and shining; beak moderately and evenly arcuate, separated from the head by a feeble impression, two-thirds as long as the elytra (♂), a little shorter but apically more slender and cylindric (♀), the antennæ pale red-brown; prothorax a third (♂) to three-sevenths (♀) wider than long, the sides somewhat strongly converging and feebly arcuate, more rounding and converging anteriorly, the

apex much (♂) or a little (♀) less than half as wide as the base, the lobe gradually formed and evenly rounded; punctures small and remote throughout, feebly squamulose antero-laterad; elytra slightly more (♀) or much more (♂) than a fourth longer than wide, evenly parabolic, more (♂) or less (♀) than a fourth wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the humeri rather prominent, rounded; grooves deep, nearly smooth, about a fourth as wide as the smooth intervals. Length 4.4–5.3 mm.; width 2.5–2.85 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Eight specimens. [*Centrinus ruficornis* Boh.]

The abdomen in the male is flattened but strongly punctured basally, with a finely impressed or striiform median line, the prosternal spines erect and but little longer than the thickness of the anterior femora in the type.

Valliopsis n. gen.

The beak in the typical forms of this genus is very thick, compressed basally, with the flattened sides tricostulate and with densely punctulate and finely, sparsely squamulose interspaces, gradually feebly tapering (♂) or more rapidly so, cylindric and less sculptured beyond the antennæ (♀), the antennæ at three-fifths (♂) or four-sevenths (♀), slender, with small and narrowly oval club, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, both of which are notably elongate. The mandibles are much as in the preceding genus, bi- or tridentate and straight within, prominent when closed and not decussate. The prosternum is densely squamose throughout, not impressed and the coxæ narrowly separated; ante-coxal spines wholly wanting in the male. The prothorax is not or scarcely tubulate at apex, the basal lobe gradual and broadly rounded, and the scutellum is wider than long, obtrapezoidal, flat, glabrous and broadly sinuate at apex, with acute angles. The elytra have slightly prominent rounded humeri, deep grooves and moderately prominent subapical discal tumidity. The species are rather numerous and pertain to two subgeneric groups as follows:

Under surface densely and conspicuously squamose throughout; posterior femora densely fringed beneath in the male, except in *lateralis*, the abdominal impression in that sex deep, more or less sharply limited and with longer, finer, very sparse and suberect squamules. Subgenus **Valliopsis**.....2

Under surface with fine and sparse, even squamules, not at all concealing the integument but denser on the abdomen posteriorly; femora without trace of inferior fringe in the male, the abdominal impression feebler and less definite, clothed with very fine and slender, sparse hair-like squamules; prothorax more evidently tubulate at apex. Subgenus **Valliopsida** (nov.).8

2—Beak very thick, as described above, notably thinner apically in the female; prothorax much narrower than the elytra.....3

Beak notably less thick and differing but little in the sexes; prothorax but little narrower than the elytra; body smaller in size and narrower as a rule.....6

3—Pronotum abruptly, densely squamose at the sides throughout the length...4

Pronotum not squamose at the sides, except at apex.....5

4—Body rhomboid-suboval, convex, black, polished; elytra with a single spot covering the base of the second and third intervals, all the dense scales beneath and above ochreous in color; beak, as usual, separated from the head by an obtuse reëntrant angle, evenly and moderately arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax (♂), a little longer (♀); antennæ slender, pale brown; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides converging throughout, evenly and rather strongly arcuate, not becoming quite parallel at base; discal punctures fine and sparse but distinct; elytra a third to two-fifths longer than wide, two and one-half times longer than the prothorax, the sides moderately oblique and only slightly arcuate, the apex broadly, obtusely rounded; grooves abrupt and deep, nearly smooth, scarcely more than a fourth as wide as the wide smooth flat intervals; suture not at all squamulose; surface feebly undulated. Length 6.8–7.0 mm.; width 3.5–3.6 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. Two specimens. [*Baris squamipes* Germ.]

squamipes Germ.

Body almost similar in sculpture, coloration and squamosity, except that the elytra have each a distinct and separate spot at the base of the second and of the third interval, the spots not coalescent as in the preceding; beak (♂) longer and less thick, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, the upper surface less arcuate in profile and the antennæ distinctly less apical; prothorax similar in every way, except that the converging sides are sensibly less arcuate; elytra shorter than in the male of the preceding, though similarly much more than twice as long as the prothorax, the sides also very moderately oblique, but more arcuate, the apex more obtuse, the general outline less attenuated or cuneate from base to apex; basal abdominal impression with shorter, sparser and less conspicuous squamuliform hairs. Length 6.25 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen.

campanulata n. sp.

Body smaller and more briefly suboval, black, polished, the vestiture disposed in very nearly the same way as in *squamipes*, but nearly white, not ochreous-yellow, and having in addition a few scales on the first interval behind the scutellum in about basal third, and a small cluster at the base of the fifth; beak (♂) as in *squamipes* but slightly less thick and longer, a fourth longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths, slender, rufous and with still smaller club; prothorax almost similar in every way, though a little shorter; scutellum subsimilar but only a little wider than long; elytra scarcely a third longer than wide, more evenly parabolic and with less prominent humeri, otherwise subsimilar; under surface and legs nearly similar, except that the hind femora have no trace of inferior fringe in the male and that the squamules of the abdominal impression are less finely hair-like and less herissate. Length 5.5–6.0 mm.; width 3.0–3.28 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. Two specimens. . . . . **lateralis** n. sp.

5—Form rhombic-suboval, black, polished, the scales pale yellow; upper surface glabrous, excepting a loose area at the sides of the pronotum apically and a single cluster involving the bases of the second and third strial intervals; beak (♂) as in *squamipes*, but not quite so thick and longer, nearly as in *lateralis*, the antennæ at four-sevenths, slender, rufous, the club narrower than in *squamipes* and slender, with its basal segment longer than wide and evenly obconic; prothorax not quite a third wider than long, the converging sides almost straight to about the middle, there gradually and feebly rounding to the feeble sinuses at the sides of the apex, the latter much less than half as wide as the base and with a feeble median sinus; basal lobe not rounded as in the preceding species, but with sinuate apex; surface with the minute sparse punctures somewhat more distinct; scutellum more strongly obtrapezoidal, finely punctulate basally in nearly the same way; elytra as in *squam-*

ipes but still longer and more strongly rounded at apex, with the humeri similar, distinctly more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves and general surface similar; characters of the legs and under surface almost similar, except that the male abdominal impression is more broadly oval. Length 6.8 mm.; width 3.6 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen..... **binaria** n. sp.

Form subsimilar but smaller in size and with the oblique sides of the elytra more arcuate; vestiture throughout similar and disposed in almost exactly the same way; beak (♂) much shorter, though of the same general form, very stout, only as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ at three-fifths and similarly rufous and very slender but not so long, with the slender oval club still smaller, its basal segment not longer than wide; prothorax similar in form but with the apex evenly truncate and with the sparse punctures almost coarse toward the sides and on the feeble anterior constriction; basal lobe obtusely rounded, not sinuate; scutellum smaller, smooth throughout, wider than long, with acute angles, strongly obtrapezoidal; elytra shorter, more evenly ovoidal, barely more than a fourth longer than wide, with rather smaller humeral prominences, evidently more than twice as long as the prothorax; surface even, not feebly undulated as in *binaria*, the grooves not quite so coarse, the intervals somewhat narrower, with the remote infinitesimal punctules somewhat more evident; sexual characters almost similar. Length 5.0–5.25 mm.; width 2.7–2.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October and November. Two male specimens.....**canora** n. sp.

6—Body pale red-brown in color throughout, the punctures of the elytral grooves distinct. Form narrower and more elongate than in any other species, the scales yellowish-white in color, a few slender and sparsely scattered at the sides of the pronotum, those of the elytra broader in a cluster at the bases of the second and third intervals and also a few remotely scattered along the first and some other intervals, the scales of the under surface dense and broad; beak (♂) evenly and moderately arcuate, more cylindric and less thick than in the preceding section, though subsimilarly sculptured and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ near three-fifths, rufous and rather slender, the first segment of the oval club somewhat wider than long, with more arcuate sides; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate, becoming parallel at base, the apex truncate, much less than half as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse, with an elongate smooth area medially, but gradually coarse and closer toward the sides; basal lobe evenly and gradually rounded, having a few fine squamules along the edge; scutellum as in the preceding, but with less oblique sides; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, subevenly parabolic, two and one-half times as long as the prothorax, the grooves rather coarse, more than a third as wide as the intervals, which have sparse infinitesmal punctures, those bearing squamules larger and distinct; basal abdominal concavity of the male deep and abrupt, bearing long slender hairs, contrasting greatly with the broad dense scales of the rest of the surface; inferior femoral fringe dense, not entire. Length 4.25 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One male, on flowers in clearing.....**angustior** n. sp.

Body less slender, black, the prothorax sometimes obscure rufous or piceous, the punctures of the elytral grooves less evident.....7

7—Body stouter and with larger prothorax, the sutural interval very sparsely squamose; color deep black and shining, the prothorax sometimes faintly piceous, the legs and beak piceous; beak (♀) arcuate as in all the other species, evidently longer than the head and prothorax, sculptured as usual, rather thick, thinner and more cylindric distally; antennæ medial, rather long and slender, rufous, the club shorter than usual, oval, only as long as

the three preceding joints; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the moderately converging sides feebly arcuate, more rounding anteriorly, the truncate apex scarcely over two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures sparse, small medially, becoming somewhat coarse but still well separated toward the sides; basal lobe very gradual and broadly rounded, with a very feeble minute sinuation at the middle of the apex; scutellum wider than long, moderately obtrapezoidal; elytra almost evenly parabolic and fully three-sevenths longer than wide, about two and one-half times as long as the prothorax, the humeri scarcely prominent; grooves somewhat coarse, a third as wide as the almost flat and nearly smooth intervals; abdomen very feebly impressed but with notably sparse and fine squamules medio-basally. Length 4.6–5.0 mm.; width 2.5–2.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. On flowers. Three female specimens.....**mera** n. sp.

Body narrower, though not so narrow as in *angustior*, deep black, sometimes with obscure rufous prothorax and rufo-piceous legs and beak; prothorax relatively not so large, the scales of the sutural interval notably close-set throughout the length, sometimes in single line; scales yellowish-white as in the preceding and subsimilarly arranged; beak only moderately thick and almost exactly similar in the sexes, smoother and barely visibly more cylindric distally in the female, equal in length to the head and prothorax (♀), or barely shorter (♂); antennæ slender, obscure rufous, at four-sevenths (♀) or slightly beyond (♂); prothorax rather small, two-fifths wider than long, the arcuate sides parallel at base, only a little more arcuate anteriorly, the truncate apex much less than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe nearly as in the preceding; punctures very fine and remote, with the usual median vacant space, becoming rather coarse but well separated laterally; scutellum slightly transverse, obtrapezoidal; elytra nearly as in the preceding but narrower, slightly less than one-half longer than wide; male abdominal impression similar, deep and very abrupt. Length 3.7–4.5 mm.; width 1.7–2.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. On flowers. Six specimens. **eximia** n. sp.

Bo y narrowly subrhombic-oval, deep black, the surface shining, glabrous above, excepting a cluster of whitish scales occupying the base of intervals two and three, the sutural interval and general surface without trace of the separated scales of the two preceding species; under surface with the broad dense scales whitish; beak (♀) nearly as in the preceding, as long as the head and prothorax, the dark rufous antennæ medial, long and slender; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the somewhat strongly converging sides very moderately arcuate, more rounded just behind the short though obvious tubulation, which is truncate and almost half as wide as the base; surface with small but strong, moderately sparse punctures, becoming rather coarse and closer laterally, where there are a very few squamules near the extreme sides, the smooth median line as usual; basal lobe nearly as in the preceding; scutellum flat, scarcely wider than long, with moderately oblique sides; elytra in form nearly as in the preceding, but with the grooves not quite so coarse. Length 3.85 mm.; width 2.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One female specimen.....**inanis** n. sp.

8—Form rather stout, rhombic-suboval, deep black and shining, the upper surface entirely glabrous, excepting a cluster of white scales at the base of the third strial interval, the very sparse squamules of the under surface white, dense on the abdomen posteriorly; beak (♂) only moderately thick and arcuate, sculptured nearly as in the preceding group, very slightly and evenly tapering from base to apex and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ medial, piceo-rufous, not quite so long as in the preceding group and with the second and third joints relatively less elongate, the club narrowly

subrhombic; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides moderately converging and feebly arcuate, somewhat rapidly so anteriad to the short truncate tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base; surface finely, remotely punctate, gradually rather coarsely and more closely laterad; basal lobe broad, gradual and very broadly, evenly rounded; scutellum a little wider than long, with very oblique sinuate sides and acute and very prominent angles, the apex sinuato-truncate; elytra barely a third longer than wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, evenly parabolic, with somewhat prominent, rounded humeri; grooves about a third as wide as the nearly smooth intervals, evidently punctate along the bottom; male with the rather deep basal impression finely, remotely punctulate and with slender hairs. Length 5.25 mm.; width 2.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. On flowers, near the forest. One specimen..... **obesula** n. sp.

Form less stout and smaller in size but similar in outline, coloration, lustre and vestiture; beak (♂) nearly similar but relatively longer, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ subsimilar; prothorax smaller, distinctly shorter, two-fifths wider than long, similar in outline and sculpture, except that the punctures laterally are not quite so coarse and, on the whole, somewhat sparser; basal lobe notably narrower and more strongly rounded at tip, though gradually formed; scutellum not wider than long, the sides less oblique and the acute angles less prominent; elytra similar but not so broad, slightly less prominent at the humeri, the grooves somewhat less coarse and less strongly punctate; base of the second and fourth intervals usually with a few squamules, besides the larger spot at the base of the second; sexual characters similar; female a little stouter than the male, with the beak no longer but more rapidly inflated at base and more evenly cylindric and smoother beyond the antennæ, which are inserted distinctly behind the middle, and therefore much more posterior than in the preceding subgenus. Length 4.0–5.0 mm.; width 2.15–2.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Eight specimens..... **temperata** n. sp.

It is probable that *Valliopsis* is a rather large genus, but, according to all evidence now available, it seems to be wholly wanting in the Amazon Valley. The absence of the femoral fringe of the male in *lateralis* appears to be entirely exceptional in the subgenus *Valliopsis* and is quite remarkable.

Zygozalestes n. gen.

The considerable series of genera from this point to the end of the tribe Centrinini, is characterized by mandibles that are straight or only slightly irregular on their inner edges and not at all decussate, usually forming a prominent acute angle when closed. The present genus is peculiar in its short, thick and strongly compressed beak, separated from the head by a very large deep sulcus, its upper surface obtusely prominent near basal third and gibbous at the sulcus. This form of beak is presaged to marked degree by the rather short and very thick compressed beak prevailing in the two preceding genera, but there the basal dividing sulcus is merely a moderate simple impression, and the sculpture of the compressed sides is very different, for here, instead of the coarse ridges of the

two preceding, the flattened sides are simply coarsely and discretely punctate. The mandibles are unusually long and are prominent when closed, the antennæ notably short, thick and rather compact, the obconic first funicular joint fully as long as the next three, which are short and equal, the club short, obtusely oval, rather gradually formed and only as long as the preceding three joints. The prosternum is convex along the middle, except anteriorly, and rather widely separates the coxæ; there is no trace of ante-coxal spines in the male. The femora are stout and mutic, the tibiæ very short and the claws well developed, free and strongly diverging. The prothorax is subquadrate, abruptly tubulate, the scutellum elongate, the elytra deeply grooved and the integuments shining and glabrous throughout. There are three species at hand as follows:

Form oblong, subrhombic-oval, shining, black; beak differing very little in the sexes, not quite as long as the head and prothorax, just visibly longer and less thick in the female, the flattened sides basally somewhat concave and strongly, loosely punctate, the remainder finely, sparsely so, more densely toward tip in the male; antennæ virtually black, the scrobes very oblique; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides subparallel and barely visibly arcuate, almost angularly rounded and then subtransverse at apex to the tubulation, which is about half as wide as the base; the basal lobe moderate, rather rapidly formed and with sinuate apex; punctures somewhat small, remote, evidently coarser but still sparse laterally; scutellum narrow, one-half longer than wide and obtrapezoidal; elytra obtusely parabolic, a fourth longer than wide to less, more than a fourth wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the humeri rather prominent; grooves deep, feebly punctulate, about a third as wide as the intervals, each of which has a single series of moderate and well separated punctures; male with the abdomen rather closely punctate basally, more finely in the somewhat shallow medio-basal impression, the female abdomen finely, very sparsely punctate. Length 4.0–4.6 mm.; width 2.2–2.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Eleven specimens..... **oblongus** n. sp.

Form shorter and relatively broader, with longer prothorax, deeper and more polished black throughout; beak (♂) still shorter, not quite as long as the prothorax, the punctures in the subbasal concavity at the sides not so coarse and sparser; antennæ nearly similar but less medial, at about three-fifths; prothorax nearly similar in general outline and structure, but larger and only a fourth wider than long, with the sparse punctures coarser and more impressed, and, although noticeably somewhat larger, only very little less sparse laterally; scutellum much less elongate and nearly quadrate, also with less evident fine punctulation; elytra nearly similar but shorter, obtusely oval, not a fifth longer than wide and scarcely twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves not quite so coarse, the surface nearly similar; male with the abdomen subsimilarly punctate basally, but with the impression rather more acute along the bottom. Length 4.2 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single male..... **thoracicus** n. sp.

Form narrower and more elongate than in either of the preceding, piceous-brown in color, the beak and antennæ black, similarly shining; beak (♀) scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, much less inflated basally than in the female of *oblongus*, the curvature of the upper surface from base to apex very nearly even and without the tumidity at basal third, the sides flattened

even beyond the antennæ, feebly concave and strongly, loosely punctate basally, finely, closely and obliquely substrigilately punctulate beyond the antennæ, which are exactly medial; prothorax a little narrower and longer than in *oblongus*, but otherwise similar, except that the small strong punctures are subequal in size and remoteness throughout, about the same size as in that species and finer than in *thoracicus;* basal lobe almost even, the apical sinus being extremely small and feeble; scutellum still smaller, smooth, not longer than wide and with feebly oblique sides; elytra more obtusely oval, the sides more parallel, the apical arcuation beginning at about the middle, much wider than the prothorax but not more than twice as long, the grooves subsimilar but less deep, with the small punctures along the bottom more evident; interstitial series single and even but of almost infinitesmal punctures, much smaller than in *oblongus* but almost as in *thoracicus;* abdomen finely and sparsely punctate basally as in the female of *oblongus*. Length 4.6 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single female specimen.
tubulifer n. sp.

Besides the remarkable beak, this genus exhibits certain other extraordinary peculiarities, such as the convex prosternum, the elongate narrow scutellum of *oblongus*, and the marked sexual difference in the punctuation of the abdomen toward base. It is, on the whole, one of the more highly specialized of the Centrinid genera.

Liocentrinus n. gen.

This is also an isolated genus, with body wholly unlike the preceding, but having the rather short, thick and strongly compressed beak of the three preceding; here, however, it is separated from the the head by only a very shallow obtuse reëntrant angle, the sides perfectly flat from base nearly to apex and coarsely, densely and evenly punctured; on the upper surface it is flattened and strongly tricarinate, with strong punctures between the polished carinæ. The mandibles are prominent when closed and have their inner edges straight and even. The antennæ are inserted but very slightly beyond the middle, slender, with the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three, the second also somewhat elongate, the club small, oval and as long as the three preceding joints. The male prosternum has a narrow and deeply impressed channel, obtusely limited at the sides and evenly clothed with scales, like the rest of the prosternal surface, the coxæ somewhat narrowly separated. As in the preceding, the femora are well developed, but the hind tibiæ, as there also, are very short, and, in this case, broad, very densely, evenly and rugosely punctate and with their outer outline strongly sigmoid. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, the scutellum large, flat and quadrate and the elytra deeply grooved. The type is as follows:

Liocentrinus scutellatus n. sp.—Suboval, strongly convex and ventricose, deep black and shining, wholly glabrous above, except the scutellum, which is densely

albido-squamose, the under surface with very small white squamules in the rather strong but loose punctures, these a little denser and more conspicuous on the prosternum; beak in the type thick, about as long as the head and prothorax, almost straight, bending slightly at base, evenly and feebly tapering; antennæ piceo-rufous; prothorax only a fourth or fifth wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually becoming parallel basally, the basal lobe extremely short and broad, very broadly, evenly rounded; punctures fine but deep, very sparse throughout; scutellum large, free; elytra evenly but obtusely parabolic, fully a third wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, the humeri evenly rounding to the base; grooves deep, nearly smooth, about a fourth as wide as the flat and almost smooth intervals; abdomen convex, with moderate and rather sparse but conspicuous punctures. Length 6.0 mm.; width 3.3 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.

The glabrous upper surface, with large, abruptly and densely squamose scutellum, stout beak and very short hind tibiæ, are among the most peculiar features of this remarkable species, which it hardly seems to me can be hitherto undescribed.

Zalestes n. gen.

In this genus the oval convex body is polished and wholly glabrous above and beneath. It has no close affinity with the preceding, the beak being slender and cylindric, only feebly tapering and separated from the head by the feeblest vague impression; the antennæ are subbasal, with extremely short scape, long funicle, with the basal joint as long as the next two, the second also distinctly elongate and the club rather large, oval, rendered less abrupt because of the notably large seventh funicular joint, which is densely pubescent, unlike the preceding joints but like the club. The mandibles are straight and even within. The prosternum is narrowly and deeply canaliculate, and the coxæ separated by almost their own width. The hind tibiæ are rather short but normal and almost straight, loosely punctate, the narrow femora minutely and sparsely so. The prothorax is large, briefly but abruptly and somewhat narrowly tubulate, and the scutellum is small, flat, quadrate with arcuate sides, glabrous and in close contact with the elytra, the latter abruptly and deeply grooved. The type may be described as follows:

Zalestes perpolitus n. sp.—Oblong-oval, convex, deep black throughout and highly polished; beak (♀) about as long as the head and prothorax, not at all compressed and very finely, sparsely punctate throughout, slender, the basal part very slightly thickened, almost evenly and moderately arcuate; antennæ at basal fourth, pale piceo-rufous, with black scape; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides distinctly converging but only very feebly arcuate, rounding gradually toward apex, the tubulation scarcely over two-fifths as wide as the base; surface smooth, not evidently punctate, the basal lobe gradually formed, with its apex rather narrowly and evenly rounded; at each side there is a feeble basal impression; elytra scarcely a fourth longer than wide, triangular, with strongly and

evenly arcuate sides and narrowly rounded tip, only about a sixth wider than the prothorax and distinctly less than twice as long, the humeri broadly rounded, barely at all prominent; grooves about a fourth as wide as the nearly punctureless intervals; abdomen with fine, sparse punctures, coarse but well separated basally; the claws are slender, strongly arcuate and widely separated. Length 4.1 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Brazil (Amazones). A single female, communicated by Desbrochers des Loges.

To be easily recognized by the glabrous surface, oblong-oval form, large prothorax, almost rounded and closely fitted scutellum, slender beak and numerous other structural characters.

Sunilius n. gen.

The strongly flattened beak in the female and broad convex prosternum, very widely separating the coxæ, are features which render this genus quite different from any other of the present group. The body is feebly rhombic-oval, shining and glabrous, excepting some fine sparse setiform squamules on the elytra and under surface, the prothorax deeply constricted at apex, very sharply defining the parallel tubulation, and the basal lobe is somewhat rapidly formed and with narrowly truncate apex. The scutellum is small, flat, arcuately subquadrate and slightly free, and the elytra sharply but moderately grooved. The legs are normal in general structure, the femora unarmed, the tibiæ straight and broadly fluted, the third tarsal joint oval, incised and moderately dilated and the fourth suberect and as long as the entire basal part and with long thick diverging claws. The type is the following:

Sunilius platyrhinus n. sp.—Moderately stout, strongly convex, polished and deep black throughout; upper surface glabrous, excepting a single line of minute and slender, subfuscous setæ on each strial interval, confused but sparse near the scutellum, each puncture of the under surface with a very minute hair-like squamule; beak (♀) evidently longer than the head and prothorax, the dorsal part beyond the antennæ parallel, flat, straight, minutely and sparsely punctate and alutaceous, except along a medial line, that behind the antennæ rapidly thickened, cylindric, seriato-punctate, more shining and in profile slightly arcuate; antennæ slightly behind basal third, blackish, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second elongate, the outer joints not dilated, the club very small, narrowly oval, gradual, with glabrous basal segment and not as long as the preceding three joints; prothorax scarcely a fifth wider than long, the feebly converging sides evenly and moderately arcuate from base to the very abrupt angulation at the deep constriction, the apex not quite half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong and confusedly linear at the extreme sides, finer and very remote elsewhere; elytra a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri only feebly tumid, oblique; sides evenly arcuate, the apex rather strongly rounded; grooves deep, smooth; intervals nearly five times as wide as the grooves, each with a series of fine punctures. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen.

From each of the small apical foveæ of the prosternum there

proceeds posteriorly a fine impressed line, curving outwardly and obsolete before attaining the coxæ. This is a decidedly remarkable species.

Reveniopsis n. gen.

This genus apparently belongs near the preceding genera, but the mandibles, though non-decussate and prominent when closed, have their inner edges not perfectly straight but subdenticulately crenate. The beak is rather thick, compressed and laterally strongly, closely punctate basally, rather slender, cylindric and smoother distally, somewhat broadly convex above, with a fine carina at each side, and with the punctures arranged in regular, widely spaced series; it is separated from the head by a rather deep reëntrant angle; antennæ medial, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second also somewhat elongate, the outer joints gradually wider, compact, the club short, oval, gradual and not as long as the preceding three joints. The prosternum is peculiar, having an elongate-oval parallel area, coarsely, densely punctate, flat and with smooth beaded periphery, extending between and rather widely separating the coxæ. The legs are normal, the claws long, free and divergent. The prothorax is deeply constricted at apex, the tubulation very abrupt and with parallel sides, the scutellum small, transversely quadrate and in close contact with the elytra, the latter deeply and abruptly grooved. The type is the following:

Reveniopsis seriatirostris n. sp.—Somewhat broadly, obtusely oval, convex, polished black and glabrous throughout; beak (♀) thick, evenly and moderately arcuate and a third longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ piceous; prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides distinctly converging, very evenly and feebly arcuate from base to apex, where they are abruptly turned inward, becoming transverse for a short distance to the tubulation, which is truncate, distinctly punctured and less than half as wide as the base; surface smooth, becoming sparsely and rather finely punctured at the sides, these punctures each with a very minute dark erect hair; basal lobe well developed, somewhat long and cuspidiform, with the apex broadly obtuse; lateral impressions at base very feeble; elytra oval, with strongly arcuate sides and moderately narrow apex, barely at all longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the humeri slightly prominent; grooves deep, a fourth as wide as the intervals, which have single series of extremely minute punctules, becoming larger and somewhat strong laterally; abdomen convex, with fine sparse punctures, rather coarse and close latero-basally. Length 4.0 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Brazil. A single female, sent by Desbrochers des Loges, who stated that he had received it under the name "*lugubris* Dej."

This interesting generic type can be identified easily by the very abruptly tubulate prothorax, glabrous surface and very peculiar structure of the prosternum; the rather thick beak is relatively longer than in most of the preceding genera of this section.

Macrorevena n. gen.

In this genus the body is rather large and stout, smooth, completely glabrous above and beneath and deep black in color. The beak is subsimilar in the sexes, somewhat thick, rapidly tapering distally, compressed, the flattened sides coarsely and rugosely punctured; it is separated from the very convex head by a deep reëntrant angle, and its upper surface is evenly and strongly convex, minutely and sparsely punctate; the sides of its concave under surface are angulate near the base. The mandibles are rather short and obtuse, not decussate but with not quite straight inner margin, that of the right sinuate apically. Antennæ submedial, the very short scape coming very far from attaining the base, rather slender, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three, the second slightly elongate, the club very small, oval, not as long as the preceding three joints, with large basal segment, constituting fully half the mass. The anterior coxæ are very narrowly separated, the prosternum with short erect or obsolescent spines, which are separated by a moderate or deep concavity or, in the female, broadly and feebly concave and smooth, the flattened part somewhat sharply limited at the sides and also having a small deep polished pit at apex. The femora are feebly inflated, finely, sparsely punctate, the hind tibiæ normal in the female, but broadly inflated with arcuate sides in the male, the claws slender, arcuate and widely diverging. The thoracic apex is abruptly and strongly tubulate, the constriction marked by a series of coarse punctures, the basal angles rather obtusely rounded, the elytra with broadly undulated surface, deep grooves and somewhat convex intervals. The female abdomen is modified medio-basally, as well as that of the male.

As may be judged by the characters given above, this is a very remarkable genus, especially in prosternal structure and in the sexual characters of the hind legs and abdomen. There are three species at hand as follows:

Body less stout, the sides of the prothorax evenly and moderately arcuate, not becoming quite parallel at base. Rhombic-suboval, convex, polished and smooth; beak (♂) rather thick, as long as the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, gradually more so basally, the antennæ piceous; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the truncate tubulation but little more than two-fifths as wide as the base; surface very minutely, remotely punctate, somewhat more distinctly but not more closely at the sides, the basal lobe gradual, strongly, evenly rounded, with convex and somewhat punctured apex, the lateral impressions at base very feeble; scutellum smooth, half as wide at base as at the truncate apex, the oblique sides strongly sinuate, the angles acute and prominent; elytra almost a third longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, evenly parabolic, the humeri slightly prominent, the mes-epimera very distinct above in the reëntrant angles; grooves deep, about a fourth as wide as the nearly smooth

intervals; male with two narrow obtuse and punctate, straight diverging prosternal ridges, becoming prominently angulate near the coxæ and separated by a deep smooth cavity, the abdomen medio-basally broadly, subangularly concave and finely, densely pubescent, the subacute bottom smooth, the hind tibiæ broadly inflated, convex and rather strongly, unevenly punctate. Length 5.6 mm.; width 3.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**latitibia** n. sp.

Body much stouter, rhombic-oval, the sides of the prothorax strongly arcuate, becoming subparallel in nearly basal half.....2

2—Prothorax relatively narrower, only three-fourths as wide as the elytra, polished, black; beak (♀) slightly longer than the head and prothorax, subevenly and distinctly arcuate, rather thick and strongly sculptured laterally behind, more slender, cylindric and nearly smooth beyond, the antennæ, which are rufo-piceous in color; prothorax three-sevenths wider than long, the surface, tubulation and basal lobe nearly as in the preceding; scutellum shorter and medially more impressed, otherwise nearly similar; elytra a fifth longer than wide, broadly parabolic, but with narrowly rounded apex, distinctly more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves coarse and deep, somewhat punctulate and rather more than a fourth as wide as the smooth and broadly convex intervals, the large humeri obliquely rounding to the base, the mes-epimera scarcely at all visible from above; abdomen in the female deeply, subangularly impressed medio-basally but not differently punctate from the rest of the surface, except that at three-fourths from the base there is a transversely oval area of fine, dense punctures, bearing long brown hairs, and also a somewhat similar transverse area at the anterior edge of the second segment; hind tibiæ normal but coarsely, very densely punctate. Length 7.2 mm.; width 4.5 mm. Brazil (Tijuca—near Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.....**convexa** n. sp.

Prothorax larger, four-fifths as wide as the elytra, the integuments as in the preceding; beak (♂) as long as the head and prothorax, evenly arcuate, rather thick, with the compressed sides coarsely, rugosely punctate basally, gradually tapering and nearly smooth distally, or (♀) almost similar but a trifle longer and less thick, gradually cylindric distally and with the sides basally less compressed and less coarsely, loosely punctate; antennæ rufo-piceous; prothorax nearly as in *convexa* in form and sculpture in both sexes, the scutellum also similar but not impressed; elytra nearly a third (♂) to less than a fourth (♀) longer than wide, much more than twice as long as the prothorax, the general form and sculpture nearly as in *convexa* but not so stout, with the grooves smoother and barely more than a fourth as wide as the smooth intervals, which are not convex but flat; humeri and mes-epimera nearly similar; male with two anteriorly directed short prosternal spines, one-half longer than the thickness of the anterior femora in the type, and separated by a very deep circular cavity, the abdomen medio-basally angularly impressed and finely, densely punctate, with smooth bottom line and also with some long brown hairs on the second segment at the middle of the base, not present in *latitibia*, where, however, the corresponding area is finely punctured; hind tibiæ inflated and convex, more strongly punctured than in *latitibia;* female with the abdomen broadly, feebly impressed, sharply so medially at base and coarsely, sparsely punctate and clothed with very long subdecumbent hairs distally on first segment, these extending to the second segment. Length 6.0–6.2 mm.; width 3.7–3.8 mm. Brazil (Tijuca). November. A single pair.....**atromicans** n. sp

Medio-basal abdominal characters relating to punctuation, impression and vestiture peculiar to each sex, are also observable in

Valliopsis and *Anavalius*, but nowhere to so pronounced a degree as here, and the hind tibiæ are not materially modified sexually in any other genus, so far as known. The abdominal characters in the type of *convexa* are extremely remarkable for the female, if I have correctly identified that sex, where such very distinctive modifications are very rare in the Barinæ.

Revena n. gen.

The body in this genus is also rhombic-suboval, black and glabrous, except that each of the strong punctures of the under surface bears a minute whitish squamule, and the upper surface is distinctly, sparsely punctate, the prothorax relatively much larger, distinctly but less abruptly tubulate at apex, the constriction not marked by very coarse punctures as in some species of the preceding genus; the intervals between the coarse elytral grooves are not exactly flat, though nearly so. The beak is rather long and slender and differs greatly in the sexes, being nearly straight, very slender and smooth, abruptly inflated and coarsely, closely punctate behind the subbasal antennæ in the female, and subevenly, moderately arcuate, not so slender, more sculptured and only feebly inflated basally in the male; it is not separated from the head by a transverse impression of any kind, and the mandibles are rather stout but prominent when closed and with straight, even inner margins. The antennæ are at basal fourth (♀) or barely beyond (♂), long and slender, all the funicular joints elongate, the first greatly so, the second but little shorter and as long as the next two, the seventh more elongate than the sixth and obconic, the club small, with large basal segment and conically pointed, not as long as the two preceding joints (♀), a little longer (♂). The anterior coxæ are separated by their own width, the prosternum flat, broadly and feebly, medially impressed anteriorly, and it is nearly similar in the sexes. The abdomen is simply impressed medio-basally in both sexes and similarly sparsely punctate, but the impression is a little larger in the female. The two species now before me are as follows:

Form rhombic-suboval (♀) or regularly oval (♂), deep black and shining, the elytra feebly alutaceous in the female; beak (♂) as long as the head and prothorax, evenly and moderately arcuate and strongly sculptured, or (♀) nearly straight, smooth, very slender, dilated and sculptured at base and distinctly longer; antennæ long, slender, the scape only a little longer than the first funicular joint; prothorax a fifth (♀) to a fourth (♂) wider than long, the sides moderately converging and very evenly, moderately arcuate from base to the constriction, the apex two-fifths as wide as the base (♂), less (♀); basal lobe very gradually cuspidiform, with narrowly obtuse apex; punctures fine and remote, coarser in the broad constriction, also at the extreme sides and along the basal margin; scutellum wider than long, truncate, smooth and feebly impressed, distinctly obtrapezoidal, the oblique sides slightly arcuate; elytra a fourth (♂) to a third (♀) longer than wide,

the oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex sharply ogival (♀) or obtusely rounded (♂), only a little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri slightly prominent; grooves sharply marked but not very deep, catenulate and rather more than a fourth as wide as the intervals, which are finely but distinctly, sparsely and unevenly punctate; both sexes with a finely, sparsely punctate and medially impressed basal abdominal segment, the impression smaller, rather narrower and relatively deeper in the male. Length 6.4–7.0 mm.; width 3.7–3.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October and December. Four specimens.....**sexualis** n. sp.

Form narrower, the size slightly smaller, general characters similar; beak (♂) rather longer and more slender, evenly and moderately arcuate, much longer than the head and prothorax, less distinctly thickened basally, the antennæ similarly long, slender and rufo-piceous, the basal segment of the club relatively smaller than in the male of the preceding; prothorax shorter, a third wider than long, the sides converging and nearly straight to about the middle, then gradually rounding to the nearly similar feeble constriction and oblique tubulation; punctures nearly similar but sparser throughout, the apex of the basal lobe somewhat more obtusely rounded; scutellum smaller, smooth, less impressed and slightly wider than long, its sides parallel and arcuate; elytra nearly similar in form and relationships, only a fifth longer than wide and parabolic, nearly four-fifths longer than the prothorax; grooves similar but with more close-set catenulation, the intervals narrower, with much finer and still sparser punctulation, the punctures for the most part in single uneven lines; abdomen with a broader, sparsely, finely punctate basal impression than in the preceding. Length 5.8 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). December. One male specimen.....**remota** n. sp.

Remota can be distinguished easily from *sexualis* by the narrower outline, different form of the thoracic sides and of the scutellum, longer beak and sparser and finer interstitial punctures, besides a broader form of the abdominal impression in the male. The hind tibiæ are a little longer, narrower and smoother in the male than in the female, just the reverse of the differences seen in *Macrorevena*, and the very much longer and more slender antennæ are radically different, as well as the prosternal characters.

Selasella n. gen.

In this genus the size is very moderate, the body broad anteriad, tapering posteriad and somewhat strongly convex and polished. The beak is evenly and distinctly arcuate and almost similar in the sexes, being merely a little less slender in the male, the antennal scrobes moderately oblique, the scape rather short, not quite attaining the eye and the funicle slender, with its basal joint notably long, being equal to the next three, the second also elongate and almost as long as the succeeding two, the club rather large, oval, somewhat abrupt, longer than the preceding four joints, with its first segment much less than half the mass. The broad flat prosternum separates the coxæ by fully one-half more than their width, having, anteriorly, just behind the transverse constriction, a feeble impression; between the small triangular erect pointed plates of

the male, which are widely separated, the surface is broadly and feebly concave, opaque, impunctate and glabrous, having anteriorly a small fovea at some distance from the apex; the part behind the coxæ is very broadly truncate. The legs are notably long and slender, the tibiæ slightly bent at base and the ungues moderate. The unique type is as follows:

Selasella cuneipennis n. sp.—Stout, convex, polished and deep black throughout; upper surface glabrous, the elytra with a few slender white squamules along the intervals at base, more evident near the scutellum, and also with very few on the fifth interval at some distance behind the middle; beneath each puncture bears a more or less minute and inconspicuous squamule, dense and conspicuous, however, on the met-episterna; beak (♀) as long as the elytra, very little shorter (♂), subcylindric, shining, loosely seriato-punctate and glabrous, the antennæ piceo-rufous; prothorax large, not quite a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and just visibly arcuate, rounding in about apical two-fifths to the oblique tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base in both sexes; surface smooth, with a few moderate punctures at the extreme sides and on the tubulation; basal lobe rapidly formed, with its apex deeply and narrowly sinuate; scutellum quadrate, flat and free; elytra between a third and fourth longer than wide, at the feebly prominent humeri only slightly wider than the prothorax and scarcely one-half longer, the strongly oblique sides feebly and evenly arcuate, the apex not very narrowly though strongly rounded; grooves sharply marked, deep and smooth, a third as wide as the intervals, which have each a single series of moderate punctures; male abdomen somewhat finely, sparsely punctured, not distinctly impressed or modified at base. Length 3.5–3.65 mm.; width 1.8–1.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.

This is a very distinct species, readily identifiable by the widely separated anterior coxæ, broad flat prosternum and very notable prosternal characters of the male.

Clandius n. gen.

The species of this genus are very much smaller than in the genera of this section preceding *Selasella*, convex, with large prothorax and are more or less herissate with sparse slender squamules. The beak is moderately thick, densely sculptured at the sides, sparsely punctate and usually with two series of punctures medially above, the series sometimes impressed; it is straight, bending more or less at the extreme base and is separated from the convex head by a very shallow impression. The mandibles are straight within and prominent when closed, but they are short and somewhat obtuse at apex; the antennæ are very slightly behind the middle, rather short, the funicle slender, its first joint as long as the next three, 2–7 small, subequal, the club elongate-oval and abrupt, about as long as the five preceding joints, with its first segment somewhat more than half the mass. The anterior coxæ are well separated, the prosternum distinctly canalate, and the hind tibiæ are slender and much shorter than the femora. The head is un-

usually large, the prothorax broadly and not very abruptly tubulate at apex and finely beaded along the basal margin, the scutellum small, flat and but slightly free, and the elytra are abruptly grooved. The male is not certainly identifiable among my three unique types and I can perceive no abdominal or prosternal sexual characters. The three species known to me are the following:

Elytral grooves fine, smooth, only about a fifth as wide as the intervals. Body oval, strongly convex, shining, black, the upper surface bristling with long dark sparse erect hairs, almost uniformly distributed, rather confused along the strial intervals, the under surface with short and subdecumbent, even sparse whitish squamules; beak in the probably female type as long as the head and prothorax, thick, arcuate, somewhat compressed and coarsely, closely sculptured in about basal, gradually thinner, smoother and cylindric in distal, half, the antennæ rufo-piceous; prothorax somewhat more than a fourth wider than long, the sides evenly and rather strongly arcuate, becoming subparallel basally, the tubulation half as wide as the base, the head but little narrower; punctures rather fine and well separated, somewhat stronger and closer laterally; basal lobe moderate, gradually formed and evenly rounded at apex; scutellum small, flat, subquadrate and sculptured; elytra but little longer than wide, rapidly parabolic, only very slightly wider than the prothorax and one-half longer; humeri small and feebly prominent; intervals wide and flat, finely, loosely and rather confusedly punctulate; abdomen evenly convex and loosely punctulate in the type. Length 3.25 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single specimen.....**hystrix** n. sp.

Elytral grooves coarser, a third to half as wide as the intervals.....2

2—Body shorter and more broadly oval, polished, black, the erect pronotal bristles extremely short and sparse, those of the elytra remote in single interstitial lines and fine, suberect and dark, with a few whitish basally and apically; they are very small, sparse and whitish beneath; beak rather thick, dull, perfectly straight, feebly and subangularly bent at the extreme base, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ piceous; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, rounding rapidly near the apex to the gradual tubulation, which is only a little wider than the head and much more than half as wide as the base; punctures minute and remote coarser but still rather sparse laterad; basal lobe, short, gradual, strongly rounded at tip; scutellum small, flat, smooth and subquadrate; elytra barely visibly longer than wide, rapidly parabolic, only slightly wider than the prothorax and less than one-half longer; grooves half as wide as the intervals to more, the interstitial punctures small and well separated in single series; femora coarsely, longitudinally and densely punctato-rugose, much longer than the narrow hind tibiæ, which are rapidly bent at base; abdomen convex, moderately and closely punctate. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.55 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**cephalotes** n. sp.

Body smaller and much narrower, rather shining, black, the prothorax obscure rufous; beak and antennæ nearly similar; prothorax similarly somewhat strongly convex as viewed in lateral profile, rather shorter, almost a third wider than long, the sides almost parallel, feebly arcuate, rounding apically to the very broad and gradual tubulation, fully four-sevenths as wide as the base, the head notably large; punctures a little stronger, sparse, becoming more notably coarser and close laterad, the lobe and scutellum almost similar; elytra barely longer than wide, parabolic, the sides less oblique than in the preceding and the apex rather more obtusely rounded, only very little wider than the prothorax and one-half longer, the grooves scarcely so

coarse and more obviously punctate but otherwise nearly similar; interstitial punctures distinct, well spaced in single series and bearing suberect and dark, mingled with a few longer, paler and hair-like, squamules, those of the pronotum as in *cephalotes;* legs almost similar but with relatively longer hind tibiæ; abdomen convex, the punctures more widely separated. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.
seriatus n. sp.

With the scanty material at hand I am unable to discover any sexual modifications in this peculiar genus.

Peclaviopsis n. gen.

The body in this genus is of rather small size, elongate-suboval, only moderately convex and strongly sculptured, the vestiture sparse. The beak is thick, only feebly arcuate, compressed and strongly sculptured; it is separated from the head by a large and deep reëntrant angle. The mandibles are perfectly straight internally and are somewhat narrow, though with blunt apex, the terminal lobe of the upper surface of the beak unusually long, rounded. Antennæ short, medial, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, 2–7 shorter than wide, gradually broader and rather compact, the club oval, conically pointed and with large basal segment; it is moderately abrupt in formation and more than half as long as the funicle. The prosternum is flat, strongly punctate, somewhat widely separating the coxæ and with a small smooth fossa at apex. The hind tibiæ are much shorter than the femora, narrow and bent at base, the tarsi peculiar, with short first two joints and deeply incised third joint, this being especially large and with two elongate lobes in the anterior tarsi of the male. The prothorax is not definitely tubulate at apex, the apical constriction broad and very feebly marked above. The type is as follows:

Peclaviopsis planipectus n. sp.—Elongate, oblong-suboval, deep black and shining; squamules small, whitish, sparse at the sides of the pronotum and a little larger, closer and more distinct beneath; on the elytra they are hair-like and suberect, dark, whiter toward the suture and in single loose series; beak as long as the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, somewhat thicker, also more declivous apically above, in the male, strongly, closely punctured at the sides behind the antennæ, more finely and sparsely elsewhere; antennæ blackish; prothorax but feebly convex in lateral profile, only a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides very feebly convergent and but slightly arcuate, more rounded at apex, the latter truncate and fully half as wide as the base; punctures strong and deep but rather widely separated, close and coarser at the sides; basal lobe very short, gradually formed, its obtuse apex with a feeble medial sinus; scutellum small, free, flat, subglabrous, sinuate at apex and quadrate; elytra a fourth longer than wide, obtusely oval, the sides nearly parallel basally, a fourth wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the humeri scarcely prominent, oblique basally; grooves coarse, strongly punctate at the bottom, rather more than half as wide as the intervals, the punctures of the single interstitial series moderate and somewhat well separated; abdomen convex, rather closely and strongly

punctate. Length 3.0–3.4 mm.; width 1.5–1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Eight specimens.

The sexual characters in this species are very slight, amounting only to a slight difference in the thickness of the beak and third anterior tarsal joint. The abdomen sometimes has a very feeble impression along the median line, but this may occur in either sex and there is absolutely no apparent sexual modification of the prosternum.

Peclavia n. gen.

This is another very peculiar but monotypic genus. The body is almost evenly elliptic, polished and with slender erect dark bristling squamules, loosely unseriate on the elytra and very small, sparse, whitish, decumbent and inconspicuous beneath. The beak is very slender, straight, smooth and somewhat flattened in apical half, bent at the middle and thence gradually thicker, nearly straight and closely punctured to the base, not separated from the strongly convex head by a transverse impression. The mandibles are very small, straight within, forming a right angle when closed. The antennæ are at two-fifths, slender, the funicle loose, with all the joints at least as long as wide, the first almost as long as the next three, the second also somewhat elongate, the club small, abrupt, evenly oval and somewhat longer than the three preceding joints; the prosternum rather widely separates the coxæ and is moderately deeply sulcate, the sides of the sulcus obtusely prominent, gradually a little more so toward the coxæ and closely punctate. The prothorax is without trace of apical tubulation, the elytra coarsely grooved and the hind tibiæ slender and much shorter than the loosely punctured femora. The type is as follows:

Peclavia hispidicollis n. sp.—Oval, deep black and polished; beak as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ very slender, dark red-brown; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, more oblique anteriorly and subparallel toward base, the truncate apex less than half as wide as the base; punctures strong, deep and separated by about twice their diameters, coarser but only a little closer laterally, the erect hairs rather long and bristling; basal lobe small, with the truncate apex medially sinuate; scutellum obtrapezoidal, flat, one-half longer than wide, free; elytra evenly and broadly elliptic, with somewhat strongly rounded apex, distinctly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the humeri slightly swollen but not prominent, oblique basally; grooves deep, abrupt, distinctly punctured along the bottom, half as wide as the inner intervals but two-thirds as wide as the outer; single interstitial series composed of rather small, well separated punctures; abdomen strongly, evenly convex in the type, with moderate and slightly separated punctures. Length 3.8 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen—probably female.

Easily recognizable by the numerous erect bristling hairs, almost evenly elliptic outline, convex surface and coarse elytral grooves.

Microzalestes n. gen.

In some respects this likewise monotypic genus somewhat resembles the last, but it differs in its completely glabrous surface above and beneath, relatively large prothorax and very feeble sculpture. The beak is evenly arcuate, very slender, cylindric and smooth beyond the subbasal antennæ, rapidly dilated but smooth and finely punctate in a little more than basal fourth, separated from the head by a narrow and feeble reëntrant angle, and with the mandibles short, straight within and angulate when closed. Antennæ near basal fourth, moderate in length, with extremely short scape, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the club oval, abrupt and large, about as long as the five preceding joints. Prosternum strongly, evenly canalate, widely separating the coxæ. Legs rather short and slender, feebly sculptured, the hind tibiæ not notably short, the claws small, strongly arcuate and free. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex and the striæ are grooved but notably fine. The type is the following:

Microzalestes basalis n. sp.—Oblong-subrhombic, strongly convex, smooth, black and polished; beak rather longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ piceous; prothorax large, a third wider than long, the feebly convergent sides slightly arcuate, more rounding and oblique anteriorly; apex less than half as wide as the base; surface very smooth, not at all punctate; basal lobe small, somewhat abrupt, its broadly rounded apex with a very minute medial sinus; scutellum flat, small, moderately free, rather narrower than long and almost rounded; elytra triangular, scarcely a fifth longer than wide, only very slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex somewhat narrowly rounded; grooves narrow, scarcely a sixth as wide as the smooth flat intervals; abdomen highly polished, finely and sparsely punctured. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen.

There can be but little doubt relating to the identification of this species, the feebly subrhombic outline, large prothorax, glabrous surface and finer elytral striation being distinctive. The beak in the male probably differs notably from that of the female described above.

Remertus n. gen.

This genus, also represented at present by a single species, has a highly specialized structure and distinctive appearance. The body is elongate-oval, partially clothed with decumbent ochreous scales, the prothorax relatively larger than in any other genus of the group, gradually and moderately tubulate at apex, the legs sparsely punctured and the tibiæ densely fimbriate within in the male. The beak differs greatly in the sexes and in the male is evenly and feebly arcuate and tapers very gradually from base to apex, very slender distally but dorsally flattened; in the female it is perfectly

straight, tapering rapidly from base to the middle and thence very smooth, slender and dorsally flattened to the apex; it is not separated from the head by any kind of an impression and the mandibles are long, with their inner margins straight. The antennæ are medial (♂) or slightly behind the middle (♀) and are moderately long, the first two funicular joints notably elongate, the second slightly the shorter and the remainder all short, the seventh much larger and more pubescent in the male, the club small, very short and virtually globular and only about as long as the two preceding. The prosternum is very flat and even throughout in both sexes, the coxæ remote, separated by almost twice their width. The scutellum is subtransverse, nearly quadrate, rather convex and glabrous, the elytra with punctured grooves. The tarsal claws are widely divergent, arcuate and free. The type is as follows:

Remertus marginatus n. sp.—Elongate-oval, with slightly prominent humeri, black, convex, the beak densely sculptured and squamulose basally, the pronotum glabrous and shining, with an abrupt dense entire marginal vitta of ochreous scales; elytra glabrous, but with the bases of all the intervals clothed with dense ochreous scales, these covering apical half of the second, the median part of the third, extending throughout the fourth to apical fifth and, on the eighth, from the humeri to the sutural angle; strong punctures of the under surface each with a small whitish squamule, these longer and dense on the outer part of the mesosternum and outer part of the met-episterna; on the inferior thoracic flanks the ochreous scales descend at apex nearly to the middle, and there is a vitta of whiter scales just outside of the coxæ; beak (♂) as long as the head and prothorax, relatively slightly longer (♀), the antennæ piceous; prothorax (♂) feebly convex in profile, virtually as long as wide, with arcuate sides, gradually less so and subparallel behind the middle, the apex a little more than a third as wide as the base, the surface finely, sparsely punctate, the basal lobe rather broadly but prominently rounded, more strongly, densely punctate and with convex peripheral surface, or (♀) strongly convex in profile and a fifth or sixth wider than long, otherwise nearly as in the male; elytra parabolic but strongly rounded at tip, a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer (♂), or two-thirds (♀); grooves rather coarse, the wide flat intervals strongly, densely, confusedly and subrugosely punctate; abdomen (♂) finely, somewhat closely punctulate, with a very deep concavity along the middle in basal half, or (♀) not impressed and more strongly, much more sparsely punctate. Length 5.8–6.8 mm.; width 3.0–3.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. Three specimens.

The remarkable characters of this species and the notable and diversified sexual differences necessitate the rather long description given above.

Forandia n. gen.

In its somewhat dense and uniform fulvous vestiture this genus departs strongly in habitus from any of the preceding, and this habital difference is supplemented by numerous structural peculiarities. The beak is rather short, smooth, cylindric and nearly

straight, its basal part above roughly punctured, densely clothed continuously with the flattened front, there being no depression of any kind separating the two surfaces. The mandibles are rather long, straight within, prominent when closed and each has, externally near the base, a broad angular tooth. The antennæ are medial, the joints loose, glabrous and with long setæ, the first funicular elongate as usual, the second also somewhat elongate, the club large, oval, as long as the preceding six joints, densely pubescent and subequally trisected by the strong sutures. The prosternum is flat and closely pubescent, with the apical constriction fine, the coxæ moderately separated. The legs are loosely and not very strongly punctured and pubescent, the thighs somewhat inflated. The prothorax is gradually tubulate at apex, the scutellum moderate and densely clothed and the elytral striæ coarse and deep. The type is as follows:

Forandia duplex n. sp.—Oval, convex, densely clothed with thick subdecumbent fulvous hairs, with a single loose series of longer finer erect hairs along each strial interval; the hairs of the under surface are uniform, whiter, sparser and shorter but very distinct; color blackish, the elytra, legs and beak more or less testaceous; beak (♀) very feebly arcuate, nearly as long as the head and prothorax, cylindric, minutely, sparsely punctulate, the antennæ rufous, with darker club; prothorax a third wider than long, the arcuate sides subparallel basally, more oblique beyond basal third to the feeble sinus at the sides of the truncate tubulation, which is not quite half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, dense throughout, the median line somewhat prominent; basal lobe moderate, rather strongly rounded; scutellum free, the vestiture not decumbent; elytra evenly and obtusely oval, about a fourth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and barely twice as long; punctures of the coarse striæ bearing fine squamules, the intervals strongly, closely and confusedly but not very coarsely punctate and with single series of coarse but rather indistinct punctures, bearing the erect hairs; under surface moderately and not densely punctured throughout, the abdomen convex. Length 5.25 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female example.

Very easily recognizable by the dense clothing of coarse fulvous hairs; there are no true scales anywhere visible above or beneath.

Melampius n. gen.

While differing profoundly from any of the preceding genera in habitus, the single representative of this genus recalls somewhat a large stout *Odontocorynus*, but it does not accord with it in any structural peculiarity. One of its chief distinctive features is the form of the mandibles; these are bilobed apically, with the lateral rounded lobe differentiated not only by a notch but by an attendant depression of the surface, the inner lobe is also obtuse but is longer than the outer; the inner edges are perfectly straight and even throughout the length; the apex of the beak above the mandibles is medially sinuate. The beak is rather long and slender, not

separated from the head by an evident depression. Antennæ at basal third, long and slender; the funicle is loosely jointed and slender, the first three joints all elongate and very rapidly diminishing in length, the first about as long as the club, which is abrupt, rhombic-oval and as long as the three preceding joints, the sutures deep, the first segment rather large and feebly pubescent, the remainder conical and with fine dense gray hairs. The anterior coxæ are widely separated—by rather more than their own width, and in the male there are two moderate, oblique and somewhat twisted spines, separated by a deep circular well. The legs are coarsely punctured, the femora not swollen. The prothorax is abruptly tubulate at apex, the scutellum rather small, free and obtriangular, nude and feebly impressed along the middle, the elytra very coarsely grooved; the entire surface is coarsely sculptured, dull and virtually glabrous. The type is the following:

Melampius conifer n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, rather convex, with large prothorax, black, dull in lustre; beak cylindric, smooth, about as long as the elytra, evenly and distinctly arcuate, slightly flattened and strongly punctured at the sides of the base just before the eyes; antennæ very slender, black; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the sides parallel and scarcely arcuate, gradually rounded and strongly converging beyond about the middle to the tubulation, which is rather more than two-fifths as wide as the base; surface nude, coarsely but loosely punctate, the interspaces dull; basal lobe gradual and evenly rounded; elytra triangular, a little longer than wide, but slightly wider than the prothorax and one-half longer, the oblique sides broadly and moderately arcuate, the apex somewhat strongly rounded; humeri slightly prominent; surface feebly shining, the very coarse and strongly punctured grooves, laterally, as wide as the intervals, but inwardly much narrower, the intervals with single series of coarse and close-set punctures, bearing very minute squamules, the base of the second with a loose cluster of pale squamules, the base of the fourth also with a few; coarse and close punctures of the under surface each with a minute squamule; abdomen (♂) with a distinct impression along the middle basally, the impression not differently clothed or punctured. Length 5.8 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). December. One specimen.

This is one of the more isolated and remarkable of the Brazilian Barids.

Brachygeræus n. gen.

Although two of the essential characters of *Geræus*—relating to the mandibles and antennæ—are virtually repeated in this genus, there are so many peculiarities of structure in the three species forming what I have called *Brachygeræus*, that there can be little or no question of generic difference. In *Geræus*, for instance, the prosternum has a deep and very pronounced subapical transverse constriction, and the beak is not or only very slightly flattened distally, the body is not briefly oval in form but elongate-subrhombic, and the vestiture does not consist of rather broad, parallel

and closely decumbent scales as here, but of less decumbent, very fine and hair-like squamules. The species of *Brachygeræus* at present known are the following:

Pattern of ornamentation somewhat as in *Centrinaspis graphica*, being solid areas of white scales on a black background; prosternum bispinose in the male. 2

Pattern simple, the scales dense and almost uniform nearly as in *Centrinaspis condensata;* prosternum unarmed in the male. 3

2—Form oblong-ovoidal, black, the legs and beak dull rufous; pronotum with the dense white scales forming a parallel sublateral quadrate spot in basal half, also with some less dense and less decumbent along the apex and entire median line, the dense white scales of the elytra forming a semicircular scutellar spot, and, on each elytron, a solid quadrate spot behind the middle on intervals 2–4 and separated from the scutellar area by nearly twice their length; sides with looser white squamules; entire under surface with very dense white scales; beak in both sexes rather thin, smooth, moderately and evenly arcuate, gradually slightly thicker at base and about as long as the elytra, the antennæ slender, rufous, medial (♀), a little beyond (♂), the first two funicular joints very long and equal, the club abrupt, oval, subequally divided by the distinct sutures; prothorax rather short, one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming subparallel basally; apex scarcely at all tubulate and less than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse and dense; scutellum small, glabrous and impressed; elytra parabolic, somewhat narrowly rounded at tip, rather over a fourth longer than wide, about twice as long as the prothorax; grooves rather coarse and deep; fine dark squamules nearly black; male with the abdomen feebly impressed and a little less squamose at base, the prosternum with two very slender erect processes, scarcely one-half as long as the prothorax and widely separated, the intervening surface flat and not at all modified. Length 3.2–3.4 mm.; width 1.55–1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens. . . . . **bellulus** n. sp.

Form, ornamentation and general structure almost similar, but the discal white areas of the elytra are larger and are separated from the large scutellar region by only half their length; beak (♀) nearly similar but longer, distinctly exceeding the elytra, the antennæ similar; prothorax nearly similar but with the sides less inflated, being convergent, evenly and much more feebly arcuate from base to apex; parabolic elytra almost similar but shorter, with even more narrowly rounded apex and similarly reëntrant sutural angle, not quite twice as long as the prothorax. Length 3.3 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One female example. **pergratus** n. sp.

3—Body rather stout, ovoidal, black, with dull rufous legs and apical part of the beak; scales above parallel and rather wide, not extremely dense, being narrowly separated as a rule, uniform brownish-white in color, those of the pronotum often fulvescent except laterally; they are wider, very dense and white throughout beneath; beak (♂) evenly and moderately arcuate, rather thick, scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate, squamulose at the extreme base, or (♀) more slender, longer, evidently longer than the head and prothorax, strongly arcuate basally but thence almost straight to the apex; antennæ slender, rufous, medial (♀) or distinctly beyond (♂); first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second relatively much shorter than in the two preceding; prothorax short, one-half to three-fifths wider than long, inflated, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming subparallel basally; apex slightly (♀) or much (♂) less than half as wide as the base; punctures

moderately coarse, not very dense; scutellum slightly transverse, sparsely squamulose; elytra a fourth to third longer than wide, parabolic, the sutural angle not reëntrant, twice as long as the prothorax, less (♂) and barely visibly wider; grooves somewhat coarse and deep; squamules generally forming two uneven series, more confused suturally; male with the abdomen very feebly impressed basally, the fifth segment subglabrous medially. Length 3.3–3.7 mm.; width 1.7–1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Seven specimens.....**laxatus** n. sp.

In *Geræus senilis*, the base of the much less abbreviated prothorax is broadly but distinctly bisinuate; contrarily in all the species of *Brachygeræus* the base is transversely rectilinear, the median lobe small and gradually formed. In this genus it would almost seem that we have to deal with cases of mimicry with certain Centrinaspid types as mentioned.

Forandiopsis n. gen.

In vestiture the single species of this genus recalls *Forandia* to some extent, though it is much less coarse, dense or conspicuous, and it also is distinguished, as in the two preceding and two following, by peculiarities of mandibular structure. Here the mandibles are straight within throughout the length, but the inner apical part is abruptly narrowed and rather acute, the broad basal part obliquely straight externally, angulate at about the middle and connecting with the slender apical part by a short straight transverse line; the end of the beak above the mandibles has a very small triangular median notch. The beak is cylindric and not separated from the head by a depression. Antennæ medial, moderate, rather slender and loosely jointed, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second much narrower, slightly elongate, the club large, oval, very abrupt, subequally trisected by the sutures and as long as the five preceding joints. Prosternum flat, moderately separating the coxæ, evenly squamulose, the apical constriction fine. Legs rather short. Prothorax not tubulate at apex, the scutellum small, free, transversely subquadrate, slightly impressed, sinuate and glabrous but with fine sculpture. The eyes are noticeably smaller than usual. The single type is the following:

Forandiopsis carinulata n. sp.—Oval and rather convex, not shining, pale red-brown in color throughout; squamules yellowish, long, slender and hair-like, decumbent, evenly and loosely distributed over the pronotum, closer and confused over the strial intervals, these also each with a single loose series of erect hairs, the vestiture throughout shorter and less dense than in *Forandia duplex;* beneath, the broad hairs are nearly similar but sparser, dense on the prothorax; beak and head almost glabrous, the former rather slender, cylindric, evenly, moderately arcuate and very slightly swollen at the extreme tip, shining and minutely, sparsely punctulate, with a few fine squamules just before the eyes, the head convex and densely punctate; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, oblique anteriorly, subparallel basally; apex truncate and half

as wide as the base; surface moderately but very densely and subconfluently punctate, the median line smooth and finely carinulate; elytra evenly elliptic, rather strongly rounded at apex, a fifth longer than wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the humeri very slightly prominent; striæ coarse and deep, the punctures indistinct, bearing fine squamules; intervals about twice as wide as the striæ, densely and confusedly punctate; abdomen strongly convex, somewhat closely punctate and unmodified basally in the type. Length 3.6 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. A single female specimen.

This genus is undoubtedly rather closely allied to *Forandia*, but the body is much smaller, with differently sculptured and pubescent head and basal parts of the beak, much smaller eyes, different mandibles and thoracic apex, very different scutellum, though with similar basal thoracic lobe and, finally, the femora in *Forandia* are rather strongly inflated; they are wholly uninflated here. At the same time, it may be found expedient to unite the two genera as subgeneric groups eventually.

Centrinaspidia n. gen.

The body here is small, rhombic-oval, clothed loosely and very evenly with small slender whitish squamules, broader, closer and more conspicuous on the under surface and especially broad and dense on the met-episterna. Beak in the female very slender, smooth and shining, dilated apically and rapidly thick and strongly sculptured basally, the mandibles somewhat as in the preceding but with the even inner edges slightly arcuate distally, the apex acute and the outer angle beyond the middle feebler and more obtuse, the apex of the beak above the mandibles broadly and sharply angulate, not medially notched as in *Forandiopsis;* it is separated from the head by an extremely feeble depression. Antennæ between basal third and fourth, with loosely jointed and slender funicle, having the first joint as long as the next two and thicker, the second and third also elongate, the club abrupt, oval and nearly as long as the four preceding joints. Eyes well developed. Prosternum flat, squamose, separating the coxæ by half their width. Femora slender, the prothorax not tubulate at apex, the scutellum small, oblong, sculptured, subglabrous, sinuate at apex and narrowly canaliculate, the elytra deeply grooved. The type is as follows:

Centrinaspidia mundula n. sp.—Rhombic-oval and slightly shining, convex and deep black throughout; beak (♀) subevenly and moderately arcuate, a fourth longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ piceo-rufous; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides moderately converging, broadly and subevenly arcuate from base to apex, the latter truncate and distinctly less than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe small, rather strongly rounded; surface strongly, very evenly and densely punctate, with a narrow flat median impunctate

line; elytra triangular, fully a third longer than wide, fully a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, the oblique sides broadly, subevenly arcuate, the apex narrowly rounded; humeri small but distinctly prominent; grooves about half as wide as the intervals, which are strongly, densely, confusedly and somewhat asperately punctate; abdomen gradually rather pointed, moderately convex and evenly, strongly and densely punctate. Length 2.8–3.0 mm.; width 1.35–1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Two female examples.

One of these female examples is notably broader than the type, with less cuneiform elytra and somewhat broader strial intervals, but they appear to be exactly similar otherwise.

Microbaridia n. gen.

The type of this proposed genus would have been placed as a very small slender *Centrinaspis*, were it not for the mandibles, which seem to be radically different, for, instead of being in close contact along the entire extent of their straight inner edges, as in that genus, the even inner edges are here arcuate and diverge rapidly from base to apex, they being in contact when closed only in about basal half, and the outer edge is broadly sinuate throughout; the mandibles are also unusually narrow in form, the apex of the beak above them broadly, evenly rounded. The antennæ are behind the middle and are nearly as in *Centrinaspis*, but the outer joints of the funicle are rather rapidly broader, the club moderate, oval and not abrupt. The prosternum is flat and densely squamose, as is also the free scutellum, and the anterior coxæ are moderately separated. The general structure is as in *Centrinaspis*, and there are no ante-coxal spines in the male. The type is as follows:

Microbaridia delicatula n. sp.—Rather narrowly rhombic-oval, piceo-rufous, not at all shining; scales parallel, yellowish or whitish, loosely placed and transverse on the pronotum, rather closer broadly toward the sides and along the middle, somewhat close on the strial intervals, but almost wanting for a short distance on the fourth and sixth before the middle and inconspicuous medio-apically, a little broader, dense and conspicuous throughout the under surface; beak (♂) slender, evenly cylindric and evenly arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) one-half longer than the head and prothorax, evenly and moderately arcuate, very slender, becoming gradually thicker basally; prothorax a third to fourth wider than long, the sides nearly straight, feebly converging, more oblique in apical two-fifths, the truncate apex not tubulate and much more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate and very dense throughout; elytra triangular, with arcuate sides and rather narrowly rounded apex, more than a fourth longer than wide, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the intervals densely, confusedly punctate, alternating somewhat in width, as wide as the coarse striæ to nearly twice as wide; abdomen densely squamose throughout in both sexes, very feebly impressed medially toward base in the male. Length 1.8–2.6 mm.; width 0.8–1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). On flowers in clearings. May and November. Thirteen specimens.

This species may be identified readily by its small size, peculiarities of vestiture and coarse elytral striation, besides the singular form of the mandibles.

Centrinaspis Csy.

The rhombic-oval body in this genus is small to minute in size, and all the species are clothed at least in part with narrow squamules, often forming a conspicuous design on the elytra. The beak is long to rather short, evenly arcuate as a rule and is separated from the head by a very feeble to deep and conspicuous reëntrant angle; the mandibles are straight within and prominent when closed, but they vary from notably long to very short in form. The antennæ are generally notably slender and are medial in insertion, the club abrupt and more or less elongate-oval. The prosternum is squamose throughout, flat to very feebly longitudinally impressed and the coxæ are moderately separated. Sexual differences are usually slight, but become remarkably pronounced in some species, such as *lævicollis*.

The species are very numerous and are distributed probably almost throughout North and South America. The Central American forms were all placed under the generic name *Geræus* Pasc., by Mr. Champion, but there are two very important and constant structural differences between the two genera. In *Centrinaspis* the first funicular joint alone is notably elongate, being equal to the next two to three, the second only moderately elongate, and the mandibles are unmodified externally, while in *Geræus* the first two of the funicular joints are notably elongated and the mandibles are dentate externally near the base.

The Brazilian species are assignable to six groups of subgeneric nature as follows:

Male prosternum bispinose before the anterior coxæ.....A
Male prosternum strongly ascending from the coxæ to the apex and wholly devoid of spiniform processes; sexual characters very feeble.....B
A—Scales of the upper surface broader, densely aggregated and generally nearly white in two or three usually interrupted pronotal vittæ and, on the elytra, in a more or less angulate common basal area and on each a post-median area, often attaining the suture and sometimes united with the basal area, also sometimes with sublateral vittæ, the ground scales usually inconspicuous, but sometimes paler and abundant, uniting the dense areas, which then become rather vague; prosternal spines of the male always moderate.....I
Scales of the upper surface somewhat narrower and ochreous to whitish, very uniform in size and density and more or less densely covering the entire surface; male prosternal spines small or moderate and erect; beak rather long, slender and strongly arcuate in both sexes; body frequently minute in size.....II
Scales of the upper surface narrow and slender, always well separated and frequently sparse, forming two or three loose vittæ or sparsely scattered and sometimes almost wanting on the pronotum, arranged usually in short loose

lines on some of the interstrial intervals, and with others sparsely scattered on the surface; prosternal spines of the male short to unusually long, conspicuous and extending beyond the head; sexual differences occasionally very marked; beak rather long.....III

Scales of the upper surface uniform and narrow, dense and fulvous over the entire pronotum, white in an even narrow sutural vitta on the elytra; beak long; antennæ very long; prosternal spines of the male short.....IV

B—Scales slender, fulvous, uniform and close on the pronotum, whitish, scattered and forming uneven broken lines on the elytra; antennæ long, the club unusually long, especially in the male; anterior coxæ unusually widely separated, the beak long and smooth.....V

Scales parallel but wider as a rule, usually whitish or ochreous and dense over the entire upper surface, except rarely in denuded sutural or subsutural areas posteriorly; antennæ slender, with shorter club, the beak moderately long to notably short; body moderate to minute in size.....VI

I—Squamules of the darker parts of the elytra fine, blackish and more or less inconspicuous.....2

Squamules of the entire elytra broader in form and dense.....12

Squamules of the entire upper surface large, parallel and conspicuous, though not dense, white, with a few brownish intermingled on the pronotum medially.....16

2—Pale scales of the elytra toward the sides forming only a narrow vitta along the sixth interval in basal half. Body rhombic-oval, deep black, the pale scales whitish, forming three vittæ on the pronotum and, on the elytra, besides the sublateral, forming a vitta along the first interval in basal half, the second from base nearly to apex, and on the third and fourth in a short line just behind the middle, the entire under surface densely squamose, the legs more finely and loosely; beak (♀) slender, strongly arcuate, almost three-fourths as long as the elytra; antennæ moderate in length and nearly black; prothorax only a fourth wider than long, the converging sides evenly and moderately arcuate throughout to the truncate apex, about half as wide as the base; punctures strong and dense, the lobe short, gradual and broadly rounded; elytra a fourth longer than wide, with oblique and broadly arcuate sides and rather narrowly rounded apex, with slightly reëntrant sutural angle, wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; intervals strongly, closely, confusedly punctate and fully three times as wide as the striæ. Length 2.8–2.9 mm.; width 1.4–1.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Two female examples.....**australis** n. sp.

Pale scales more or less loosely and confusedly scattered toward the sides of the elytra.....3

3—Prothorax with the converging sides evenly and feebly arcuate from base to apex. Integuments where exposed deep black and somewhat shining; pale scales white, forming an entire loose vitta near each side of the pronotum and, on the elytra, forming a long parallel sutural area behind the scutellum in basal half, and thence scattered more broadly to the apex but almost wanting suturally; on the under surface large and dense throughout; beak (♂) evenly cylindric, strongly arcuate and scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ fuscous, moderately long; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the truncate apex not quite half as wide as the base; punctures strong and dense, shining, with a narrow smoother, but not well defined, median line; elytra fully a fourth longer than wide, the oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex narrowly rounded, evidently wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the intervals three times as wide as the groove-like striæ, confusedly, strongly punctured and rather shining; male with the abdomen very feebly impressed and less squamose medially at base, the prosternal

spines minute and vestigial, forming two very small tubercles. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One male specimen. **testata** n. sp.

Prothorax more or less inflated, always more narrowed apically....4

4—Pale scales yellowish-white, narrowly lineate, loosely distributed, broadly toward the pronotal sides, narrowly so just beyond the middle, and with a small vacant space in the broad basal part, wanting medially, except on the basal lobe, very sparsely scattered toward the sides of the elytra and more closely aggregated on the basal parts of all the intervals, with gradually increasing lengths of the lines inwardly—on the suture extending to about the middle; intervals 1–4 with shorter lines of dense scales behind the middle, the sutural the shortest; under surface rather densely clothed throughout; body black; beak (♀) evenly cylindric and strongly arcuate, black, three-fourths as long as the elytra, the piceous antennæ moderate; prothorax short, one-half wider than long; apex half as wide as the base; converging sides straight, rounding and oblique anteriad; punctures strong and dense; median line scarcely modified; elytra a fifth longer than wide, oval, with narrow apex and reëntrant sutural angle, about twice as long as the prothorax; grooves as in the preceding, the confused interstitial punctures smaller and rather feeble. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One female....**brevicollis** n. sp.

Pale scales white above and beneath and differently arranged at the sides of the pronotum....5

5—Pronotal scales forming an entire or sometimes slightly interrupted sublateral vitta....6

Pronotal scales forming a broadly and completely interrupted sublateral vitta..11

6—Vacant areas of the elytra deep black and sharply defined....7

Vacant areas more or less suffused with pale scales, the denser design, however, evident....10

7—Prothorax but slightly transverse....8

Prothorax strongly transverse....9

8—Form elongate-oval, convex, black, the legs long, piceous; pronotum with very few scales outside of the sublateral vittæ, which are very slightly interrupted just beyond the middle, and none at all along the middle, the vittæ extending laterally at apex to the dense scales of the entire under surface; on the elytra, the pale scales are sparsely scattered toward sides and apex, dense at extreme base and in a narrowly triangular sutural area extending to the middle, the post-median spots oblique and generally extending to the suture, frequently united along the latter with the triangular scutellar area; beak (♂) rather thick, cylindric, moderately arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, or (♀) similar in length but more arcuate and much narrower and smoother beyond the antennæ, which are piceous and submedial (♀), or near three-fifths (♂); prothorax a fifth wider than long, the feebly arcuate converging sides gradually more arcuate anteriad; punctures dense, moderate but deep; elytra oval, a fifth longer than wide, two-thirds longer than the prothorax, the grooves deep; intervals densely punctate, nearly as in the preceding species; prosternal spines moderate, slender, not separated by a perforate impression. Length 3.8–4.0 mm.; width 1.75–1.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Eight specimens....**picta** n. sp.

Form more rhombic-oval, the size larger, black, the pale pronotal scales densely covering the entire lateral part, extending down the inferior flanks and along base and apex to the middle, with a small denuded area at the middle of the extreme sides; median area broadly cordiform and entirely devoid of pale scales; on the elytra the pale scales are scattered toward the sides and form a large, posteriorly and obtusely angulate area, involving the entire base

and, on the suture, extending slightly beyond two-fifths, the two post-median spots narrowly uniting on the suture but separated from the basal area; white scales of the under surface extremely dense throughout; beak (♂) somewhat arcuate, cylindric, not quite as long as the head and prothorax, the rufous antennæ rather long, submedial; prothorax large, a fourth wider than long, the converging sides subevenly and strongly arcuate, becoming slightly sinuate at apex; punctures small and dense, the dark scales very deep brown; elytra parabolic, rather more than a fourth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, with somewhat prominent humeri; grooves deep, the densely punctate intervals nearly as in the preceding species; abdomen of the male scarcely at all modified at base, the erect prosternal spines slender, rather short, with their apices slightly reflexed. Length 4.2 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One male example.....**pernota** n. sp.

9—Body somewhat broadly oblong-suboval, black, with rufous legs; sublateral pronotal vittæ at outer fourth broad basally, narrow and oblique anteriorly and often narrowly interrupted beyond the middle, extended laterally at apex to connect with the densely squamose under surface; median line very narrowly and loosely albido-squamose; extreme sides loosely albido-squamose, this area clearly separated from the abrupt upper limit of the dense inferior flanks, which is slightly below the obtuse edge; elytra with scattered white scales broadly toward the sides, these dense and forming a large subquadrate scutellar area, broader at base and occupying basal third, the post-medial spots formed by short lines on intervals 2–4 and always widely separated from the scutellar area; beak (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, slender and nearly straight, arcuate but not much thicker in about basal half, the pale antennæ slightly behind the middle; prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, parallel basally, the apex very briefly and feebly prolonged, much less than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate and very dense, the dark scales rather wide, blackish-brown; elytra much narrowed behind, subparabolic, a fourth longer than wide, with reëntrant sutural angle, not quite twice as long as the prothorax; surface rather finely and closely punctate, the grooves moderate. Length 3.4–3.7 mm.; width 1.7–1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Six specimens.....**graphica** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding in form, coloration and sculpture, also in general scheme of ornamentation, except that the lateral pale scales of the pronotum are more extended in area, joining the sublateral vitta near the middle and gradually merging into the dense scales of the inferior flanks without break, and that, on the elytra, the dense basal area is broadly subtriangular, extending almost to the middle and separated from the large post-median spots by a very narrow space—sometimes connected with the latter along the second interval, the beak (♀) nearly similar; prothorax shorter, almost one-half wider than long, the sides more rapidly oblique anteriorly and the pale scales along the median line more obvious as a rule; elytra almost similar, but more nearly twice as long as the prothorax; legs piceo-rufous. Length 3.6 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One female specimen.....**decora** n. sp.

10—Form nearly as in the two preceding, black, the pronotal pale scales disposed almost as in *decora*, but occupying still more of the surface, the large median area not so broad and with a confused mixture of whitish and dark brown scales; elytra with the parallel white scales distributed almost throughout the surface, but denser on the first and second intervals almost throughout the length, and on the third and fourth behind the middle for a fourth the length; just before and behind the latter two short lines, there is a small

almost vacant space; beak (♀) nearly as in the two preceding, the antennæ rather more posterior, inserted near two-fifths, prothorax nearly as in *decora*, almost one-half wider than long, more parallel basally, the sides more obliquely rounded anteriad; elytra almost similar but rather more strongly rounded at tip, just twice as long as the prothorax. Length 3.6 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single female.....**gratiosa** n. sp.

11—Areas of pale scales on the elytra loosely aggregated and composed of rather more slender scales than in any of the preceding species, the white scales of the under surface dense, but finer and sparser on the abdomen; body rather narrowly rhombic-oval, deep black and somewhat shining, the legs more or less rufous; pale scales of the pronotum forming small dense elongate basal sublateral spots, the median line with a few very slender squamules, denser on the lobe; elytra with a medio-basal broadly triangular dense area, the post-median denser spots oblique, composed mostly of short lines on intervals 2–4, and well separated from the basal area; beak rufescent, slender and feebly sculptured, cylindric, evenly arcuate and almost as long as the elytra (♂), or as long as the elytra, somewhat more slender and straighter, becoming arcuate but only slightly thickened basally (♀); antennæ rufous, submedian in both sexes; prothorax only a fourth wider than long, the feebly converging sides broadly arcuate, only a little more rounding anteriorly; punctures rather coarse and very narrowly, though obviously, separated; elytra with the oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex narrowly rounded, with reëntrant sutural angle, three-fourths longer than the prothorax; grooves moderate, deep; interstitial punctures confused, rather small and, for the most part, decidedly sparse; male with two extremely small slender erect prosternal spines. Length 3.0–3.6 mm.; width 1.3–1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Eight specimens.....**hilaris** n. sp.

Areas of pale scales on the elytra loosely aggregated along all the intervals basally, and composed of very slender squamules, these a little broader and denser on intervals 2–3 to behind the middle, and 3–5 in short lines behind the middle, forming obliquely quadrate spots; sides with fine loose squamules, the pronotal squamules nearly as in the preceding, those of the under surface rather finer and less dense; body much smaller in size, black, with rufous legs and antennæ, the latter similarly inserted behind the middle, but much shorter; beak (♀) similar but only a little longer than the head and prothorax, the latter shorter, two-fifths wider than long, the sides nearly similar, but the apex is wider, half as wide as the base; punctures large but very shallow, dense and opaque; elytra narrower, more than a fourth longer than wide, the oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex similar, about twice as long as the prothorax; grooves rather coarse, somewhat more than half as wide as the coarsely and loosely punctate, somewhat shining intervals. Length 2.3 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One female.....**vernilis** n. sp.

12—Scales of the upper surface large and very dense throughout, bright fulvous, with sharply defined areas of white in two pronotal areas at the sides, the basal one large and quadrate, the apical small, elongate and separated from the sides, the two joined by a narrow line near the margin, also with a small central spot; on the elytra there is a large quadrate scutellar area and a still larger transverse one, just behind the middle and posteriorly quadrately emarginate, the two being joined by a narrow line along the suture; on each elytron, also, a small median subbasal spot, a slightly larger one at the humerus, a very short marginal streak at the middle and one, angulate, at the sutural angles; under surface with dense white scales, fulvous in a narrow area at the upper part of the inferior thoracic flanks; beak (♀) curved as in the two preceding but thicker throughout and more squamose, as long as

the head and prothorax; antennæ blackish, short, medial, inserted on the inferior surface and with very short scape and short, broadly oval club; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel in basal, oblique in apical, half, the truncate apex fully half as wide as the base; elytra parabolic, a fifth longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax; legs piceous. Length 3.2 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. A single female.....**elegans** n. sp.

Scales of the elytra more or less nebulously variegated.....13

13—Vestiture pale ochreous in color.....14

Vestiture white or nearly so; species much smaller.....15

14—Body oval, black; beak cylindrical, very evenly and rather strongly arcuate in both sexes, two-thirds as long as the elytra and strongly, very densely punctate basally (♂), or not quite so stout, smooth, finely and sparsely punctate and three-fourths as long as the elytra (♀); antennæ piceous, moderately long, medial (♀) or slightly beyond (♂); prothorax two-fifths to nearly half wider than long, the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, almost parallel basally, the punctures strong and dense; parallel scales transverse, somewhat dense, sometimes rather denuded medially, uniform; elytra triangular, with strongly arcuate sides and narrow apex, a fourth longer than wide and less than twice as long as the prothorax, the squamules loosely distributed, but denser in the scutellar and basal sutural region, and in the usual subsutural quadrate areas just behind the middle; male with two straight, very slender and moderate prosternal spines, the inner edge of the anterior tibiæ loosely fringed, the hairs barely longer than the thickness of the tibia; legs piceous. Length 2.75–3.0 mm.; width 1.35–1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens.....**propinqua** n. sp.

Body in most respects almost exactly as in the preceding, the form and vestiture almost similar; beak (♂) longer and smoother, strongly, evenly arcuate and fully three-fourths as long as the elytra, the punctures distinctly separated; antennæ rufous, prothorax nearly similar in form and vestiture, the transverse scales, however, not quite so broad; elytra nearly similar, but with much less or obsolescent reëntrant angle at the suture and with somewhat coarser grooves; male with similar very slender and rather short prosternal spines, and wholly unmodified surface between them, the anterior tibiæ loosely fringed within, but with the hairs very much longer, being more than twice as long as the thickness of the tibia. Length 2.7–2.85 mm.; width 1.35–1.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October and November. Three male specimens.....**thespis** n. sp.

Body subsimilarly oval but with relatively longer prothorax and broader scales, forming a dense crust above and beneath, the latter whiter; pronotal scales a little darker and not quite so wide medially; on the elytra they are pale fulvous, whiter in a triangular basal and subtransverse post-medial area, and also toward the sides, but subequally dense throughout; beak almost similar in the sexes and strongly, evenly arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, a little more tapering distally but similarly smooth, rather densely squamose thence to the base; antennæ medial (♀), a little beyond (♂), blackish and rather short, the club stout; prothorax scarcely a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and barely arcuate, becoming gradually more arcuate anteriad, somewhat strongly, very densely punctate and opaque where exposed; elytra oval, scarcely a fifth longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the humeri as usual in this section—obtusely and slightly prominent; striæ moderate, narrowly dividing the squamose crust; male with two very slender, outwardly curved prosternal spines, about half as long as the prothorax, with no evident impression between them, the abdomen feebly impressed and less squamose

medio-basally; anterior tibiæ without trace of fimbria. Length 2.5–2.8 mm.; width 1.35–1.55 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May and June to November. On flowers. Seven specimens.....**seducta** n. sp.

Body stouter, oblong-oval, almost exactly similar in the dense nubilous vestiture, except that the darker area along the median part of the pronotum is narrower and far more indefinite and nubilous, and the dense whiter areas of the elytra larger, though similar in general shape and relationship, nubilously changing into the equally dense and pale brown ground-vestiture; beak (♂) almost similar but even more arcuate, evenly so and relatively longer, being much longer than the head and prothorax, the latter broader and more transverse, almost two-fifths wider than long; scutellum not quite so small; elytra more rapidly narrowed and more narrowly rounded at apex, but little longer than wide and two-thirds longer than the prothorax, the sides more strongly arcuate; male abdomen with a small, feeble and much less squamulose rounded basal impression, the prosternal spines in the male type three-fourths as long as the prothorax and separated by a deep glabrous rounded impression; beak in the female not quite so long or arcuate as in the male but more tapering distally. Length 3.1–3.2 mm.; width 1.65–1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). August and November. Two specimens.

verecunda n. sp.

15—Form narrowly subrhombic-oval, black, with piceo-rufous legs, the large parallel pronotal scales slightly separated, generally denuded medially, those of the elytra narrower, loosely and very evenly distributed throughout the elytra, except in a transverse post-medial sutural area where they become dense; white and dense throughout the under surface; beak (♂) rather thick, strongly arcuate, somewhat less so basally, scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, densely sculptured; antennæ barely beyond the middle, unusually short and compact, piceous, the scape short; funicle gradually wider distally but with rather abrupt club; prothorax scarcely a fourth wider than long, the feebly arcuate sides somewhat more oblique anteriorly; apex half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, dense, with finely sculptured floors and a distinct smooth median line; elytra parabolic but somewhat narrowly rounded at apex, a fifth longer than wide and three-fourths longer than the prothorax; striæ very moderate, not widely parting the vestiture; male narrowly impressed and less densely squamose on the abdomen medio-basally, the prosternum with two minute and feeble tubercles in the type, instead of spines. Length 2.3 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.....**nebulosa** n. sp.

Form stouter, black, with piceous legs; scales nearly as in the preceding, except that they are dense on the elytra not only post-medially, but broadly along the suture to the base, gradually more broadly; beak (♀) only moderately slender, strongly and very evenly arcuate, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ nearly as in the preceding and medial; prothorax larger, between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides scarcely arcuate and subparallel, broadly rounding beyond the middle; punctures smaller than in *nebulosa*, dense and without trace of smooth median line; elytra more broadly oval, but narrowly rounded at tip, a fifth longer than wide and two-thirds longer than the prothorax; striæ coarser. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One example.

solida n. sp.

16—Oval, convex, shining, black, the legs rufous; pronotal scales more or less denuded medially, those of the elytra narrower, rather loosely scattered, but dense in a scutellar spot and irregularly closer on intervals 2–4 just behind the middle; on the under surface broad, white and very dense; beak (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, strongly arcuate, less so beyond the

middle, slender and feebly tapering, smooth and finely, sparsely punctate, the antennæ moderate, piceous, just visibly behind the middle; prothorax transverse, not quite one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually subparallel basally, the completely non-tubulate truncate apex half as wide as the base; punctures moderate but deep, separated by nearly twice their widths, with a smooth median line; elytra elliptic, a fourth longer than wide, twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves deep; intervals finely, sparsely and confusedly punctate. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One female.....**bucolica** n. sp.

II—Size moderately small, the outline broadly oval.....2

Size more or less minute, more elongate-oval.....3

2—Body subevenly oval, black and somewhat shining, with only feebly prominent humeri; scales above yellowish-white, very slender and not dense, though uniform throughout and not concealing the integument, larger, denser and whiter beneath; beak (♂) as long as the elytra and strongly, evenly arcuate, moderately slender, rather closely punctate and minutely squamulose basally, or (♀) a little longer, somewhat more narrowed distally, even more strongly, evenly arcuate and smoother; antennæ moderately long, behind the middle in both sexes; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the sides moderately converging, becoming more arcuate beyond the middle to the gradual truncate tubulation, which is less than half as wide as the base; punctures strong and very close, but not in mutual contact; elytra parabolic, nearly a fourth longer than wide, very nearly twice as long as the prothorax, the sutural angle at apex not reëntrant; grooves deep, moderate, the intervals finely, confusedly and loosely punctate; male with very feeble abdominal characters, the prosternal spines black, slender, as long as the thickness of the beak to twice as long. Length 2.7–3.0 mm.; width 1.35–1.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens.....**amnicola** n. sp.

Body smaller and not quite so broadly oval, piceous-black and feebly shining; the legs rufescent; scales above very slender, nearly white, not very closely distributed but uniform, similarly decumbent throughout, as in the others of this group; beak (♀) much shorter, thinner and less strongly arcuate than in the preceding, scarcely two-thirds as long as the elytra, slender, piceous and smooth, punctate and squamulose at the sides basally; antennæ obscure rufous, moderately long, inserted at the exact middle; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides feebly, subevenly arcuate to the gradual tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; punctures very moderate and close but evidently separated; elytra similar in form but more narrowly parabolic, a fourth longer than wide, but distinctly less than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves deep, moderate, the intervals rather finely and loosely punctate. Length 2.6 mm; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). May. A single female specimen.....**sectator** n. sp.

Body somewhat broadly oval and strongly convex, feebly shining and piceous, the legs and beak blacker; squamules above notably long and slender, yellowish, evenly distributed but not very dense; beak (♂) cylindric, very strongly, evenly arcuate and almost as long as the elytra, longitudinally furrowed at the sides and punctate basally; antennæ piceous, moderately long, with well developed and elongate-oval club, inserted just behind the middle, the scape extending only four-sevenths the distance to the eye, the latter only moderate in size; prothorax transverse, about four-sevenths wider than long, the sides parallel and straight not quite to the middle, then oblique and feebly arcuate to the truncate apex, which is distinctly less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong and evidently separated; elytra broad, obtusely parabolic, without reëntrant sutural angle, only about a fifth longer than wide, but distinctly more than twice as long

as the prothorax; grooves moderately coarse, deep, the intervals with fine, confused and well separated punctures; male with very feeble abdominal characters, the prosternal spines very short, slender and erect. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.38 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. One example. **relicta** n. sp.

3—Scales of the elytra broader, forming a dense crust parted by the deep striæ. Oblong-oval, the integuments black, the legs obscure rufous; dense scales of the upper surface uniformly ochreous, a little broader and denser at the sides of the pronotum than medially, whiter, broad and forming a dense crust throughout beneath; beak (♂) nearly two-thirds as long as the elytra, rather more arcuate distally than basally, punctate and squamose through the greater part of the sides, the antennæ piceous, moderately long, submedial; prothorax a third wider than long, the arcuate sides subparallel basally, more oblique anteriorly, the apex less than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, dense; basal lobe and small scutellum with very dense whiter scales; elytra elliptic, a fourth longer than wide, not quite twice as long as the prothorax; striæ deep, a third or fourth as wide as the very densely squamose intervals; male with the abdomen slightly impressed and less squamose medio-basally, the prosternal spines short, slender, straight and slightly oblique. Length 2.4 mm.; width 1.23 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August. One male specimen..... **ingeniosa** n. sp.

Scales of the entire upper surface very narrow and slender, abundant and uniform, but not forming a dense crust on the elytra; body more minute.....4

4—Form oval, the integuments piceous, with rufous legs; squamules above yellowish, very close but not in mutual contact, uniform; whiter, broader and dense beneath; beak (♂) slender, very strongly arcuate, just visibly tapering and smooth distally, squamulose basally, the antennæ rufous, very slightly behind the middle; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the converging sides subevenly and feebly arcuate, the apex not at all tubulate and half as wide as the base; punctures dense; scutellum well developed and with coarse, whitish scales, like those of the thoracic lobe; elytra rather broadly parabolic, not a fifth longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer; striæ moderate, the interstitial punctures close-set; male with the abdomen scarcely modified, the prosternal spines short, slender, erect and obscure rufous. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). June. One specimen..... **timida** n. sp.

Form narrower and more elongate-oval, rufo-piceous, with red legs; squamules above yellowish, even smaller, finer and more distinctly separated than in the preceding, uniform; paler, gray and denser beneath; beak (♂) a little longer and still more strongly arcuate, nearly three-fourths as long as the elytra, cylindric, only just visibly tapering distally, punctulate and squamulose basally; antennæ piceous, submedial, not so evidently behind the middle as in the preceding; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides feebly arcuate and subparallel basally, thence oblique and straighter to the non-tubulate apex, which is evidently a little less than half as wide as the base; punctures dense; median line very faintly prominent; scutellum much smaller and narrower, very densely clothed with much smaller squamules; elytra more elongate, oval, more narrowly rounded at tip, three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the sutural angle, as usual in this group, not at all reëntrant; striæ much coarser, the squamules of the narrower intervals more nearly in two irregular lines; male with the abdomen not at all modified, the prosternal spines oblique, slender, rufous, slightly arcuate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax. Length 1.88 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. A single male example..... **subangusta** n. sp.

Form still narrower, the body more minute than in any other species; pale

ferruginous, with bright rufous legs and piceo-rufous beak, the pale yellowish squamules of the upper surface rather sparse but very uniform throughout, forming two uneven interstitial series; those beneath broader and white, but still rather well separated; beak (♀) slender, strongly arcuate, two-thirds as long as the elytra, smoother but only very slightly thinner distally, the well developed antennæ at two-fifths rufous, with dark club; prothorax a fourth wider than long, conical, with feebly arcuate sides, the somewhat tubulate truncate apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures strong and dense; scutellum very small, quadrate, rough and only minutely and sparsely squamulose; elytra more than a fourth longer than wide, evenly elliptic, twice as long as the prothorax, the striæ deep and rather coarse; intervals sparsely punctate and somewhat shining. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Chapada. May. On flowers, in forest clearings. One specimen. **subtilior** n. sp.

Form not so narrow and with more distinctly tubulate thoracic apex, black, the legs obscure rufous; squamules above nearly white, slender, much closer than in *subtilior*, about as in *subangusta*, evidently separated and forming two uneven interstitial series, still whiter and very dense beneath; beak (♂) slender, very feebly tapering, two-thirds as long as the elytra, strongly arcuate medially, less so at base and apex, or (♀) almost exactly similar but rather less arcuate; antennæ just visibly beyond (♂) or behind (♀) the middle; prothorax a sixth (♂) or a fifth (♀) wider than long, the converging sides feebly arcuate, more so at apex, which is rather notably tubulate, especially in the male, and half as wide as the base, less (♀); punctures close; scutellum small, quadrate, very densely albido-squamose like the thoracic lobe; elytra oval, scarcely a fifth longer than wide, not three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the striæ rather coarse and deep; male with the abdomen scarcely at all modified, the erect prosternal spines short, rufescent, very slender, slightly arcuate and not half as long as the prothorax as a rule. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.75–0.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May and June. On flowers, in forest clearings. Six specimens. . . . . **floralis** n. sp.

Form rather more broadly oval, the size less minute, piceous, the legs rufous; slender squamules of the upper surface pale ochreous and not nearly white, much closer, only very narrowly separated throughout and confused on the interstrial surfaces; beak (♂) longer, very strongly, evenly arcuate, nearly three-fourths as long as the elytra and very slightly, gradually tapering, closely punctate and squamulose at the sides basally; antennæ moderate, rufous, with fuscous club, medial in position, the scape extending less than three-fifths to the eye; prothorax nearly similar in outline and with a similar strong apical tubulation—less evident in the female of *floralis*, the punctures dense; scutellum and thoracic lobe very densely clothed with whiter scales, the former larger than in *floralis;* elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, not quite three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the striæ slightly less coarse and the intervals wider than in *floralis;* male with the abdomen impressed medio-basally but not differently clothed, the prosternal spines slender, feebly arcuate, rufous and half as long as the prothorax in the type. Length 2.0 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). June. One example. **pudica** n. sp.

III—Larger species, never under 3 mm. in length, the male, where known, usually with notably long slender subporrect prosternal spines, often extending beyond the head. 2

Small species, the male, where known, always with extremely short erect prosternal spines; antennal scape extending much more than half way to the eye. . . . 9

2—Ground squamules of the elytra small, dark and inconspicuous; scutellar region not solidly squamose. 3

Ground scales of the elytra rather bright fulvous; white scales closely aggregated on intervals one and two in nearly basal half, forming a conspicuous parallel plaga.....8

3—Pronotal punctures sparse, or at least distinctly separated.....4

Pronotal punctures dense.....7

4—Sides of the prothorax converging from the base.....5

Sides becoming parallel in about basal half.....6

5—Body rhombic-oval, convex, black and shining, the legs, beak and spines black. Male with the beak rather thick, cylindric, long and very strongly arcuate, separated from the head by a large deep reëntrant angle, punctured and longitudinally, feebly furrowed, cylindric and fully as long as the elytra; antennæ moderate, blackish and medial; prothorax scarcely a sixth wider than long, conical, with broadly and evenly arcuate sides, the distinct apical tubulation less than half as wide as the base; punctures sparse and very shallowly impressed, wanting basally; pale squamules long and very slender, extremely remote and without order; scutellum smooth and glabrous; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, the oblique sides moderately arcuate, the apex rather strongly rounded, scarcely twice as long as the prothorax; grooves deep; intervals distinctly but loosely subbiseriately punctate; under surface with well separated small brownish squamules; abdomen not distinctly modified; prosternal spines long, straight, parallel and much longer than the prothorax, separated by a simple glabrous canaliculation. Female smaller than the male, similar in color and almost as shining, the beak shorter and less arcuate, more arcuate basally than apically, a little more tapering, three-fourths as long as the elytra, the antennæ similar and medial; prothorax much shorter, a third wider than long, subsimilarly conical, but with the punctures more numerous, rather coarser and especially much deeper; elytra nearly as in the male but much more than twice as long as the prothorax, similarly with the pale slender squamules sparsely scattered, subunilineate, more abundant suturally toward base; anterior coxæ similarly narrowly separated. Length (♂) 3.5–3.8 mm., (♀) 3.3–3.5 mm.; width (♂) 1.7–2.0 mm., (♀) 1.6–1.8 mm. (8 ♂, 6 ♀). Brazil (Santarem).

lævicollis n. sp.

Body (♂) almost similar throughout, but a little smaller and somewhat narrower; beak nearly similar, but scarcely so thick and a little more tapering, very arcuate and somewhat longer than the elytra, the piceous antennæ at the middle, the scape similarly short and not extending quite half way to the eye; prothorax fully a fifth wider than long, conical, the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate; apex fully half as wide as the base; punctures twice as numerous, rather smaller but more deeply impressed, not so completely obsolete basally, but becoming very minute; squamules slender, slightly fulvous, almost wanting except in three narrow and loosely aggregated vittæ, which become obsolete in nearly basal half; scutellum smaller and much narrower, parallel and longer than wide, not transversely obtriangular as in the preceding; elytra similar but still more narrowly rounded at apex, not quite twice as long as the prothorax; striæ deep, the intervals loosely punctate, with a few long slender yellowish squamules, more closely aggregated in subbasal and apical lines on the second interval, and more or less short lines on intervals 4–6 behind the middle; under surface with broader whitish scales, very dense and unlike those of the preceding, the abdomen (♂) flattened and less squamose medio-basally, the prosternal spines straight, oblique and much longer than the prothorax. Length 3.35 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**obnixa** n. sp.

A—Body (♂) very much as in *obnixa* but narrower, the long slender yellowish squamules forming three entire, very loose pronotal vittæ, similarly arranged

on the elytra, but the ground squamules of the latter are dark red-brown and not so nearly black, the scutellum small, quadrate and subglabrous; beak (♂) nearly similar, the antennæ medial, piceo-rufous, the scape extending not quite half way to the eye, the club elongate-oval; prothorax almost similar, the punctures rather closer, similarly minute and obsolescent basally; elytra as in *obnixa* but slightly narrower, not quite twice as long as the prothorax, the pale squamules forming a more compact oblong area behind the scutellum; under surface, legs and prosternal spines nearly similar. Length 3.1 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Para),—Baker. One male specimen.

placabilis n. subsp.

Body (♀) almost exactly as in *lævicollis* (♀), but a little broader, with the somewhat larger prothorax similarly coarsely and very deeply but still more closely punctate, the punctures separated by only about a third their widths; slender yellowish squamules loosely aggregated in a short sublateral vitta basally, not obvious in *lævicollis* except at extreme base; squamules of the elytra extremely few and remote, more numerous at base and in a small sutural spot at basal third; beak a little longer and less arcuate, in the same way more arcuate basally than apically and four-fifths as long as the elytra, the antennæ medial; mandibles straight, the left apparently with a slight nick internally; prothorax nearly similar, almost two-fifths wider than long, the sides less converging from the base and more rounding beyond the middle; scutellum as wide as long, somewhat smaller, smooth and polished; elytra as in *lævicollis*, parabolic, more than twice as long as the prothorax; abdomen with the small brownish squamules larger and closer than in that species, but much narrower and less dense than in *obnixa*. Length 3.5 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One female.

opica n. sp.

6—Form rhombic-suboval, shining, black, the long slender yellowish squamules remote on the pronotum, somewhat more numerous toward the sides and medially but not in any way in vitta-like form; on the elytra remotely scattered, only slightly less sparse at the scutellum and suturally at basal third; beak (♂) as in *lævicollis* (♂) but slightly less arcuate and not quite so long, evidently shorter than the elytra; antennæ medial, rufo-piceous, the scape extending a little more than half way to the eye; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually parallel behind the middle, the apex evidently tubulate, not quite half as wide as the base; punctures strong and rather deep but well separated laterally, gradually feebler and shallower discally and obsolescent basally; scutellum much smaller, as wide as long, smooth, polished and obtriangular; elytra as in *lævicollis* but narrower and relatively longer, three-sevenths longer than wide and evidently more than twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves similarly deep; abdomen with rather broad and close-set, brownish-white scales, not very obviously modified in the male, the prosternal spines much shorter than in *lævicollis*, slender, similarly oblique and just half as long as the prothorax in the type. Length 3.35 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One male example. . . . . **parabilis** n. sp.

7—Body rhombic-oval, black throughout, the legs not paler; squamules above slender but conspicuous, pale yellowish, rather closely aggregated in a lateral vitta and median more irregular line on the pronotum, and rather dense on the second strial interval in apical, and more than basal, third; also along the fourth medially and on the sixth just before and behind the middle, broad, dense and similar in color throughout the under surface; beak (♀) strongly, subevenly arcuate, very slightly tapering, four-fifths as long as the elytra, finely, loosely punctate, slightly squamulose basally and separated from the head by a much shallower reëntrant angle than in the *lævicollis*

section; antennæ similar, piceous, the scape extending more than half way to the eye, the club well developed; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides converging and straight, more oblique in apical two-fifths, the feebly tubulate apex half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, very close; scutellum small, squamulose; elytra barely a fourth longer than wide, the oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex narrowly rounded, with reëntrant sutural angle, scarcely twice as long as the prothorax; grooves rather narrow, deep, the intervals somewhat coarsely and closely punctate; anterior coxæ separated by half their width; transverse prosternal constriction deep and at a considerable distance from the apex. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen.....**intrita** n. sp.

Body feebly subrhombic-oval, black throughout, the surface opaque where exposed; slender squamules pale yellow, scattered over the pronotum, with an oblique sublateral vitta and median line conspicuous and of closer squamules, these also almost as close broadly at the sides, rather close on the elytra, except subbasally and toward the suture; broad, white and very dense beneath; beak (♀) differing from any of the preceding, very slender and smooth, enlarging slightly at the extreme base, not flattened, strongly and evenly arcuate and longer than the elytra; antennæ slender, rufous, just beyond basal third, the scape almost attaining the eye; first funicular joint as long as the next two, which are both elongate; club missing in the type; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and feebly, subevenly arcuate to apical third, there more rounding to the scarcely at all tubulate, truncate apex, which is less than half as wide as the base, punctures coarse but not deep, dense; scutellum well developed, clothed very densely, as also the lobe, with long and more whitish squamules; elytra fully a third longer than wide, the oblique sides evenly and broadly arcuate, the apex very narrowly rounded, not quite twice as long as the prothorax; grooves moderate; intervals rather roughly punctate; legs densely albido-squamose. Length 4.0 mm.; width 2.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female example.....**canonica** n. sp.

Body suboval, with relatively larger prothorax, black throughout; squamules very thin and slender, pale yellowish, loosely and subevenly distributed over the entire pronotum, very remotely scattered over posterior two-thirds of the elytra, a little closer thence basally, rather narrowly close on the first interval to behind the middle and along the fourth and fifth near apical third, whiter and not very broad, but dense, over the entire under surface; beak (♀) piceous, smooth, very slender, thickening slightly at the extreme base, evenly and moderately arcuate and somewhat longer than the elytra, flattened and gradually broader apically above; antennæ piceous, rather long, slender, at basal third, the scape almost impinging upon the eye; first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second also elongate; club notably long and very slender, more than twice as long as wide; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides almost parallel and nearly straight for two-thirds, then rapidly oblique to the apex, which is about half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and dense, the lustre dull as in the preceding; scutellum and lobe nearly as in *canonica;* elytra also nearly similar throughout, but shorter, three-fourths longer than the prothorax; legs more finely and not so densely squamulose. Length 3.68 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen.....**particeps** n. sp.

8—Form rather narrowly rhombic-oval, black throughout and alutaceous, the large and parallel pale pronotal squamules in great part denuded in the type, but apparently abundant laterally and apically and largely wanting basally, the scutellum small, quadrate, subglabrous and feebly impressed, the yellowish parallel scales of the elytra in great part denuded in the type,

but forming a large oblong and somewhat dense sutural area in basal half, the third interval, at least in basal half, rather closely clothed with small uniform fulvous-red squamules; beak (♂) dull, cylindric, not very slender but strongly, evenly arcuate and fully two-thirds as long as the elytra, strongly but not densely punctate basally and separated from the head by a very shallow and broadly obtuse reëntrant angle; antennæ medial, moderate, the scape extending much less than half way to the eye; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and nearly straight to about the middle, thence broadly rounding and oblique to the apex; punctures moderate, not very dense and rather shallowly impressed; median smooth line distinct and entire; elytra more than a fourth longer than wide, with rather narrowly rounded apex and very moderately arcuate oblique sides, twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves moderate; intervals alternating in width; male with the abdomen distinctly impressed and less squamose medially toward base, the prosternal spines in the type slender, straight, porrect and about as long as the prothorax. Length 3.2 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. One specimen.

simiola n. sp.

9—Prothorax nearly as in the preceding group, not tubulate at apex.....10

Prothorax with an abrupt and well defined apical tubulation.....11

10—Form oval, feebly subrhombic, black throughout and alutaceous; pale slender yellowish squamules forming three loose vittæ on the pronotum, with otherwise subglabrous surface, and, on the elytra, sparse but forming loosely aggregated lines on the second interval toward apex and in basal half, and on the fourth and sixth in very short posterior discal lines; on the under surface broader, whitish and dense, sparser on the prothorax beneath, except medially; beak (♀) strongly arcuate, a little more so basally, just visibly tapering, rather dull and somewhat shorter than the elytra, the antennæ moderate, piceous and well behind the middle; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides evenly convergent and evenly, moderately arcuate to the truncate apex, which is rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, very narrowly separated; scutellum small, subglabrous; elytra parabolic, only a fifth longer than wide, but little wider than the prothorax and slightly less than twice as long; grooves moderately deep, the intervals confusedly punctate, the fuscous scales dark brown. Length 2.5 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**auguralis** n. sp.

Form narrower, the size somewhat smaller, slightly shining, similar in coloration, the very slender yellowish squamules remotely scattered over the pronotum, but rather more abundant sublaterally and along the middle, on the elytra sparsely and confusedly mixed with the dark red-brown squamules, somewhat closer in a posterior discal spot, and on the second interval apically, dense and whitish beneath, sparser on the mesosternum and side-pieces, and especially less conspicuous on the prothorax beneath; beak (♂) slender, dull, evenly, somewhat strongly arcuate and fully three-fourths as long as the elytra; antennæ piceous, moderate and medial; prothorax a fourth wider than long, conical, with straighter sides than in the preceding; punctures coarse, deep and dense, slightly separated along the base; scutellum small, quadrate and subglabrous; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, very nearly twice as long as the prothorax and with rather coarse, deep grooves; male with an extremely small erect spine before each anterior coxa. Length 2.4 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Para)—Baker. One example.

devincta n. sp.

Form rather stout, oval, piceo-rufous in color and not very shining, the pale slender yellowish squamules above scattered over the pronotum but closer at the sides and medio-basally, on the elytra sparse but closer on the first two

intervals in basal half, also intervals 4–6 in short lines behind the middle, whiter and dense beneath, but very sparse and inconspicuous on the mesosternum and side-pieces and prothorax beneath; beak nearly similar in the sexes, strongly arcuate (♂), a little less so (♀), dull, slender, two-thirds as long as the elytra; antennæ submedial; prothorax short, fully two-fifths wider than long, the somewhat strongly converging sides broadly and subevenly arcuate, the truncate apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse and very close, though more or less separated; scutellum small, feebly squamulose; elytra rather rapidly parabolic, a fourth to fifth longer than wide, somewhat more than twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves moderate, deep; male with the abdomen distinctly impressed mediobasally, the prosternal spines erect, very short, scarcely as long as the thickness of the femur, though much more distinct than in *devincta*. Length 2.3–2.6 mm.; width 1.2–1.35 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. Two specimens.....**derisor** n. sp.

Form narrowly oval, the size very small; surface dull; color piceous-black, the legs, beak and antennæ rufescent; slender pale squamules above sparsely aggregated in three pronotal vittæ and, on the elytra, loose, but more evident on the second interval at apex and in basal half and on 4–6 in short discal lines, that of the fourth rather long—from before the middle to apical fourth, the scales whiter and close beneath, sparser on the prothorax; beak in the type slender, strongly arcuate, only three-fifths as long as the elytra, punctate and sparsely squamose in part; antennæ medial, rufous, the oval club fully as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax conical, a fourth wider than long, the converging sides very feebly arcuate medially, the truncate apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures strong, moderately separated by the opaque interstices; scutellum small, rather closely squamose; elytra elliptic, a third longer than wide, distinctly more than twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves moderate but deep as usual; abdomen in the type feebly impressed medially at base, the prosternum wholly without spicules, the anterior coxæ narrowly separated. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. One specimen.....**ancilla** n. sp.

11—Body small, not stout, somewhat shining and piceous throughout; slender pale squamules sparsely aggregated on the pronotum sublaterally toward base, on the elytra subevenly and loosely distributed along the strial intervals, on some of them in single lines, beneath small, slender, white and rather sparse; beak (♂) strongly arcuate, cylindric and with the punctures well separated, not two-thirds as long as the elytra; antennæ moderate, piceous, medial; prothorax a third wider than long, the converging sides straight for three-fifths, there rounding to the tubulation, which is not quite half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong, narrowly separated, the smooth median line narrow, entire and well defined; scutellum small, quadrate, uneven and partially squamulose; elytra convex, parabolic, with somewhat narrowly rounded tip, more than a fourth longer than wide, relatively wider at base than in the few preceding species and about a fourth wider than the prothorax, much more than twice as long, the grooves abrupt and deep; intervals finely, sparsely and confusedly punctate; male with the prosternal spines slender, straight, oblique and not quite two-fifths as long as the prothorax in the type. Length 2.35 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. One specimen.....**tubulifera** n. sp.

IV—Form elongate, subrhombic, black, with slender and unusually elongate piceo-rufous legs; ground squamules of the elytra fine and blackish, the narrow white sutural vitta abruptly ending at apical fifth; scutellum well developed and densely albido-squamose; squamules of the entire under surface lustrous and whitish, very close; beak evenly, rather strongly arcuate, very

slender, gradually thickening basally, shining, sculptured and squamulose at the sides basally, separated from the head by a shallow reëntrant angle, subsimilar in the sexes, as long as the elytra (♀), slightly shorter (♂); antennæ long, slender, rufous, very slightly behind the middle in both sexes, the first funicular joint notably long and longer than the next two; club long, narrowly oval and with deep sutures; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and nearly straight, rounding and oblique beyond the middle, the truncate apex less than half as wide as the base; punctures and transverse bright fulvous scales dense; elytra long and triangular, with moderately arcuate sides and narrowly rounded apex, fully three-sevenths longer than wide and evidently more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves rather fine; intervals with a series of strong punctures along each side adjoining the grooves; male with the abdomen barely visibly impressed but scarcely less squamulose medio-basally; prosternum with long and very dense, shaggy vestiture and a deep transverse constriction just before the middle, immediately behind which are two very short erect spines, not as long as the thickness of the femur. Length 3.3–3.8 mm.; width 1.75–1.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens..... **auricollis** n. sp.

V—Body elongate, rhombic-suboval, black, the legs rather long but less slender than in the preceding and black; transverse fulvous pronotal squamules more slender and more widely separated, very even throughout; elytra with the long slender squamules sparsely scattered basally, whiter and dense on the scutellum, white and sparse in a broad median fascia and, suturally, to the apex, and with a small dense discal spot between posterior fifth and sixth; beak evenly and moderately arcuate, shining and nearly smooth in both sexes, gradually slightly thickened at the extreme base, moderately slender and a little shorter than the elytra (♂), very slender but dorsally flattened distally, and a little longer than the elytra (♀); antennæ piceous and slender, with unusually elongate suboval club, all the funicular joints elongate (♂), or less elongate (♀), the first joint fully as long as the next two in both sexes; prothorax less (♂) or more (♀) than a fourth wider than long, the converging sides nearly straight for three-fifths, then rounding gradually to a pronounced tubulation, truncate and half as wide as the base (♀) or less (♂); punctures dense throughout; elytra triangular, a third (♀) to three-sevenths (♂) longer than wide, the sides feebly arcuate, with rather narrowly rounded tip (♂), or much more arcuate, with similar tip (♀), twice as long as the prothorax (♀), more (♂); grooves moderate; intervals with moderate and close, confused punctures, the dark squamules blackish; under surface and legs with close and even, whitish squamules; male with the abdomen feebly impressed and less squamulose medio-basally. Length 3.8–4.0 mm.; width 1.85–1.95 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Seven specimens, found on flowers in forest clearings.

longicornis n. sp.

VI—Larger species, always much over 3 mm. in length; prosternum flat, not transversely constricted, the scales largely radiating from a central point..2

Small species, generally gregarious on flowers in forest clearings; prosternum feebly impressed, transversely constricted, the scales all arranged longitudinally.....4

2—Scutellum well developed, more or less densely squamulose as usual. Whitish vestiture, dense with the suture—posteriorly expanded slightly at apical fourth—and two small attendant spots just before the middle, denuded, but sometimes obsolescent through encroachment of the scaly covering, though never completely disappearing; under surface with a dense crust of white scales; sexual characters apparently almost wanting, the male abdomen very feebly impressed medio-basally, though not less squamose, the

fifth segment just visibly less squamose medially; beak (♂) as long as the head and prothorax, moderately and evenly arcuate, cylindric, not very slender, finely, sparsely punctate and shining, squamose at the sides basally, or similar though a little longer (♀); antennæ just visibly beyond (♂) or behind (♀) the middle, piceous, moderate, the first funicular joint notably elongate, nearly as long as the next three; prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides converging and subevenly, rather strongly arcuate to the truncate apex; elytra a fourth longer than wide to slightly more, parabolic, but with narrowly rounded apex, only very little wider than the prothorax and less than twice as long; grooves deep, producing rather wide partings of the vestiture; prosternum with the anterior transverse constriction obsolete. Length 3.4–3.85 mm.; width 1.7–2.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Six specimens.....**merita** n. sp.

Scutellum much smaller; elytra without denuded sutural line posteriorly.....3

3—Form suboblong-oval, convex, black, densely clothed with broad parallel white scales, forming a still more compact crust beneath, less elongate than in the preceding; beak similar but longer, a little longer than the head and prothorax in both sexes; antennæ rufescent, submedial; prothorax shorter, two-fifths to one-half wider than long, the converging sides from base to apex evenly and rather strongly arcuate; apex truncate and much less than half as wide as the base; scutellum with small, sparse squamules; elytra oval, a fourth longer than wide, more obtuse at apex than in the preceding and distinctly more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves somewhat coarse and deep; male sexual characters of the abdomen nearly similar. Length 3.25–3.35 mm.; width 1.65–1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Two specimens.....**condensata** n. sp.

Form narrower than in *merita*, the dense scales of the upper surface ochreous in color, somewhat whiter on the pronotum in a feeble sublateral vittiform area toward base, whiter and forming a dense crust beneath; integuments black, the legs rufescent as in the preceding; beak (♀) longer and more slender, fully two-thirds as long as the elytra, similarly punctulate, shining and basally squamulose, but not evenly arcuate, being straighter beyond the antennæ, which are rather long and slender and slightly behind the middle; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides evenly and somewhat strongly arcuate, becoming subparallel at base, the truncate apex much less than half as wide as the base; scutellum small, only loosely squamulose; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parabolic, but with rather narrowly rounded apex, very slightly wider than the prothorax and barely twice as long, the grooves deep and rather coarse, especially toward apex, where the intervals gradually have two, or rarely one, series of squamules; prosternum nearly flat, the squamules similarly radiating outwardly from a central point, but here shorter than in the two preceding; transverse constriction wanting as in both of the preceding. Length 3.4 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**inopina** n. sp.

4—Mandibles small and slender, very acute, everted in apical half. Body oblong, subparallel, black, with rufous legs and beak; scales above pale yellowish-brown, very close-set and uniform, dense and white on the thoracic lobe and scutellum, whiter and dense beneath; beak (♀) short, cylindric, slender, smooth, very moderately arcuate and barely longer than the prothorax, scarcely thicker but squamulose at base; antennæ medial, rufous, moderate and of the usual structure; prothorax short, nearly two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and straight in basal half, then rounding and oblique to the truncate apex, which is half as wide as the base; punctures and squamules dense and very uniform throughout; scutellum subquadrate, distinct; elytra more than a fourth longer than wide, somewhat parallel,

gradually, rather obtusely rounding behind, much more than twice as long as the prothorax and slightly wider; grooves very moderate, narrowly parting the vestiture, which is close and evenly confused throughout. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen. **occulta** n. sp.

Mandibles of the usual form, straight within, the apices not everted.....5

5—Prothorax much shorter than wide.....6

Prothorax but little shorter than wide.....7

6—Body oval, the narrow scales above very dense, uniform and ochreous, some of them suberect along the strial intervals, beneath very dense and yellowish-white; integuments blackish, the legs obscure rufous; beak (♂) short and notably thick, feebly arcuate, densely punctured and squamulose almost throughout, and barely longer than the prothorax, or (♀) more slender, slightly tapering, somewhat more arcuate, smoother and glabrous apically, and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ moderate, obscure rufous and medial; prothorax more than a third wider than long, the sides almost straight and not quite parallel to somewhat beyond the middle, there rounding and oblique to the apex, which is half as wide as the base; punctures and scales dense and uniform throughout; scutellum and lobe very densely but not more pallidly squamose; elytra parabolic, nearly a third longer than wide, almost a fifth wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; grooves narrowly parting the dense uniform vestiture; abdomen (♂) feebly impressed toward base medially, but scarcely less squamose. Length 2.0–2.4 mm.; width 1.0–1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Ten specimens.....**gregalis** n. sp.

Body nearly similar but somewhat more narrowly oval, the narrow squamules above not quite so dense and grayish-white in color, very uniform throughout, white and very dense beneath; integuments black, with dark rufous legs; beak (♂) not quite so thick and almost as long as the head and prothorax, nearly similar in sculpture and in the very feeble arcuation, or (♀) as thick as in the male, but a little more tapering, smoother apically, more arcuate and fully as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ similar; prothorax a fourth to third wider than long, in outline almost similar, the apex not quite half as wide as the base; basal lobe and scutellum very densely squamose; elytra elliptic, but somewhat more narrowly rounded at tip, fully a third (♂) to less (♀) longer than wide, evidently more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves slightly coarser than in the preceding, the interstitial vestiture nearly similar in structure; male ventral characters nearly similar. Length 2.0–2.25 mm.; width 0.9–1.18 mm. Brazil (Chapada). June and November. Three specimens.....**adolescens** n. sp.

7—Form elongate-oval, convex, the color black, with dark rufous legs; scales above rather large and broad but parallel, narrowly separated and uniform ochreous, dense and whiter beneath; scutellum free, densely but not more pallidly squamose; beak (♂) short, thick, feebly arcuate, strongly, longitudinally sculptured and punctate and not as long as the head and prothorax, or (♀) longer, less thick and smoother, but similarly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, squamose basally as in the male; antennæ submedial, somewhat more basal (♀), short, the scape almost attaining the eye, the first funicular joint as long as the next three; prothorax only a fourth or fifth wider than long, densely punctate, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate to beyond the middle, then more rounding and oblique to the apex; elytra oval, rather narrowly rounded at tip, more than a fourth longer than wide, much less than twice as long as the prothorax, the suberect submedial scales among the close decumbent ones along the intervals conspicuous; striæ very finely parting the vestiture; male abdomen feebly

impressed medially toward base. Length 2.5–2.85 mm.; width 1.2–1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. Two specimens. . .**lenta** n. sp.

Form narrower, smaller in size, the legs feebly rufescent; dense, uniform and narrower parallel scales above deep ochreous-yellow, the scutellum not so free, it and the lobe still more densely but not more pallidly squamose; dense scales beneath whiter, the ochreous pronotal covering descending rather far down the inferior flanks; beak (♂) thick and feebly arcuate, nearly as in the preceding but less coarsely sculptured and only as long as the prothorax, the antennæ similar, rufous; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the sides and very dense punctuation nearly as in the preceding; elytra similarly oval, a fourth longer than wide, less than twice as long as the prothorax, the striation similar, but the inclined scales in single line along the densely squamose intervals are finer and very much less noticeable; male abdomen similarly feebly impressed medially toward base, but scarcely less squamose. Length 2.35 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One specimen. . . . . .**ochreata** n. sp.

The two sections of the sixth group differ markedly in form and size, also in prosternal structure and vestiture, those of the first section resemble *Brachygeræus laxatus* in habitus, and all three of that genus in prosternal structure, there being no evident transverse constriction, and they also have the dense scales radiating from a central point. The sexual differences throughout the body in the *lævicollis* section are very remarkable, and the male prosternal spines are quite different from anything known among the North American representatives of the genus. It is not at all improbable that *auricollis* may have been previously described, as it is a conspicuous small species from a rather well known faunal region. *Occulta* has the mandibles slender, with the acute apices everted, but they are not falciform as in *Microbaridia*. *Australis* belongs to the same section as the Central American *lineella* Lec.

Microforandia n. gen.

The body in this genus is small, feebly subrhombic-oval, densely dull and with sparse short hair-like squamules, the beak rather short, thick and dull, the mandibles simple and non-decussate and the antennæ at the middle or slightly beyond, with the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the club oval and of peculiar structure, the basal segment being two-thirds to almost three-fourths the mass. The prosternum has a broad shallow impression along the middle, limited at the sides by obtuse ridges, and the sculpture and scanty hair-like vestiture extends unmodified over its entire surface; it is unarmed in the male. The legs are moderate in length, the femora uninflated and unarmed, and the free divergent tarsal claws are notably long. The type is the following:

Microforandia uniformis n. sp.—Opaque and pale brownish-testaceous in color throughout, the somewhat sparse vestiture consisting of short suberect hairs, uniformly distributed, transverse on the pronotum and forming a slightly denser

fine median line, confused on the strial intervals and scutellum and closer and whiter beneath, except anteriorly; beak thick, moderately arcuate, sculptured, dull and also setulose almost throughout, as long as the prothorax (♀), a little shorter (♂); prothorax (♂) rather small, conical, scarcely a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides converging and evenly, very moderately arcuate throughout, or (♀) much larger, a third wider than long, with the nearly straight sides feebly converging, broadly rounding and more converging apically, the apex non-tubulate and only about a third as wide as the base in both sexes; punctures dense; base transverse, the lobe small, rounded; scutellum moderate, subquadrate and free; elytra triangular, with strongly arcuate sides and very narrow apex, with deeply reëntrant sutural angle, only a fourth or fifth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax but much less than twice as long, the grooves very coarse, punctured along the bottom. Length 2.4–2.6 mm.; width 1.3–1.55 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.

In the male, the abdomen is feebly impressed medio-basally but not notably different in vestiture, the fifth segment with a large subglabrous median area. The sexual differences in the prothorax are unusual and very marked.

Calorida n. gen.

This genus has straight non-decussate mandibles, prominent when closed, the rather slender, smooth cylindric beak separated from the head by a very shallow reëntrant angle and with slender medial antennæ, having the first funicular joint very long, nearly equal to the next three, although both the second and third are sensibly elongate, the club small, oval, abrupt, as long as the three preceding joints, with the first segment much less than half the mass. The prosternum is abruptly canaliculate, but with the sulcus closely squamose like the rest of the surface, and behind the narrowly separated coxæ it is bituberculate. The femora are very moderate in thickness and unarmed, and the lobes of the third tarsal joint are broad and oval, the diverging claws moderate. The arrangement of the scaly vestiture is peculiar, as will be noted in the following description of the only known species:

Calorida binocularis n. sp.—Body somewhat broadly ovoidal, deep black throughout, closely squamulose above, the pronotum with rather dense parallel yellowish and uniform scales, except in an abrupt rounded basal spot at each side at outer fourth, where the scales are blackish and narrower; on the elytra the long scales are nearly white, dense throughout the first interval as well as scutellum, on 2–4 in an oblique subapical area, on the fifth and sixth from base to apical fifth, on the seventh in a line from the middle to apical fourth, and on the marginal interval in a short line near the base, elsewhere deep black and with narrow blackish squamules; under surface with dense white scales throughout; beak (♀) moderately slender, gradually and slightly thicker basally, evenly and not strongly arcuate, very smooth, black, polished, with minute and remote punctulation, becoming strong and close and with small pale squamules at the extreme base, and nearly three-fourths as long as the elytra; head polished, nude and finely, sparsely punctate; prothorax short, nearly twice as wide as long, the sides strongly arcuate, subparallel basally, oblique anteriad, strongly

and closely punctate, the basal lobe well developed; scutellum also rather large, subquadrate; elytra large, evenly oval, almost a third longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and nearly three times as long; surface moderately and closely punctate, the grooves moderate. Length 4.3 mm.; width 2.45 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single female example.

Certain characters mentioned by Boheman in describing *Centrinus bicuspis* lead me to think that this species may come closer to the true *Centrinus* than any other known to me at present; it is at any rate a strikingly isolated form in the Centrinini.

Odontocorynus Schön.

The three species from the Amazon Valley, here brought to notice, so closely resemble the ordinary nearctic type, that one would naturally fancy them to have been taken in Pennsylvania; they differ greatly from most of the larger, elongate Mexican species of the genus. They are rather closely allied among themselves, belong to the *salebrosus* division of the genus, as defined in my previous revision, and may be described as follows:

Thoracic basal lobe extremely short, broad and reflexed, with a narrow deep medial sinus; abdomen in the male distinctly impressed medio-basally Body oval, but with rather prominent humeri, deep black, only feebly shining, the legs not pale; beak (♂) strongly sculptured, straight, feebly bent apically and abruptly at the extreme base, as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ black, near apical fourth, the outer two abbreviated funicular joints acute within, and each with a long seta; club large, as long as the six preceding joints, broadly ovoidal, with an acute tooth at the side of the base; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, gradually rounding anteriorly and becoming very oblique at apex; squamules very inconspicuous; punctures strong and close, smaller medially, the impunctate line obsolete; scutellum subquadrate, densely albido-squamose; elytra triangular, with arcuate sides and rather strongly rounded tip, almost a third longer than wide, more than a fourth wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long; grooves rather coarse, deep, opaque; intervals coarsely, closely punctate—in single line on the sublateral intervals; basal abdominal impression (♂) extending onto the second segment. Length 3.8 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

amazonicus n. sp.

Thoracic lobe almost obsolete, the thickened edge reflexed and with a broad shallow median sinus; abdomen not impressed basally in the male; vestiture above similarly of very small, sparse and inconspicuous whitish squamules, broader beneath. 2

2—Body oval, not shining, deep black, the legs, and especially the tibiæ, rufous, humeri not so prominent as in the preceding; beak (♂) nearly similar, but rather longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ nearer apical third, the seventh funicular joint alone angulate within, the oval abrupt club as long as the five preceding joints, denticulate at base; prothorax shorter, two-fifths wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly, subevenly arcuate nearly to the apex, there a little more rounded; punctures dense but not quite so coarse as in the preceding, the scutellum subsimilar; elytra shorter and more obtuse, the sides less oblique, though similarly arcuate, the

apex more broadly rounded, a fourth longer than wide, only a little wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; surface feebly rufescent at the sides in the type, the grooves nearly similar, the punctures not quite so coarse. Length 3.25 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One male example..... **fluviatilis** n. sp.

Body smaller and more narrowly oval, the whitish squamules above very minute and inconspicuous, large, white and separated beneath, smaller anteriorly; color black, rather shining, the slender legs not paler; beak (♂) nearly as in the two preceding, the antennæ black, rather thick, at apical third, the seventh funicular joint not much dilated and with a minute tubercle on the inner side; club large, oval, as long as the preceding five joints, finely, densely pubescent as usual, the basal part internally deeply concave and polished and bounded basally by a strong and sharply pointed tooth; prothorax more than two-fifths wider than long, the basal angles somewhat rounded; sides feebly converging and scarcely arcuate, rapidly and evenly rounding apically; punctures rather coarse, dense, with a partial smooth median line; scutellum denuded in the type; elytra oval, more than a fourth longer than wide, obtusely rounded at apex and twice as long as the prothorax; grooves coarse; intervals with moderate and rather close-set punctures, confused basally in large part—as well as the minute squamules, in single lines elsewhere. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One male..... **glabellus** n. sp.

The female seems to be much less abundant than the male in this group of the genus.

Ladustaspis n. gen.

In sculpture and general facies, the single species of this genus resembles *Odontocorynus* in some respects, but differs radically in nearly all structural characters; unfortunately the male seems to be unknown. The body is elongate-oval, with the humeri not laterally prominent but rapidly rounding to the base, the surface opaque and with small sparse and hair-like squamules above, the scutellum very densely squamose. Beak moderately long, very smooth and polished but finely punctate and squamulose at base, separated from the head by a scarcely visible depression; it is flattened except gradually toward base, the mandibles short and straight but rather dehiscent at apex when closed. Antennæ slender, submedial, with notably narrow elongate-oval club, as long as the five preceding joints, the first funicular as long as the next two, the second as long as the third and fourth. Prosternum flat or very faintly impressed along the middle, having at apex a small deep median fossa; it very narrowly separates the coxæ and is not bituberculate behind the latter; the legs are simple, the thighs not inflated. The type may be described as follows:

Ladustaspis flaviscutis n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, slightly ventricose, deep black throughout and dull in lustre, fine white hair-like squamules widely scattered on the pronotum, gradually a little closer medially and becoming broad orange scales on the basal lobe and scutellum, remotely and evenly scattered over the elytra but closer and subherissate at the humeri, small, sparse, even and white on

the under surface, but coarse and yellowish on the inferior thoracic flanks and broader, very dense and pale orange on the outer part of the mesosternum, also over the entire mes-epimera and met-episterna; beak (♀) distinctly arcuate, a little more so and gradually somewhat thickened basally, two-thirds as long as the elytra, the slender antennæ testaceous throughout; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides parallel and broadly, subevenly arcuate, more oblique anteriorly and rounding in somewhat at base, the apex scarcely at all constricted and feebly sinuate; basal lobe very short, gradual and broadly rounded; punctures strong and dense, with fine smooth median line; scutellum large, subquadrate and flat; elytra a third longer than wide, evenly parabolic, more than a fourth wider than the prothorax and twice as long; grooves deep, moderately coarse, the interstitial punctures rather strong and confused but not very dense. Length 5.6–6.2 mm.; width 2.6–2.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Three female specimens.

At first glance this species would surely seem to be affiliated with *Odontocorynus*, although the characters of beak and antennæ are so different; the discovery of the male would probably give a better clue to its true affinities.

Cylindrocerus Schön.

This is a moderately large genus of rhomboidal, in great part glabrous and shining species, with spots beneath and usually one or two abbreviated elytral lines or transverse basal area of dense pale scales above. The beak is rather long, glabrous and subevenly, moderately arcuate, cylindric, rapidly narrower apically and separated from the head by a generally feeble impression, very abruptly enlarged at the extreme base in the female of *antennatus*, the mandibles straight and non-decussate, sometimes obtuse at tip as in *chapadanus*. Antennæ glabrous, not very slender, usually submedial (♀), or far beyond the middle (♂), the first funicular joint much longer than the others, the club finely, densely pubescent, with obliterated sutures, very long and cylindric in both sexes in the more typical species, but becoming comparatively small and oval in certain others, as in the *antennatus* section. The prosternum has two moderate and variable ante-coxal spines, separated by a canal or circular perforation (♂), or perfectly flat (♀), the coxæ well separated. The legs are rather long, the femora feebly clavate, the prothorax tubulate at apex, the scutellum small, flat and glabrous, and the cuneiform elytra are moderately but abruptly grooved. The thoracic tubulation and the head are very noticeably broader in the female than in the male. The species at hand seem to be twelve in number as follows:

Elytra each with two lines of dense yellowish scales from the base—on the third and fifth intervals; antennal club long and cylindric in both sexes; prosternum canaliculate in the male. 2

Elytra each with one short slender line of dense pale scales—at the base of the third interval; antennal club less elongate and more oval; prosternum with a deep circular perforation in the male; body smaller as a rule. 9

Elytra each with a large, transversely subquadrate basal area of dense pale scales, extending from the scutellum to the fifth or sixth stria; antennal club long and cylindric in both sexes; prosternum with a deep circular perforation in the male; body as in the *armatus* section.....13

2—Third strial interval rather rapidly dilated basally, the densely squamose spot oblong, not extending quite through basal third, that on the fifth still shorter, in basal fourth or fifth. Body strongly rhombic, polished, black and smooth above, the under surface with minute and sparse punctures, the prosternum with dense yellowish-white scales, divided by the glabrous canal in the male, the lateral part of the metasternum, the met-episterna and sides of the last four abdominal segments, also so clothed; beak (♂) distinctly longer than the elytra, with rather strong sparse punctures, gradually thinner apically; antennæ black, the club fully as long as the entire funicle; prothorax a third wider than long, the arcuate sides sometimes nearly parallel basally, the strong apical tubulation with some small sparse punctures; basal lobe gradual, rounded; scutellum small, almost rounded; elytra triangular, with narrowly rounded apex and very feebly arcuate sides, less than twice as long as the prothorax, the grooves narrow and impunctate; male with an impressed and sparsely pubescent area at the apex of the first ventral and two prosternal spines, very short and only as long as the femoral thickness to twice as long, the intermediate glabrous impression very deep posteriorly, much less developed in the specimens with shorter spines. Length 3.7–4.0 mm.; width 2.15–2.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. Two male examples.....**rhombus** n. sp.

Third strial interval very gradually wider basally, its densely squamose line always extending well behind the middle and very gradually, evenly attenuated from base to tip, the line on the fifth interval much narrower, parallel and very much shorter.....3

3—Outer squamose line of the elytra two-fifths to half as long as the inner.....4

Outer line extremely short and basal.....8

4—Body smaller and notably narrow, the prothorax shorter, a third wider than long. Form sharply rhombic; sculpture as in the preceding, the densely squamose areas beneath also similar, except that the outer part of the mesosternum is also densely covered; punctures of the mes-epimera strong and close; beak (♀) distinctly shorter than the elytra, feebly arcuate, rather thick and strongly punctured behind, rapidly slender, very smooth and cylindric beyond, the antennæ, which are inserted evidently behind the middle, black, the club slightly shorter than the funicle; sides of the prothorax feebly converging and slightly arcuate, a little more so near the very broad tubulation, which is two-thirds as wide as the base; basal margin with some fine punctulation, the very short and gradual lobe broadly arcuate, with a broad feeble median sinus, the scutellum oval, wider than long; elytra triangular, a third longer than wide, only little less than twice as long as the prothorax, striate as in the preceding, the inner dense cuneiform line of scales extending only through four-sevenths, the outer line three-sevenths as long as the inner. Length 3.8–5.0 mm.; width 2.0–2.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October and November. Three females.

cuneipennis n. sp.

Body larger, notably more broadly but sharply rhombiform, the prothorax less abbreviated, never more than a fourth wider than long.....5

5—Antennal club (♂) about as long as the funicle, or (♀) evidently shorter...6

Antennal club (♂) somewhat shorter than the funicle.....7

6—Prothorax as long as wide and more or less piceous in color; body polished, black, the upper surface with sparse and infinitesimal punctulation, the inner squamose line extending to apical third, the outer fully half as long as

the inner; dense squamose areas of the under surface as in *cuneipennis*, except that the outer tip of the strongly and densely punctate mes-epimera is also squamose; upper surface slightly ascending anteriorly viewed in profile, the beak (♂) unusually long, a third longer than the elytra in fully developed stages, rather thick, strongly and sparsely punctate, gradually narrow and smooth in about apical fourth; antennæ rather long, just beyond two-thirds, the long and slender scape piceo-rufous; prothorax with the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate, becoming parallel near base, the strong tubulation with numerous rather small punctures; basal margin punctate and furrowed, the lobe small, obtuse; scutellum distinctly transverse; elytra triangular, nearly a third longer than wide, fully a fifth wider than the prothorax and about three-fifths longer, the grooves moderate, deep and smooth, punctured laterally; male with a large and feebly impressed flat, slightly transverse oval area occupying the entire median part of the first segment, and densely clothed with narrow yellowish subherissate scales, the second segment with a very small anterior area, clothed more sparsely with more hair-like squamules of the same color; prosternal spines in the type unusually developed, subporrect, slightly curved and fully three-fourths as long as the prothorax, much shorter in less developed stages, the glabrous canal deep, becoming very deeply excavated posteriorly. Length 5.0–5.35 mm.; width 2.6–2.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October and December. Two male specimens. **chapadanus** n. sp.

Prothorax black, very nearly as long as wide; body almost as in the preceding throughout, but a little smaller and narrower, and with the infinitesimal punctures of the upper surface almost obsolete, the sides of the prothorax somewhat more arcuate, the tubulate apex slightly wider in the male, the base nearly similar; scutellum smaller and much less transverse; elytra nearly similar, but not so long, the outer squamose line distinctly less than half as long as the inner; under surface nearly similar, except that there are no pale scales on the mes-epimera, which, similarly, are visible from above; beak nearly similar but shorter, only a little longer than the elytra, the antennal scape black; male with almost similar sexual characters but with much less developed prosternal spines, varying from very short to less than half as long as the prothorax. Length 4.8–5.0 mm.; width 2.25–2.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Seven specimens..... **mimus** n. sp.

7—Form, lustre, coloration and ornamentation very much as in *chapadanus* and *mimus*, but with shorter elytra; minute and remote punctulation evident, more distinct, close and subrugose at the extreme pronotal sides basally; beak (♂) nearly a third longer than the elytra, not very slender and much more coarsely and closely punctured than in the two preceding, rather rapidly but not abruptly narrowed and smoother in but little over apical fourth; antennæ near apical third, long, black, the first funicular joint rather long, the outer joints gradually wider to the width of the club; prothorax (♂) as long as wide, the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate; tubulation long; base as in the preceding; scutellum small, quadrate, not at all transverse; elytra but little over a fourth longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and only one-half longer, triangular, with slightly coarser but otherwise similar grooves, the inner densely squamose line extending almost three-fourths, the outer slightly less than half as long as the inner; squamose areas of the under surface as in *chapadanus*, except that the sides of the first ventral are also squamose to some extent; male with the median part of the first ventral flattened, the squamose area smaller than in *chapadanus* and *mimus*, and composed of broader, denser and more closely decumbent scales, the second segment not at all squamulose and with a few minute punctures, the prosternum nearly similar. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.45 mm. French Guiana. Desbrochers des Loges. (Dej. in litt.). **armatus** n. sp.

8—Body of the usual rhombic form and feebly convex upper surface, polished, smooth and black, the dense scales of the gradually attenuated inner line extending four-sevenths, the outer line only a fourth or fifth as long as the inner; dense patches of the under surface whiter than usual, arranged almost as in *chapadanus;* beak (♀) thick in rather more than basal half and somewhat strongly, loosely punctate, thin, cylindrical and smooth in somewhat less than apical half, moderately arcuate and distinctly shorter than the elytra; antennæ submedial, black, the cylindric club shorter than the funicle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, with broadly and subevenly arcuate sides, the broad tubulation much more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe short, gradual, punctate along the margin and narrowly truncate at the middle of the apex; scutellum small, almost rounded, as long as wide; elytra triangular, with broadly arcuate sides, narrow apex and moderate smooth grooves, a third longer than wide and slightly less than twice as long as the prothorax. Length 3.9 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female. . . . . **reductus** n. sp.

9—Scales of the third strial interval forming a small spot, only a little longer than wide, at the extreme base; body more broadly rhomboidal. Integuments deep black, polished and smooth above, finely, loosely and unevenly punctate beneath, where the areas of dense whitish scales are confined to the interspinal part of the prosternum, the met-episterna and narrowly at the sides of the last four ventrals; beak (♂) evenly, rather strongly arcuate, as long as the elytra, very evenly tapering from base to apex, cylindric and nearly smooth, very moderately and loosely punctate at the sides basally; antennæ slightly behind the middle, the scape piceous and shorter than in the preceding group, the funicle relatively longer, the club suboval, gradually pointed from its middle and as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides very evenly and moderately arcuate to the abrupt and somewhat punctate tubulation, which is less than half the basal width; basal margin with an impressed row of punctures, the lobe extremely broad and feeble, almost obsolete; scutellum quadrate, not quite a third wider than long; elytra triangular, with arcuate sides, narrowly blunt apex and notably prominent humeri, a fourth wider than the prothorax and hardly twice as long, the grooves rather fine, smooth; male with the abdomen scarcely more than broadly flattened medially at base and very minutely, loosely punctulate, wholly glabrous, the prosternum with two very short erect spines, separated by a small circular perforation, which extends anteriorly to the constriction in a feeble and narrowly impressed line; anterior tibiæ fimbriate internally in apical half. Length 4.3 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. A single male specimen.

parvinotatus n. sp.

Scales of the third interval forming a line in about basal third to fifth; body narrower. 10

10—Dense white line of the third interval narrow, parallel and only between a fifth and sixth as long as the elytra. Body narrowly subrhombic, piceous-black, polished and smooth; dense scales of the under surface conspicuous on the prosternum, the metasternum sublaterally, the met-episterna and at the sides of the last four ventrals, sparse at the sides of the mesosternum and finer and remote at the latero-basal margin of the prosternum, very few in number also on the mes-epimera; beak smooth, sparsely punctate, strongly, evenly arcuate (♂), or not quite so long and more arcuate basally (♀), distinctly shorter than the elytra and with the antennæ medial in both sexes, only very gradually narrowed apically; antennal club (♂) elongate-oval, as long as the preceding five or six joints, a little shorter and more broadly oval (♀); prothorax a third wider than long, the sides subparallel and feebly

arcuate, rapidly rounding at apex to the tubulation, which is half as wide as the base (♂), a little wider (♀); basal margin with narrow eroded line of punctures, the lobe small, feebly sinuate at tip; scutellum small, quadrate, feebly impressed and free; elytra elongate, triangular, more than a third longer than wide, with broadly arcuate sides, rather strongly rounded apex and elevated humeri, somewhat more than twice as long as the prothorax, with moderate and very abrupt grooves; male with the abdominal base flattened, finely, sparsely punctate and more or less rufescent, the prosternal spines very short, erect, the intermediate surface very moderately excavated and somewhat squamose. Length 3.6–3.75 mm.; width 1.65–1.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. Three specimens. **tenuinotatus** n. sp.

Dense short basal line of the third interval cuneiform. 11

11—The dense line pure white. Body larger, deep black and polished; densely squamose areas of the under surface nearly as in the preceding, but without scattered finer squamules; beak (♀) very slender, cylindric, smooth, evenly and strongly arcuate and as long as the elytra, very abruptly thick, cylindric and strongly, sparsely punctured in basal fifth; antennæ subbasal, with very short scape and long funicle, the joints thick but all longer than wide, the club relatively small, only as long as the three preceding joints, oval, with fine and feeble sutures and very long basal segment; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides evenly arcuate, becoming subparallel at base, the tubulation four-sevenths as wide as the base; line of fine dense punctures along the base confused, the lobe very short, with a small and feeble sinus at the middle; scutellum nearly as in the preceding; elytra almost as in the preceding, but with less sharply elevated humeri and more notably exceeding the prothorax in width, much more than twice as long as the latter, the dense line of the third interval a fifth the total length. Length 4.3 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One example.

antennatus n. sp.

The dense line of the third interval pale yellow; body smaller and more oval, the elytra shorter, much less than twice as long as the prothorax—at least in the male. 12

12—Body (♂) narrowly rhombic-oval, smooth, polished and deep black; head extremely convex; beak very long, cylindric, strongly and evenly arcuate, finely, sparsely punctate, gradually tapering distally and nearly three-fourths as long as the body; antennæ at apical fourth, the first two funicular joints rather elongate, the outer joints not transverse, the club elongate, claviform and about as long as the five preceding joints; prothorax only a fifth wider than long, the sides evenly arcuate, becoming parallel at base, the tubulation fully half as wide as the base, where the marginal impressed line is fine and only feebly punctulate; scutellum small, flat, quadrate, very little wider than long; elytra barely over a fourth longer than wide, narrowly parabolic, with elevated humeri, three-fourths longer than the prothorax and a fourth wider, the grooves moderate, the squamose line extending through barely more than basal fourth; male abdomen feebly, irregularly impressed and with moderate but close-set punctures medio-basally, and with a few squamules behind each coxa, the prosternal spines arcuate and half as long as the prothorax in the type, the cavity between them deep, circular and moderate in size; anterior tibiæ not distinctly fimbriate within. Length 3.75 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. One male example. . . . . **debilis** n. sp.

Body (♂) somewhat more rhombic, deep black, smooth and polished; beak much shorter, cylindric, evenly and rather strongly arcuate, sparsely but very distinctly punctate, gradually tapering distally and but little longer than the elytra; antennæ slightly behind two-thirds, shorter, but with

similar long scape, the first funicular joint relatively longer, exceeding the next two, the outer joints more compact and distinctly transverse, the club narrowly cylindric-oval, as long as the preceding five joints; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the sides more strongly arcuate, becoming parallel and feebly arcuate in nearly basal half; tubulation longer and more constricted, fully half as wide as the base; surface with the infinitesimal punctures of the preceding becoming unusually distinct and less remote laterally; basal line feebly eroded, the lobe not evenly rounded as in the preceding, but having a feeble apical sinus; scutellum quadrate, wider than long; elytra but little over a fourth longer than wide, nearly as in the preceding but rather more narrowly rounded at apex, and with the micro-punctulation laterally more evident and closer; squamose line relatively shorter, a fourth the total length; male abdomen feebly impressed medio-basally and with fine, sparse punctures, each bearing a very fine whitish hair-like squamule, these wanting behind the coxæ; prosternum nearly similar, but with the erect spines very short; anterior tibiæ fimbriate internally toward apex. Length 3.65 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One male specimen.....**mediocris** n. sp.

13—Form elongate and rhombic-suboval, deep black, smooth and polished; dense yellowish-white scales of the prosternum sometimes ascending to the lateral part of the tubulation above, the pronotum also with a small lateral patch at base; sides of the metasternum, the met-episterna and sides of the last four ventrals also densely scaly; elytra with a large transverse basal area, from the scutellum to the fifth or sixth stria, also covered with dense whitish scales; beak (♂) evenly arcuate, gradually tapering, coarsely, densely punctate at the sides and as long as the elytra, smoother and more cylindric distally, or (♀) shorter than the elytra, more sparsely but coarsely punctate basally, the thin smooth apical part occupying more than half the length; antennæ submedial (♀), near two-thirds (♂), the club cylindric and long but shorter than the funicle in both sexes; prothorax a fourth (♂) to third (♀) wider than long, the converging sides feebly, subevenly arcuate, the tubulation and head much broader in the female; scutellum small, subquadrate, free; elytra triangular, with strongly rounded apex, a third longer than wide; grooves deep, unusually punctate, the intervals feebly convex; surface somewhat undulated; male abdomen with a large rounded medio-basal area, flattened and closely clothed with slender fulvous squamules, the prosternal spines short, separated by a large circular perforation. Length 5.0–5.2 mm.; width 2.35–2.7 mm. Venezuela. Two specimens from Desbrochers des Loges and as named by him.....**bisignatus** Jekel

Some of the species allied to *armatus*, having two squamose lines on each elytron, are difficult to discriminate; *armatus* itself, as here described, is quite distinct from the others in the abdominal sexual characters of the male, and *reductus*, in the very short external line and small size. The intraspecific constancy of these squamose areas in form and extent is very remarkable, and affords an efficient specific index.

Dimesus Pascoe

The body in this genus is of rather more oval form than in *Cylindrocerus*, the body, as a rule, in great part shining and glabrous, and such vestiture as may appear is very different in character and distribution. In the typical species conforming to the Parana

type—*Centrinus geminus* Pasc.—there is a rounded or oblique medial spot of dense narrow fulvous scales, but in other species the elytral vestiture may form a basal and a post-medial irregular fascia, or the upper surface in rare cases may be completely glabrous. The beak is long and strongly, subevenly arcuate, sometimes cylindric and sparsely punctured throughout, or compressed at the sides basally and more coarsely, closely sculptured and separated from the head by a feeble to rather deep broad reëntrant angle. The antennæ are rather long and slender, submedial in insertion and with notably elongate first funicular joint, the club elongate-oval and never noticeably thick, the sutures distinct. The anterior coxæ are moderately to widely separated, the prosternum abruptly but not very widely or deeply canalate, often with a deep anterior rounded fossa, bearing (♂) two spines, well developed to vestigial, and, when large, always broader and compressed toward base. The legs are slender, the tibiæ straight, the prothorax abruptly tubulate at apex and the elytra almost sculptureless to deeply grooved. The species are rather numerous and unusually diversified in appearance, those at present in my collection forming four subgeneric groups, as follows:

Elytra each with a median fulvous spot of dense scales, the striæ obsolete or nearly so basally; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate; male prosternum conspicuously armed. Typical *Dimesus*. I

Elytra and entire upper surface completely glabrous, the striæ obsolete only at the base; abdomen closely punctate; prosternal spines of the male conspicuous. II

Elytra with basal and post-median squamosity, the striæ deep, entire and groove-like—at least in the female; abdomen closely punctate; male prosternum moderately to vestigially armed; body stouter. III

Elytra wholly glabrous, excepting a short squamose line behind the scutellum and sometimes at the sides of the latter; prosternal spines wanting or extremely vestigial. IV

I—Body oblong-suboval, strongly convex, smooth, polished and deep black throughout, the fulvous spots on the elytra rounded, sometimes mutually tangent at the suture; under surface with fine and sparse, white squamules, less sparse on the metasternum and larger at the sides of the prosternal canal; beak (♂) cylindric, evenly and strongly arcuate, feebly tapering, moderately and remotely punctate and polished, two-thirds as long as the body; antennæ slender, rufous and medial, the scape extending barely more than half way to the eye, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the elongate-oval club about as long as the preceding five joints; prothorax large, subquadrate, scarcely a fifth wider than long, the subparallel sides evenly and distinctly arcuate, gradually more strongly rounding anteriorly to the tubulation, which is very much less than half as wide as the base; base more arcuate medially but not lobed; surface very smooth; scutellum smooth, transversely quadrate, free behind but scarcely so at the sides; elytra a third longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the oblique sides feebly arcuate, subsinuate just before the rather narrow but obtusely rounded apex; grooves deep, obsolescent in basal third; male abdomen broadly, feebly impressed or flattened medio-

basally, but not differently sculptured or clothed, the prosternal spines oblique, gradually broader and strongly compressed basally, as long as the prothorax or slightly longer. Length 4.4–4.8 mm.; width 2.2–2.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two male specimens.....**thoracicus** n. sp.

Body as in the preceding but narrower, with much smaller prothorax and with more oblique elytral squamose areas, which often meet on the suture; beak (♂) nearly similar but shorter, as long as the elytra, or (♀) rather shorter than the elytra and less arcuate, being more arcuate basally than beyond; antennæ rufous, submedial in both sexes, nearly as in the preceding but somewhat shorter, the first funicular joint almost as long as the next three; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the sides subevenly and strongly arcuate, gradually more parallel posteriorly, the tubulation but little less than half as wide as the base, the latter similar and also finely beaded, somewhat as in *Cylindrocerus;* scutellum rather larger and less transverse, very smooth and quadric; elytra nearly similar but more narrowly rounded at apex, a fourth wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the grooves not so completely obsolete basally, being traceable as very fine lines, which are distinct in the female; male abdomen with a narrower and deeper but unmodified impression along the middle basally, the prosternal spines less developed and much less broadly compressed basally, varying from a rudimentary triangular tubercle to four-fifths as long as the prothorax. Length 3.3–4.2 mm.; width 1.65–2.1 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Five males and one female.....**lætulus** n. sp.

Body still smaller and narrower, with shorter prothorax, the squamose areas of the elytra broadly confluent on the suture, forming a large transversely reniform spot; color, lustre and sculpture almost similar; beak (♂) more slender, strongly, evenly arcuate, rather finely, sparsely punctate and as long as the elytra; antennæ rufous and nearly similar; prothorax more than a third wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming parallel basally, the tubulation half as wide as the base, the latter and scutellum almost similar; elytra nearly similar in structure, but relatively narrower and more elongate, a fifth wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the humeri still more narrowly rounded; grooves obsolete at base; male abdomen with a feeble basal impression, almost wholly impunctate and more sharply defined along the bottom than in *lætulus*, the prosternal spines forming short and very obtuse angular tubercles in the type. Length 3.4 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**macilentus** n. sp.

11—Form stouter, color deep black throughout, very shining, wholly glabrous above, each of the rather strong close punctures of the under surface bearing a minute whitish squamule; inferior flanks of the prothorax with feeble wavy longitudinal rugæ; beak strongly arcuate, compressed basally but almost impunctate, nearly three-fourths as long as the body, relatively not quite so long, less arcuate and much more arcuate basally than apically in the female, this feature also visible to some extent in the male; antennæ slender, blackish, medial (♀) or slightly beyond (♂), the scape extending about half way to the eye, the first funicular joint fully as long as the next three, the elongate-oval club longer than the preceding four joints; prothorax campanulate, a third wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming parallel at base, the tubulation not half as wide as the base, though nearly so in the female; basal margin with a deep eroded line, the lobe gradual and rounded; scutellum strongly transverse, narrowed slightly at base; elytra only a fourth or fifth longer than wide, with the usual rather distinct humeri, the oblique sides broadly arcuate and the apex not very narrowly rounded, distinctly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the grooves

deep and abrupt, strong but rapidly becoming obsolete at the basal margin; male abdomen almost wholly unmodified, the prosternal spines oblique, slightly curved, only slightly compressed and broader basally and black as usual, as long as the prothorax in the type, the pronotum, as viewed in profile, strongly convex behind the apical constriction. Length 4.0–4.5 mm.; width 2.25–2.55 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single pair. **inornatus** n. sp.

III—Form rather stout, rhombic-suboval, shining, deep black, the pronotum smooth and glabrous, the elytra finely, sparsely, rugulosely punctate throughout; intervals 1–6 with narrow close fulvous scales in about basal fourth, 2, 4 and 6, and in less degree 3 and 5, also with similar scales, in lines about a fourth the length just behind the middle, the rest of the surface with very fine sparse blackish hair-like squamules; under surface strongly, closely punctate, each puncture with a minute whitish squamule, the inferior thoracic flanks with smaller punctures and longitudinally wavy rugiform lines; beak strongly compressed basally, the flattened sides punctured above and furrowed beneath, with smooth interstices, strongly arcuate, more so basally, especially in the female, two-thirds as long as the body, gradually tapering distally; antennæ dark rufous, slightly beyond (♂) or behind (♀) the middle, the first funicular joint as long as the next four and fully as long as the narrow oval club; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the subevenly arcuate sides not quite parallel basally; tubulation and head much wider in the female and almost half as wide as the base; surface with the minute punctures distinct laterally; groove along the basal margin coarse and deep; scutellum obtrapezoidal, smooth; elytra parabolic, a fourth longer than wide, with the usual rather prominent humeri, less than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves deep to the base (♀), becoming obsolete near base (♂); abdomen (♂) with a simple impression along the middle basally, the prosternal spines three-fourths as long as the prothorax in examples at hand, the anterior tibiæ fimbriate within; canal abrupt, nude, alutaceous and deep. Length (2 ♂, 4 ♀) 5.5–5.8 mm.; width 2.85–3.1 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October and November. . . . . **bifasciatus** n. sp.

Form shorter, the size much smaller; coloration, lustre and sculpture throughout similar, except that the elytra have the long narrow fulvous scales rather dense throughout, wanting at the sides—more broadly at basal third—and unevenly at the apex; beak (♂) similar but with the compressed sides strongly punctate throughout, the submedial and rufous antennæ with the first funicular joint rather longer than the next four and slightly longer than the club; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the arcuate sides becoming more parallel basally, the tubulation similarly well constricted; eroded line along the base and small obtuse lobe similar; scutellum similar, very smooth; elytra nearly similar but somewhat more strongly rounded at tip, the grooves relatively coarser, conspicuous and deep to the basal margin in the male, which has the abdomen nearly as in *bifasciatus*, the prosternal spines vestigial and in the form of very small angular tubercles in the type, the very long inner fringe of the anterior tibiæ similarly not quite attaining the base. Length 4.3 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen. . . . . **semitectus** n. sp.

Form narrower, subrhombic-oval, shining, black, the sculpture above and beneath nearly as in the two preceding; elytra with only a very few remotely scattered fine yellowish hair-like squamules at base and, behind the middle, three or four scales on the second and a short loose line on the fourth interval; beak (♂) nearly as in the preceding, the rufous antennæ almost similar; prothorax similar but shorter, nearly a third wider than long, the tubulation a little broader and not so distinctly sinuate medially as in *semitectus;* base and

scutellum nearly similar; elytra almost similar, but narrower, relatively more elongate and somewhat more than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves as in *bifasciatus*, but not so obsolete basally in the male as in that species, wholly obliterated however at the extreme base; male abdomen similar; prosternum with a very feeble obtuse tubercle before each coxa in the type, the inner fringe of the anterior tibiæ not quite so long and more fulvous. Length 4.25 mm.; width 2.18 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.....**rubricornis** n. sp.

IV—Elytra with a dense line of slender white squamules for a short distance behind the scutellum on the first interval, but without trace of squamules at the sides of the scutellum; size smaller, rhombic-oval, deep black and polished, smooth and wholly glabrous above, excepting as mentioned, the under surface with small punctures, each bearing a small slender white squamule, wanting on the inferior, finely and sparsely punctured thoracic flanks, except anteriorly and more broadly toward the canal, where they are more silvery; beak (♂) shorter than in the preceding section, fully half as long as the body, strongly arcuate, cylindric and strongly but sparsely punctured, more rapidly tapering distally, the antennæ submedial, black, the first funicular joint much shorter, barely as long as the next three, the club thicker, as long as the first two together; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding anteriad to the tubulation, which is less than half as wide as the base; surface smooth, very finely punctured at the sides; base punctulate, the groove obsolete, the lobe very short, broad and indistinct; scutellum strongly impressed, obtrapezoidal, nude as usual; elytra a third longer than wide, fully twice as long as the prothorax, the moderately oblique sides feebly arcuate, the apex rather obtusely rounded; grooves very deep and abrupt, attaining the base without the slightest reduction; abdomen (♂) broadly flattened medio-basally, the equally dense small punctures nude; prosternum without vestige of ante-coxal spines, the median canal very deep and abrupt, with the bottom nude and alutaceous; anterior tibiæ with the inner fringe shorter than in the preceding section and obsolete basally. Length 3.7–3.85 mm.; width 2.0–2.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three male specimens. **sulcipectus** n. sp.

Elytra with a short line of slender loose squamules behind and at each side of the scutellum; size much larger, deep black, shining, the prothorax rufous, with the tubulation piceous; punctures of the hind body, beneath, each with a minute whitish squamule, these also present near the prosternal canal; the thoracic flanks are glabrous and with very feeble sculpture; beak (♂) rather thick, strongly arcuate, more so basally and very strongly compressed, the flattened sides coarsely and closely punctate near the base, as long as the elytra, or (♀) not quite so arcuate, more slender, much less compressed, minutely punctured, coarsely and closely so near the base and three-fourths as long as the elytra; antennæ slender, rufo-piceous, slightly beyond (♂) or behind (♀) the middle, the first funicular joint as long as the next three and as long as the club; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the broadly arcuate sides gradually parallel basally, the tubulation two-fifths (♂) or three-sevenths (♀) as wide as the base; surface smooth; basal margin broadly arcuate medially, with the usual groove; scutellum subquadrate, impressed, larger in the female; elytra a third (♀) or three-sevenths (♂) longer than wide, with prominent humeri and feebly, medially arcuate oblique sides and somewhat broadly arcuate apex, more strongly rounded (♀), twice as long as the prothorax (♂), much less (♀); grooves strong and smooth, unchanged basally in either sex; male abdomen distinctly impressed medially at base, the fringe of the anterior tibiæ as long as the

tibial width, the prosternum with two extremely minute angular ante-coxal tubercles, the canal dilated at apex and base, very fine medially; in the female it is broad, shallow and parallel. Length 5.5–6.0 mm.; width 2.8–3.1 mm. Brazil (Santarem). The female is from an unknown region and was sent by Desbrochers des Loges.....**rubricollis** n. sp.

There seems to be scarcely a doubt that the male and female described as *rubricollis* belong to the same species, although the sexual differences are unusual. Possibly *bifasciatus*, from Rio de Janeiro, a rather large species, may have been previously described.

Dactylocrepis Schön.

In this genus the body is elongate and subrhombic, glabrous, smooth and shining, the beak long, slender, evenly arcuate and more or less compressed basally, the antennæ slender to slightly thickened, never with the first funicular joint relatively so elongate as in the preceding, the club long, slender and gradually sharply pointed and subequally segmented by the distinct sutures. The prosternum in the male, the only sex known to me, is shallowly canalate, the canal parallel or gradually broadening but not deeper posteriorly between the wide, erect and strongly compressed triangular ante-coxal plates, a form feebly suggested in *Dimesus*, the coxæ well separated. The legs are long, with rather slender femora, long straight tibiæ and notably slender tarsi, the anterior subquadrately dilated and flabellate, with feather-like erect black vestiture at the sides, the third joint very peculiar, the rectangular emargination extending nearly to the base, the lobes long, slender and parallel; the anterior tibiæ of the male have a long dense internal fringe of fine hairs. The prothorax is almost exactly as in *Dimesus*, the scutellum subquadrate and free, the elytra with fine subobsolete striation, prominent humeri and very prominent subapical discal elevations, the striation at apex coarse, deep and distorted. The species known to me are the following:

Antennæ blackish, only moderately long, the first two funicular joints equal in length and moderately elongate, the outer joints as wide as long. Body highly polished, the elytra gradually toward the sides, and the legs, rufous; beak (♂) two-thirds as long as the body, rather strongly arcuate, moderately compressed, somewhat finely, sparsely punctate, more minutely and closely so distally, where the diameter is gradually reduced; antennæ at apical third, the long rufescent scape extending two-thirds to the eye; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides feebly convergent and slightly arcuate, gradually broadly rounding anteriad to the tubulation, which is less than half as wide as the base, the latter gradually broadly lobed and with fine eroded marginal line medially; scutellum flat; elytra slightly wider than the prothorax and evidently less than twice as long; striæ, except apically, very fine and feeble and with feeble distinct undilated punctures, the gently oblique sides very feebly arcuate, the apex obtusely rounded; under surface finely, remotely punctulate, the abdomen (♂) very shallowly and widely

impressed medially at base and there more closely punctulate; parallel erect prosternal plates barely two-fifths as long as the prothorax and almost as wide as long, their outline posteriorly broadly rounded toward apex, the anterior angle sharp and right; the canal is deep, shining and parallel throughout, continuing shallowly between the coxæ. Length 6.0 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Brazil (Benevides). July. One example.....**lamellifera** n. sp.

Antennæ dark rufous, longer and very slender, all the funicular joints elongate, the first two or three notably so, the club between three and four times as long as wide, slender and very evenly fusiform; prosternal canal (♂) gradually and greatly broadening between the narrower and longer compressed plates, which are gradually finely acuminate from near the base; beak with a cluster of a few erect hairs beneath near the apex.....2

2—Body somewhat broader, vernicate, deep black throughout, the prothorax rufous; beak (♂) evenly and strongly arcuate and nearly three-fourths as long as the body, only feebly tapering distally, moderately compressed and with rather small, even and sparse punctures; antennæ very slender and long, the scape extending four-sevenths to the eye, the first three funicular joints notably elongate, the second the longest, the third the shortest, of the three; club a little longer than the three preceding joints; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the strongly and evenly arcuate sides gradually becoming parallel basally, the tubulation about two-fifths as wide as the base, which is margined by a row of moderate punctures, the lobe more rapidly formed than in the preceding, smaller, short and rather obtusely rounded; scutellum very smooth, quadrate, feebly impressed along the middle; elytra with more oblique sides than in the preceding, very feebly arcuate, except behind the humeri and before the rather rapidly and obtusely rounded apex, slightly wider than the large prothorax and nearly three-fourths longer; striæ, except distally, all but completely obsolete, the punctures feeble but visible; abdomen (♂) medio-basally much more distinctly impressed and very finely, rather closely punctulate, the prosternum medially black and with sparse, pale, suberect squamules, the canal shallow but abrupt and glabrous, the very compressed spiniform plates more than half as long as the prothorax, their posterior outline roundly rectangular at base, the anterior feebly sinuate. Length 6.4 mm.; width 2.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**ruficollis** n. sp.

Body much narrower, smaller in size, deep black, glabrous and vernicate throughout; beak (♂) nearly three-fourths as long as the body, strongly arcuate and compressed, thinner and somewhat flattened distally, the flat compressed sides, finely, sparsely punctate, with a longitudinal impression; antennæ long, slender, somewhat as in the preceding; prothorax but little shorter than wide, the broadly and evenly arcuate sides not becoming quite parallel at base, the tubulation evidently less than half as wide as the base, which is finely grooved, the lobe very gradual, with its apex strongly rounded; scutellum quadrate, with rounded angles, feebly impressed along the middle; elytra nearly as in the preceding but narrower, with rather less oblique sides, more distinctly wider than the smaller prothorax and almost twice as long, the discal striæ a little less obsolete and similarly punctulate; male abdomen and prosternal spines nearly similar, the prosternal surface with smaller, minute, sparse and slender squamules, the canal shallow but sharply defined throughout its length. Length 6.2 mm.; width 2.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**pinnatitarsis** n. sp.

A—Nearly similar but still narrower; beak (♂) almost similar, except that the sides are less compressed, broadly, evenly convex and not longitudinally impressed; antennæ very slender, but distinctly less elongate; prothorax similar, except that the sides are more strongly arcuate anteriorly, becoming

parallel toward base; elytra nearly similar but with more elevated humeri, and with the striæ still less obsolete, being in fact distinct though fine, the punctures subsimilar; male abdomen nearly similar, the prosternal spines half as long as prothorax, their posterior basal rounded angle more obtuse, the canal narrower anteriorly, more rapidly dilated behind and with less abruptly defined margins. Length 5.5 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**tubifera** n. subsp.

I have not seen the type of this genus—*Cylindrocerus flabellitarsis* Boh., from Cayenne—but it is in all probability different from any of the above. The female seems to be rare.

This genus has given rise to some misunderstanding. According to Lacordaire it is a Madarid, with widely separated anterior coxæ and a prosternum armed with two short subapical spines in the male. The very peculiar anterior male tarsi described by that author, coincide closely with those of the present interpretation of the genus, which is unmistakably a Centrinid near *Cylindrocerus*. The fact that the type species was described as a *Cylindrocerus* in the work of Schönherr, would seem to show that the present identification is correct, but what the *Dactylocrepis* of Lacordaire can be, I have no means of knowing at present. It is stated by Schönherr that the pygidium is concealed in *Dactylocrepis*, while in that genus as interpreted by Lacordaire, the pygidium is uncovered.

Nedestes n. gen.

The body in this genus is broadly rhomboidal, polished and glabrous, the beak very long, cylindric, strongly and evenly arcuate, the long slender antennæ at basal fourth, the scape almost attaining the eye, the funicular joints all elongate, the first three notably so and diminishing more or less regularly in length, the club long, slender, subcylindric, gradually finely pointed at apex, with its basal segment half the mass, the sutures fine. The mandibles are extraordinary—rather long, straight, apparently not contiguous when closed and very difficult to describe adequately in language; viewed dorsally there are two segments, the basal the shorter, hollowed dorsally, with the sides of the hollow elevated, the apical segment, oval, rounded externally at base, obliquely excavated longitudinally throughout the length of its upper surface, with the apex rounded; the basal segment is deeply constricted internally near the base; the tip of the beak above the mandibles is broadly sinuate. The beak is separated from the head by the feeblest possible incurvature when viewed in profile. The anterior coxæ are rather widely separated, the prosternum in the male with two long, porrect and outwardly curvate processes, separated at base by a very deep circular excavation. The legs are rather long, the tibiæ straight, the anterior not fimbriate in the male, except briefly so at apex,

the tarsi all broad, closely punctulate and pubescent above, and with a dense brush of erect fulvous setæ throughout beneath; the setæ bristle also along the sides in fimbriate form. The prothorax is abruptly and strongly tubulate at apex, the basal lobe gradual, with its apex deeply sinuate, the scutellum transverse and free, and the elytra with prominent humeri and deep coarse entire grooves, punctured along the bottom laterally. There are two species at hand as follows:

Body large and stout, rhombic, convex, deep black throughout, the elytra with feeble piceous tinge, wholly glabrous and with fine sparse punctulation above, still remote but stronger beneath; beak (♂) very strongly arcuate and almost as long as the body, evenly cylindric and rather slender throughout and finely, sparsely punctate, closely and coarsely so at the sides toward base, not in the least compressed; antennæ piceous, very long, the slender club nearly as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming not only parallel but somewhat incurvate at base, the broad strong tubulation not quite half as wide as the base; scutellum with a few punctures at base, transverse, somewhat narrowed basally, truncate and declivously impressed at apex, with sharp angles; elytra short, barely longer than wide, the oblique sides nearly straight, the apex broadly, evenly rounded, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax and one-half longer; posterior discal elevation moderate but distinct; grooves a little coarser at tip; surface with fine but deep, remote punctures as on the pronotum; male abdomen simply flattened at base, but otherwise unmodified, the median line deeply impressed at the extreme base; prosternal spines extending beyond the head by a distance equal to the length of the head and prothorax. Length 9.5 mm.; width 5.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. One specimen.....**sarpedon** n. sp.

Body much smaller and not so stout, shining and deep black throughout; punctulation above similarly remote and a little finer, the constriction at the base of the apical tubulation similarly rather coarsely punctured throughout the width; beak (♂) slender, cylindric and strongly arcuate, similarly more strongly so medially than toward base or apex, finely punctate, coarsely but loosely so toward base, a little shorter than the body; antennæ piceous, almost similar, the club very slender, gradually pointed from about its middle and as long as the four preceding joints; mandibles nearly similar; prothorax similar but almost a fourth wider than long; scutellum transverse, narrowed at base, flatter and with the apex broadly, obtusely angulate; elytra as long as wide, the humeri similarly prominent, the oblique sides more arcuate, the apex somewhat more strongly rounded; grooves almost similar, abrupt and deep; male abdomen scarcely more than flattened basally, more strongly punctured but not medially impressed at base; prosternal spines shorter, not quite as long as the prothorax in the type; tarsi above darker and less fulvous. Length 7.0 mm.; width 4.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**mandibularis** n. sp.

The genus *Xenisus*, of Pascoe, would seem to be related to the one here described, though no mention of the mandibles is made by the author, who, however, states that the beak is longer than the body, that the first funicular joint is as long as the club, while here it is much shorter, the prothorax transverse, which could

hardly be said of *Nedestes*, and finally that the strial intervals are very convex and that the metasternum at the sides is covered with golden-yellow scales, neither of which characters is suggested here, the intervals being flat and the entire surface glabrous. The coloration of the body in the type of *Xenisus* is also quite different, which is a suggestive consideration. It is probable that the habits of both these genera are very similar to those of *Balaninus*.

It will be noted that in the preceding enumeration of the genera and species of the Centrinini, I have not been able to even define the genus *Centrinus* itself. This was founded upon the *Baris bicuspis*, of Germar, which, according to the descriptions, differs very much from anything at present known to me. Possibly the genus called *Calorida* above, may approach it closely; this is known to me only by the female, and is founded upon a comparatively small species.

Tribe LIMNOBARINI

As in the case of the Centrinini, it should be stated that the limits of this tribe are not well defined, and there is no very clearly marked boundary separating the two. In fact some genera, such as the Nicentrids, having prominent and non-decussate mandibles, might almost as well be considered a part of the preceding, as of the present tribe. It should be understood, in this connection, that the Limnobarini are merely an association of those Centrinids which have the body parallel in form, or notably narrow, elongate and devoid of an evidently rhombic outline. They include all sorts of structural peculiarities, excepting the essential features characterizing the tribes coming before the Centrinini and those which follow, such as the Madarini and Barini, and, on the whole, it is as sharply isolated as almost any other of the Barid tribal groups that can be at all well differentiated, all of them being inconstant in at least one or two structural characters used to define them. In the nearctic fauna, such diverse genera as *Calandrinus*, *Anacentrus*, *Haplostethus* and *Barilepton* belong here, and, in the European fauna, several genera having a parallel form of body, besides *Limnobaris* itself, should also be included.

One peculiarity of the Limnobarini, as here organized, is the comparatively large number of genera necessary for the known species, there being, as proposed, only about 2.8 species to the genus as a ratio, seeming to indicate that the tribe includes a number of groups which are of very ancient origin, like the nearctic *Eisonyx* and related monotypic genera, and also in all probability the tropical Madopterini.

The Brazilian genera of Limnobarini, so far as recognized, are as follows:

Mandibles straight, non-decussate and not at all dentate within, their upper surface somewhat ridged along the median line basally, their external outline sinuate anteriorly, the apices obtusely lobed; body parallel and convex, loosely squamose, the non-tubulate prothorax and elytra equal in width prosternum not sulcate, the coxæ moderately separated; tarsal claws free. [Type *C. rotundicollis* nov.]. . . . . **Chepagra**

Mandibles prominent when closed and non-decussate, but with their inner margins more or less obviously dentate or basally notched; tarsal claws free and divergent. 2

Mandibles bifid and strongly decussate. 6

2—Body abbreviated, oblong-oval, strongly convex, with fine and sparse vestiture throughout; beak rather long and slender; prosternum flat, with two short erect processes in the male, the coxæ moderately separated; prothorax very briefly and feebly subtubulate; elytra coarsely grooved. [Type *L. subæqualis* nov.]. . . . . **Lorena**

Body oval, rather closely, uniformly squamose, the habitus very much as in Group VI of *Centrinaspis;* prosternum flat, similarly not spinose in the male, the coxæ moderately separated; prothorax not tubulate at apex, the elytra grooved. [Type *P. subovalis* nov.]. . . . . **Pycnonicentrus**

Body elongate-subparallel; prosternum not sulcate and never spinose in the male, the claws free and divergent; antennæ notably beyond the middle of the beak. 3

3—Prothorax never more than very slightly narrower than the elytra. 4

Prothorax very much narrower than the elytra and relatively small in size. 5

4—Mandibles broad and rapidly narrowed, relatively short; body more convex and sparsely uniformly, squamulose, the prothorax large in size. [Type *E. nimius* nov.]. . . . . **Eunicentrus**

Mandibles narrower and feebler, more elongate; body less convex, with relatively smaller prothorax, the vestiture frequently not uniform; species very numerous. [Type *Centrinus decipiens* Lec.]. . . . . **Nicentrus**

5—Body minute in size, the vestiture uniform. [Type *M. angusticollis* nov.] **Nicentridia**

6—Tarsal claws free; femora unarmed as in the preceding genera. 7

Tarsal claws connate or extremely approximate. 25

7—Prothorax with remarkable sculpture, opaque, the opacity due to extremely minute, deep and very close, though perfectly defined, punctules; body oblong-oval, very convex, with remote erect setiform squamules, the prothorax not tubulate and the elytra moderately grooved; beak thick, strongly sculptured, the antennæ moderate; prosternum flat, the coxæ moderately separated; claws slender. [Type *C. semiopacus* nov.]. . . . . **Camerones**

Prothorax with the usual smooth ground surface between the punctures. 8

8—Body briefly suboval and relatively rather stout as a rule. 9

Body narrower, elongate and subfusoid-oval; prosternum not armed in the male. 12

Body cylindric and parallel, very narrow to unusually broad in outline. 15

9—Beak very short, thick, strongly arcuate above, nearly straight beneath, separated from the head by a transverse sulcus; scrobes very oblique; body rather depressed, the prothorax subquadrate and narrower than the deeply grooved elytra, tubulate at apex; prosternum flat, not armed in the male, the coxæ widely separated; legs rather short. [Type *F. brevinasus* nov.] **Fishonia**

Beak moderately long and of the usual form; elytra deeply grooved. 10

10—Antennal club gradually formed, by reason of the gradual broadening of the outer funicular joints; beak separated from the head by a moderate but distinct transverse sulcus. 11

Antennal club abrupt, the outer funicular joints never more than slightly dilated, the antennæ inserted behind the middle of the beak; prosternum flat, the coxæ moderately separated; body with sparse setiform squamules in single interstitial lines on the elytra; prothorax very briefly and feebly tubulate at apex. [Type *S. sparsa* nov.] ..... **Sodesia**

Antennal club similarly abrupt, the funicle shorter, the antennæ slightly ultramedial, the beak shorter and thicker, much shorter than the prothorax; prosternum flat, the coxæ separated by about their own width; body more parallel, the prothorax nearly similar, the elytral grooves very much finer; surface with very small and sparse, hair-like squamules above. [Type *A. obidosensis* nov.] ..... **Anotesiops**

11—Body subdepressed, almost as in *Fishonia*, feebly sculptured; antennæ rather thick; surface herissate with very remote setiform squamules; prothorax tubulate at apex; prosternum flat, the coxæ rather well separated. [Type *P. setulosa* nov.] ..... **Parafishonia**

Body convex above and beneath, coarsely and closely sculptured, more abbreviated and oval than in the preceding; squamules rather short and stout, not dense; prothorax very briefly and feebly tubulate at apex; prosternum flat, with slender, sometimes vestigial spines in the male, the coxæ well separated. [Type *N. compacta* nov.] ..... **Nestrada**

12—Beak not separated from the head by an impression of any kind..... 13

Beak separated by a more or less pronounced transverse impression, much feebler in *Ranceoma;* body glabrous or nearly so..... 14

13—Body small, densely clothed throughout with large decumbent scales; beak short, thick, densely sculptured and squamose; antennæ far beyond the middle, small and slender, the club small, oval, and abrupt, its basal segment more than half the mass; prosternum not sulcate, the coxæ rather well separated; prothorax not tubulate at apex, the elytra somewhat finely striate. [Type *E. squamosa* nov.] ..... **Ethelda**

Body in great part glabrous; beak differing sexually, rather thick (♂), longer, very slender and enlarged at base (♀); antennæ slender, submedial, with small and somewhat gradual club, its first segment somewhat more than half the mass; prosternum rather broadly sulcate, the coxæ narrowly separated; prothorax feebly subtubulate at apex; elytra with coarse, abrupt and punctate grooves. [Type *R. parviclava* nov.] ..... **Rancea**

14—Beak thick, strongly compressed and coarsely sculptured, separated by a rather deep sulcus above the middle of the eyes; antennæ slender, the club small, narrowly oval, its basal segment about half the mass; prosternum somewhat canalate, the coxæ moderately separated; prothorax with a somewhat long but gradually formed tubulation, the elytra with fine shallow punctured grooves; tarsal claws very small, approximate but not connate, the claw-joint slender and smaller than usual. [Type *P. spissirostris* nov.] **Pseudorancea**

Beak thick but smooth, somewhat wider than deep, the transverse impression above the middle of the rather less finely faceted eyes not very deep or sulciform; antennæ somewhat slender, the club oval, subequally segmented by the sutures; prosternum somewhat impressed, the coxæ moderately separated; prothorax with the apical tubulation scarcely at all defined; elytra with fine grooves; scutellum elongate, slightly dilated at apex; tarsi narrow, the third joint feebly dilated, the fourth and the diverging claws well developed. [Type *I. truncatula* nov.] ..... **Iopsidaspis**

Beak moderate in length and thickness, finely punctate, the separating impression very feeble; antennæ submedial, the seventh funicular joint transverse and sculptured in a manner similar to that of the large, oval and subequally segmented club, which is as long as the five preceding joints; prosternum

feebly impressed, more deeply toward apex, the coxæ moderately separated; third tarsal joint feebly dilated, the fourth and the diverging claws well developed; prothorax not tubulate at apex, the scutellum short, narrowed at base. [Type *R. uniformis* nov.].....**Ranceoma**

15—Body oblong, parallel and more or less stout; genera allied to *Dirabius*...16

Body slender, sometimes stouter in some species of *Sibariops*.....19

16—Beak very short and thick, only slightly arcuate, truncate and with small mandibles, separated from the head by a transverse sulcus; antennæ short, the funicle compact, gradually broadening outwardly, the club short, gradually formed, with rather large basal segment; prosternum flat, with small apical fossa, unarmed in the male, the coxæ rather well separated; legs short, the straight tibiæ strongly fluted; tarsi broad, the claw-joint rather narrow, with moderately diverging claws; integuments subglabrous; prothorax feebly and gradually tubulate at apex; elytra not grooved, but with strongly punctate striæ. [Type *E. curtirostris* nov.].....**Eusomenes**

Beak very short but less thick, feebly arcuate, separated from the head by merely a feeble obtuse impression; antennæ, prosternum and coxæ nearly similar; body much smaller; elytra with moderate impunctate grooves; tibiæ simply punctulate, not at all fluted, the tarsi narrower. [Type *P. brevirostris* nov.] **Parasomenes**

Beak longer, thinner and cylindric; prosternum armed in the male, so far as known.....17

17—Beak shorter than the prothorax, smooth, cylindric, rather strongly arcuate, separated from the head by a deep sulcus; antennal scrobes strongly oblique as in the two preceding, the club oval, gradually formed, with its first segment less than half the mass; prosternum flat, the coxæ moderately separated; tibiæ fluted; tarsal claws rather short and thick though widely diverging; only the female known at present. [Type *L. æqualis* nov.]....**Liosomenes**

Beak less abbreviated, cylindric and but feebly arcuate.....18

18—Beak separated from the head by a distinct transverse sulcus, which is bordered anteriorly by a strong tumidity; antennal scrobes only feebly oblique, the club abrupt, oval, its basal segment about half the mass; prosternum flat, the two spines in the male separated by a moderate circular cavity, the coxæ somewhat narrowly separated; integuments with more or less sparse, simple vestiture, the elytra strongly grooved. [Type *S. subinflatus* nov.].....**Somenes**

Beak a little thicker, not swollen dorsally at base and not separated from the head by any kind of depression; antennal scrobes moderately oblique, the club abrupt, oval, with its basal segment fully half the mass; anterior coxæ moderately separated, the prosternal spines of the male very short, thick and curved, separated by a small perforation; tarsi rather broad; body broadly oblong, the pronotum with circumambient dense vestiture, the elytra moderately grooved, the alternate intervals more or less densely clothed with scales. [Type *D. vittata* nov.].....**Demoda**

19—Body glabrous, feebly sculptured and never black. Beak rather slender, cylindric, feebly arcuate, not separated from the head by trace of impression; antennae moderate, the funicle gradually broader and compact distally, the club thus gradually formed, oval and subequally segmented; prosternum broadly, feebly canalate, not armed in the male, the coxæ well separated; prothorax not tubulate, the scutellum small, free, and the elytra deeply grooved; tarsal claws small. [Type *V. piceolus* nov.].....**Valdenus**

Body with simple uniform sparse vestiture.....20

Body with variegated vestiture.....24

20—Prothorax abruptly and strongly tubulate at apex. Body slender and cylindric; beak short, rather thick, strongly sculptured, separated by a

moderate sulcus; antennæ moderate, the seventh funicular joint much wider, forming part of the club, the combination large, oval and not quite as long as the rest of the funicle; prosternum nearly flat, not armed in the male, the coxæ small, somewhat widely separated. [Type *M. tubulatus* nov.]
Microtorcus

Prothorax not tubulate at apex, except very briefly in *Anatorcus*.....21

21—Prosternum canalate. Body slender, parallel and strongly sculptured; beak moderate, not separated by an impression; antennæ submedial, with very small and narrowly oval club, the coxæ well separated; elytra with feeble humeral prominences and strong grooves. [Type *T. sculptilis* nov.]
Torcobius

Prosternum flat.....22

22—Beak short, thick, obtuse at tip and closely sculptured, the antennæ far beyond the middle; body slender, parallel and closely sculptured; antennæ moderate, the club small, oval, abruptly separated from the almost equally wide, compact distal part of the funicle, its basal segment more than half the mass; all the funicular joints beyond the first are closely compacted and more or less transverse; coxæ well separated and also well developed; elytral humeri subobsolete. [Type *A. densus* nov.].....**Anatorcus**

Beak rather short and thick, strongly sculptured, separated by a moderate impression; antennæ beyond the middle, with somewhat abrupt and moderate, ovoidal club; anterior coxæ well separated; elytral humeri feebly though evidently prominent. [Type *S. ruginasus* nov.].....**Sibariopsida**

Beak only moderately long but always slender, more or less smooth and cylindrical, the antennal club well developed, oval and abrupt.....23

23—Elytral humeri and general habitus nearly as in the preceding, the sides usually not exactly parallel; beak smooth, sparsely punctulate, sometimes tumid at base at the feeble sulcus; antennæ medial or but little beyond; prosternum sometimes bispinose in the male. [Type *Centrinus confinis* Lec.].....**Sibariops**

Elytral humeri obsolete, the body rigidly parallel, loosely sculptured; beak slender, smooth and arcuate, separated by a very feeble sulcus; antennæ slender, medial, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second nearly twice as long as wide, the club abrupt, longer than the preceding four joints, its basal segment half the length; anterior coxæ narrowly separated. [Type *P. lustralis* nov.].....**Pseudotorcus**

24—Body parallel, the dense pale elytral squamosity fasciiform in arrangement; prothorax not tubulate at apex; beak rather short and thick, more or less densely sculptured, the antennæ beyond the middle and with moderate oval club; prosternum flat, the coxæ moderately separated; elytra with very feeble humeri and rather deep grooves. [Type *T. fasciatus* nov.]
Torcus

Body similarly exactly parallel but more depressed, feebly sculptured, the prothorax with a very short but abrupt apical tubulation; beak rather long, very slender, smooth and cylindric, arcuate, the antennæ behind the middle, somewhat slender, with well developed and abrupt oval club; prosternum flat, the coxæ well separated; pale elytral vestiture partially fasciiform. [Type *P. quadrifer* nov.].....**Paratorcus**

25—Femora unarmed; tarsal claws small and very slender, either connate at base or extremely approximate.....26

Femora serrato-denticulate medially beneath.....29

26—Anterior coxæ moderately separated; tibiæ straight.....27

Anterior coxæ larger, approximate; femora apically and the tibiæ bent.....28

27—Body very narrow and elongate-suboval, smooth and glabrous; beak thick, truncate, not separated from the head by an impression; antennæ slender,

slightly behind the middle, the club small, subglabrous and slender, gradually formed, its basal segment half the mass; prosternum excavated, the sides of the depression ridge-like, becoming angulate posteriorly—at least in the male; prothorax elongate, not tubulate at apex. [Type *I. sparsa* nov.] **Iops**

Body narrow but ventricose, coarsely and densely sculptured; beak short, thick, strongly sculptured, not separated by an impression; antennæ short, medial, the club well developed, oval; prosternum nearly flat; prothorax shorter, not tubulate; elytra coarsely and closely sulcate; vestiture sparse. [Type *A. sculpturata* nov.] ..... **Aniops**

28—Body very slender and elongate, with relatively small, constricted and subtubulate prothorax, which is rather finely sculptured and subglabrous; beak very slender, cylindric, truncate at tip, the mandibles very small, almost hidden when closed; antennæ slender, submedial, the first funicular joint thick, 2–7 very narrow, the second slender, rather longer than the first; club small, oval and subglabrous, with long basal segment; prosternum short and broadly concave before the coxæ; elytra very elongate, deeply striate. [Type *M. parvicollis* nov.] ..... **Macriops**

29—Body narrow, more or less opaque, closely sculptured and with minute sparse setiform squamules, the elytra striato-punctate, with finely carinulate intervals; beak rather short, thick and closely sculptured, not separated by an impression, the antennæ somewhat short, submedial, the first funicular joint very much broader and longer than the next two combined, 2–7 gradually broader, more or less compactly joined, the club moderate, narrowly oval, its basal segment half the mass; prosternum not much modified, the coxæ narrowly or moderately separated; tarsal claws minute, very slender, approximate but not connate. [Type *P. carinulosa* nov.] ..... **Psiona**

The last four genera are founded upon very small, narrow species of peculiar facies, few in number and apparently rare individually; as in the case of several others of this tribe, they are probably of decidedly secluded habits.

Chepagra n. gen.

Although associable with the Nicentrid series, this genus has a peculiar facies due to its parallel convex form, strongly convex surface and rather inflated, laterally rounded prothorax. The beak is moderate in length and thickness, slightly compressed and strongly sculptured basally, feebly arcuate, somewhat more so basally, and is not separated from the head by any trace of impression, the antennæ just visibly beyond the middle. The anterior coxæ are large and narrowly separated, and the unchanneled prosternum has a very small feeble apical fossa, laterally inclosed by slight ridges. The tarsi are not very wide and the claws are strongly arcuate and diverging. The type may be described as follows:

Chepagra rotundicollis n. sp.—Parallel, convex, dark rufous, the prothorax blackish; pronotum at the sides and apex with long close whitish scales, the elytra with similar scales, moderately close and confused, but smaller and forming single interstitial lines toward the sides; under surface throughout with close

white scales, of similar nature throughout; beak (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, finely, sparsely punctured, except at the sides basally, the antennæ in great part missing in the type; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the parallel sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, widest near the middle, the truncate non-tubulate apex more than half as wide as the base; surface alutaceous, micro-reticulate, the punctures strong and moderately separated, with a smooth median line; basal lobe short, feebly sinuato-truncate, slightly reflexed; scutellum small, free, squamose; elytra about one-half longer than wide, barely as wide as the prothorax and twice as long, the sides but slightly converging and broadly arcuate, obtusely rounded at tip; grooves moderate; intervals flat, with strong, loosely confused punctures, the surface shining; first ventral suture distinct. Length 3.5 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). One specimen received from an unrecorded source.

The mandibles, which are a distinctive feature of this aberrant species, are sufficiently described in the table of genera.

Lorena n. gen.

This genus also belongs near the Nicentrid series, because of its prominent mandibles, but is very different in form and facies. The body is stout, suboval, strongly convex, shining, though strongly sculptured throughout and very sparsely squamulose. Beak rather long and moderately arcuate, separated by a feeble subsulciform impression, somewhat thick and sharply, longitudinally sculptured (♂), or evidently more slender and less sculptured (♀); the mandibles scarcely in close contact when closed, except at apex, and having a submedian internal tooth. Antennæ beyond the middle (♂), more nearly medial (♀), the first funicular joint almost as long as the next three, the outer joints slightly dilated and compact, the oval club not abrupt, its basal segment fully half the mass. The prosternum, unlike any of the true Nicentrids, has two short erect spines in the male, not separated by a cavity, but, anteriorly, there is a rather deep subtransverse fossa; the coxæ are moderately separated. The prothorax is not distinctly tubulate at apex, and the legs are rather short. There are apparently three species at hand as follows:

Elytra more rapidly and obliquely narrowed in about apical half. Body stout, shining, rufo-piceous, the squamules yellowish, very narrow and sparse on the pronotum, a little wider and longer on the elytra, forming single interstitial series, somewhat shorter and wider but sparse throughout beneath; beak (♀) slender, smooth, cylindric, finely, closely punctate and squamulose near the base, arcuate, becoming straighter basally, not quite as long as the elytra; antennæ medial, dark rufous; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and but very slightly arcuate, rounding and oblique in about apical third; basal lobe very small and rounded; punctures coarse and well separated, but coarser and confluent in longitudinal rugæ at the sides; smooth median line distinct; scutellum small, subglabrous, quadrate and very free; elytra a fourth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the

sides almost parallel in about basal half; apex narrowly rounded; grooves coarse, abrupt and very deep, not distinctly punctured; intervals but little wider than the grooves, each with a single series of rather close, strong punctures; abdomen strongly convex, with distinct first suture. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

obliquata n. sp.

Elytra subevenly oval, gradually narrowed behind to the rather more obtuse and rounded apex. 2

2—Body very stout and convex, shining, blackish-piceous, the legs not paler; sculpture and vestiture nearly as in the preceding, but the lateral pronotal punctures are relatively coarser and not much united longitudinally, and the rather dark fine pronotal squamules are very sparse and even less distinct, these longer and whiter on the elytra, somewhat longer and more separated than in *obliquata*, with the series becoming more confused suturally; beak (♂) rather thick, evenly arcuate, strongly longitudinally sculptured and four-fifths as long as the elytra, the rufous antennæ well beyond the middle; prothorax larger and more inflated, a fourth wider than long, the more arcuate and less converging, but apically obliquely rounded sides incurvate at base, in a way not traceable in the female of *obliquata;* punctures more notably less coarse and sparser toward the median line; scutellum sparsely squamulose; elytra slightly longer, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; sculpture nearly similar; male abdomen with a small and very feeble impression medially toward base, the straight prosternal spines nearly a third as long as the prothorax in the types. Length 3.15–3.2 mm.; width 1.4–1.45 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two males.

subæqualis n. sp.

Body less stout than in either of the preceding, the sculpture and vestiture almost as in *subæqualis*, the pronotal punctures sparser than in *obliquata* and much less confluent at the sides; beak (♂) shorter and less thick than in *subæqualis* and three-fourths as long as the elytra, not quite so strongly, though conspicuously and closely sculptured, distinctly more elongate, slender and nearly smooth except at base (♀), the antennæ almost similar; prothorax a fourth wider than long, somewhat more rounded at the sides in the male; elytra throughout very nearly as in *subæqualis;* male abdomen with even feebler basal impression, the prosternal spines in the only known male very short, three-fourths as long as the femoral thickness. Length 2.65–2.75 mm.; width 1.2–1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens.

simulans n. sp.

Although these species are undeniably closely allied, I think that they are distinct as defined above. It sometimes happens that entire genera, as well as species, are rather local in the Brazilian fauna. The same is notable in regard to the nearctic genus *Haplostethops*.

Pycnonicentrus n. gen.

In this genus the body is decidedly oval, and rather densely and uniformly clothed with narrow pale scales. The beak is thicker and more strongly sculptured, and with the antennæ beyond the middle in the male, medial in the female; it is separated from the head by a somewhat deep reëntrant angle. The mandibles are prominent and non-decussate, the straight inner edge with two deep nicks and intermediate toothlet in the most accentuated

development, to straight, with a very small subbasal nick in each. The antennæ are moderate, with abrupt oval club, having a moderate basal segment, the first funicular joint as long as the next three. The prosternum is nearly flat, somewhat fossate anteriorly, moderately separating the coxæ and wholly unarmed in the male. The basal thoracic lobe is small and rounded, and the scutellum small, quadrate, squamulose and free; the prothorax is scarcely tubulate at apex. The species at hand are as follows:

Body more elongate-oval and generally larger in size, the mandibles each with two strong nicks. 2

Body smaller, more abbreviated as a rule and still more oval, the mandibles each with a small feeble nick near the base, the right with two small nicks in *persimilis*. 5

2—Body more attentuated behind, the elytral squamules rather broadly confused on almost all the intervals. 3

Body more oblong-oval, somewhat less attenuate behind, the elytral squamules narrowly confused or forming single interstitial lines. 4

3—Form almost evenly oval, the humeri but slightly prominent, black, the legs not paler; vestiture above in the form of short and narrow but very distinct pale fulvous scales, evenly distributed, the scutellum with dense and whiter scales, the under surface with close but not very dense whitish scales; beak almost similar in the sexes, nearly three-fourths as long as the elytra, shining and finely, sparsely punctate, more compressed basally in the male, nude except at the extreme base, where there are a few squamules; antennæ very obscure rufous, submedial (♀), far beyond (♂); prothorax a third wider than long, the sides subevenly and strongly arcuate, becoming parallel basally; punctures strong and close but not crowded, without smooth median line; elytra a third longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long, the oblique sides broadly, evenly and feebly arcuate, the apex narrowly but obtusely rounded; grooves somewhat coarse and deep, intervals with rather strong and loose, confused punctures, alternating slightly in width; male abdomen basally scarcely more than flattened medially and not at all differently clothed, the fifth segment, however, with a large, subimpressed and nearly glabrous median area. Length 3.0–3.2 mm.; width 1.3–1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens.

naso n. sp.

Form rather more oblong-oval, with still feebler humeri; vestiture nearly white throughout, consisting of narrow and well separated scales on the pronotum, on the elytra very dense on some of the intervals, especially the sutural, still denser on the scutellum; rather large and dense beneath; color black, the legs not paler; beak (♂) unusually short and thick, compressed, feebly arcuate, closely sculptured and barely longer than the prothorax, which is a third wider than long, the sides but feebly convergent and slightly arcuate, rounding apically and oblique to the truncate apex, which is half as wide as the base; punctures strong and close; elytra not quite a third longer than wide, just visibly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the sides only feebly oblique and broadly arcuate, merging gradually into the somewhat obtusely rounded apex; grooves coarse, the intervals varying much in width, the narrower with only a single line of scales, especially toward apex; abdomen in the male wholly devoid of sexual modification, the scales extremely dense throughout the two basal segments, the antennæ beyond the middle of the beak seeming at least to indicate the male; fifth segment

also densely squamose throughout; anterior coxæ separated by scarcely a third of their width. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). One specimen.....**opertus** n. sp.

Form, color, sculpture and vestiture nearly as in *naso*, the slender and uniform, still more widely separated scales whiter in color; beak (♀) shorter and thicker than in the same sex of that species, only a little longer than the head and prothorax, more compressed basally, with long sulci at the sides, and of very different shape, being not evenly arcuate as in *naso*, but bent at about the middle, thence straighter to the base, where the dorsal dividing reëntrant angle is much deeper; antennæ rufous, submedial; prothorax differing in having the basally subparallel sides rounding and converging more gradually from a point more medial than in *naso;* elytra nearly similar in outline and more than twice as long as the prothorax, the intervals alternating more obviously in width, the narrow confused scales rather larger but somewhat less abundant; under surface with the scales larger and denser than in *naso.* Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female example.....**ovoideus** n. sp.

4—Body differing from the preceding in having the slender pronotal squamules less sparse, though not dense in about lateral fourth; color black, the legs obscure rufous; vestiture nearly white, dense on the scutellum and forming single series on most of the strial intervals; beak (♂) rather thick, feebly arcuate, closely, finely sculptured and squamulose, smoother apically, only about as long as the prothorax, with the nearly black antennæ well beyond the middle, or (♀) differing but slightly, being just visibly longer and a little less thick, almost similarly sculptured, the antennæ slightly beyond the middle but not so far as in the male, in both sexes separated from the head by scarcely a trace of impression, differing thus very much from the preceding; prothorax a fourth (♂) or slightly more (♀) wider than long, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate for a greater distance than in the preceding species, becoming rounded and oblique beyond the middle; punctures strong but well separated and with a distinct smooth median line; elytra oval, rather obtuse at apex, barely over a fourth longer than wide and somewhat less than twice as long as the prothorax; grooves deep; intervals with rather strong and confused, close-set punctures, uniserial on the narrower; abdomen and met-episterna very densely squamose, the former (♂) having a scarcely visible impression medio-basally, this clothed with very slightly less dense squamules, the fifth segment scarcely modified. Length 2.7–2.85 mm.; width 1.15–1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens.....**diversus** n. sp.

Body smaller and narrower than in the preceding, with relatively smaller prothorax, the coloration, lustre and vestiture almost similar, the large white scales beneath similarly dense, but still denser on the pro- and metasterna; beak (♂) nearly similar, but with the antennæ less ultra-median, somewhat longer than the prothorax, which is smaller, with the sides feebly converging and less strongly rounded beyond the middle than in *diversus*, the apex similar; punctures equally coarse but more clearly isolated among themselves; scutellum similar; elytra nearly similar in outline but narrower, with the arcuate sides somewhat less oblique and the apex relatively slightly more obtuse, evidently as wide as the prothorax and twice as long; sculpture and vestiture subsimilar; male abdomen densely squamose, with a large shallow basal impression, rather more distinct than in *diversus* and more evidently less squamose than the rest of the surface. Length 2.3–2.45 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens.....**minor** n. sp.

Body slightly larger, stouter and more oblong than in *diversus*, similar in coloration and vestiture, but with the interstitial squamules in even single lines;

beak (♀) rather strongly arcuate and moderately slender, longer than the prothorax and with the antennæ barely beyond the middle, the beak longer and the antennæ less ultra-median than in the female of *diversus;* prothorax of different outline, fully a third wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and converging in only apical third; punctures similar but much less close, separated by their own widths or more; elytra subsimilar, but rather more obtusely rounded behind and more than twice as long as the prothorax, the abrupt grooves a little coarser, the rather coarse interstitial punctures more evenly uniserial. Length 2.9 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**recticollis** n. sp.

5—Body somewhat broadly oval, piceous-black, with slightly reddish legs, clothed throughout above with narrow and moderately dense yellowish scales, confused on all the strial intervals, not much paler but shorter and denser beneath, the surface closely punctate, without smooth pronotal line; beak (♂) moderately slender, feebly compressed and distinctly sculptured at the sides, evenly arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, or (♀) but very little less thick and very little longer, less compressed at the sides; antennæ medial (♀), near three-fifths (♂); prothorax a third to two-fifths wider than long, the sides subparallel in basal, converging in apical, half; apex less than half as wide as the base; scales even, not very dense and oblique in direction; dense scales of the scutellum not much paler; elytra oval, a fourth to third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and nearly two and one-half times as long; striæ rather coarse, deep and nude; first interval with uniseriate scales; male abdomen with dense scales, just visibly impressed but scarcely less squamose medio-basally; anterior coxæ separated by less than a third their width. Length 2.5–2.85 mm.; width 1.2–1.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August and September. Eight specimens.....**gilvivestis** n. sp.

Body smaller, much more narrowly oval, piceo-rufous, with rufous tibiæ; punctures moderate and close-set, the pronotum without smooth line; upper surface very uniformly clothed with narrow and well separated scales, yellowish-white in color and sublongitudinal on the pronotum, the latter without smooth line; the scales beneath are whiter and broader, close-set but fine and shorter, though equally close, on the abdomen; beak (♀) rather smooth, shining, more punctured and squamose only at the extreme base, evenly arcuate, somewhat slender and a little longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ rufous, medial; mandibles each with a small nick internally near base, the margin straight; prothorax barely a third wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate, gradually becoming nearly parallel basally, the truncate apex half as wide as the base, the lobe and scutellum more densely squamose as usual; elytra evenly elongate-elliptic, three-sevenths longer than wide, only a little wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long; striæ coarse; interstitial punctures rather loosely confused. Length 2.35 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**rufescens** n. sp.

Body more broadly oval, almost as in *gilvivestis* in color, sculpture and pale fulvous-yellow vestiture, but smaller, narrower and with the prothorax slightly less abbreviated, a fourth to third wider than long and with its sides more gradually rounding and converging anteriorly, not parallel but slightly oblique in about basal half; beak differing very much, very thick, strongly compressed, feebly, evenly arcuate, distinctly sculptured and rather longer than the head and prothorax (♂), or moderately slender, shining, scarcely compressed and less sculptured, evenly arcuate, a third longer than the head and prothorax and slightly thinner distally (♀); antennæ medial (♀), at fully three-fifths (♂), nearly as in *gilvivestis*, but with the sublongi-

tudinal squamules less close-set; elytra a fourth to nearly third longer than wide, rapidly elliptic posteriorly, distinctly wider than the prothorax but only a little more than twice as long; striæ coarse, deep; intervals alternating more in width, the confused squamules rather less conspicuous, the first interval uniseriate as usual; male abdomen feebly modified, just visibly impressed medio-basally but barely visibly less densely squamose; anterior coxæ separated by a fourth their width. Length 2.3–2.75 mm.; width 1.0–1.28 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Six specimens. . . . . **rostralis** n. sp.

This distinctly characterized genus would have taken its place near *Centrinaspis*, in the preceding tribe, were it not for the internally modified straight mandibles; it is a clearly annectant form between the two tribes.

Eunicentrus n. gen.

The few species of this genus are evidently allied to *Nicentrus*, but have an even more nearly parallel and much more convex form of body, and also sparser vestiture. The mandibles are relatively shorter and broader, and are barely visibly irregular within, being virtually straight, and they further differ from those of *Nicentrus* in having their upper surface feebly, longitudinally ridged submedially almost throughout, but more distinctly toward base. The beak is moderately thick and sculptured, rather short, the antennæ evidently beyond the middle in both sexes, the first funicular joint almost as long as the next three, the seventh somewhat abruptly dilated and nearly as wide as the club, which is ovulate, with its basal segment about half the mass. The flat and densely squamose prosternum has a small and feeble, transverse apical fossa, and it separates the coxæ by about a fourth of their width. The prothorax is not at all tubulate at apex, the basal lobe moderate, gradually formed and rounded, densely squamose only toward its apex, the scutellum abruptly, very densely albido-squamose and the elytra deeply grooved. The two species at hand are as follows:

Form elongate-suboval, strongly convex, black throughout, shining and with whitish vestiture, the squamules very slender and sparse throughout the pronotum, and shorter, broader and in single lines on the elytra, the scutellum and most of the under surface very densely squamose; beak evenly and moderately arcuate, somewhat slender, coarsely longitudinally sculptured at the sides and as long as the prothorax (♂), or not quite so sculptured, a little less thick, somewhat more tapering and smoother distally and nearly as long as the head and prothorax (♀); antennæ dark rufous, at four-sevenths (♀) or three-fifths (♂); prothorax nearly as long as wide (♂), very little wider (♀), the sides nearly parallel, gradually more converging and arcuate anteriorly, the truncate apex half as wide as the base (♂), more (♀), the punctures coarse and well separated, longitudinally confluent toward the sides, the smooth median line evident centrally; elytra obtusely oval, a third longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and distinctly less than twice as long; grooves abrupt and deep, half as wide as the intervals,

the punctures of which are strong, close-set and in single series; male with the extremely densely squamose abdomen very feebly impressed and with slightly separated scales medio-basally. Length 3.7–4.1 mm.; width 1.65–1.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May and November. Three specimens.

nimius n. sp.

Form less broad and still more elongate, rather less convex; coloration, lustre and vestiture nearly similar, except that the squamules above are pale, the large and very dense scales beneath deeper, yellow, and not almost white; scutellum a little larger and more quadrate; beak (♂) much longer, feebly arcuate, rather less coarsely sculptured, with more numerous slender squamules and fully as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ piceous, at three-fifths, the scrobes similarly very deep and only moderately oblique; obtuse reëntrant angle at the base of the beak evident, in *nimius* almost obsolete; prothorax fully as long as wide, the sides parallel and nearly straight for a much longer distance from the base, gradually rounding and oblique in apical two-fifths; punctures sparser and not so coarse; elytra elongate, suboval, relatively somewhat more obtuse at tip, nearly one-half longer than wide, three-fourths longer than the prothorax, the sculpture and vestiture nearly similar in form; sexual characters beneath almost similar. Length 3.6 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One example.

elongatus n. sp.

One of the males of *nimius* has the elytra relatively somewhat shorter and more broadly rounded at apex than the other, but there seems to be no other difference.

Nicentrus Csy.

This is a large genus, abundant almost throughout North and South America, except in the Pacific coastal regions. The body is elongate and more or less narrowly suboval, the humeri feebly to distinctly subprominent. The beak is not very slender, strongly sculptured, differing but little in the sexes, with the antennæ often beyond the middle in both, never separated from the head by a very distinct reëntrant angle and with the mandibles somewhat narrow and prominent, with the straight inner margins obtusely dentate medially and biemarginate. The end of the beak above the mandibles is obtusely lobed, the lobe defined by sinuations or even deeper fissures. Antennæ moderate, the first funicular joint as long as the next two or longer, the club oval, with distinct sutures, the basal segment apparently always distinctly less than half the mass. The prosternum is not impressed, except by a small feeble transverse apical fossa; it is densely squamose and very moderately separates the coxæ. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, the basal lobe short and gradual, the scutellum usually more or less densely squamose and the elytra moderately grooved, the grooves not very distinctly punctate, except in *striatopunctatus*. The species at hand may be known as follows.

Pronotum with three distinctly defined pale squamose vittæ, the strial intervals with uniseriate, or sometimes in small part narrowly confused, squamules, the series in many cases abbreviated.....2

Pronotum never with distinctly defined squamulose vittæ, the squamules sometimes gradually closer toward the sides however.....7

2—Lateral vittæ composed, at least in part, of larger, dense and conspicuous squamules; interstitial series nearly always more or less abbreviated.....3

Lateral vittæ composed of slender, equal and well separated squamules throughout; interstitial series entire; body smaller and more slender.....6

3—Lateral vittæ broad and conspicuous, composed throughout of dense and moderately narrow scales.....4

Lateral vittæ only dense toward base, obliterated or loose anteriorly.....5

4—Body moderately narrow and oval, with slightly prominent humeri, black throughout, dense scales at the sides of the pronotum and on its inferior flanks, also on the mesosternal sides and met-episterna, pale orange, elsewhere white, the pronotal sides with a small denuded medial spot, the median vitta loose and narrow; interstitial series denuded at the sides and apex, the scales dense throughout beneath; beak (♂) rather thick, feebly arcuate, almost as long as the head and prothorax, moderately sculptured and squamulose; antennæ piceo-rufous, at three-fifths; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and straight, gradually rounding and oblique in apical third, the truncate apex rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures strong, deep and very close but not crowded; scutellum arcuate at the sides and pointed, ogival, as long as wide, closely albido-squamose; elytra elongate-oval, with rather obtuse apex, distinctly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, almost one-half longer than wide; grooves fully half as wide as the intervals—uniseriate with rather coarse and close punctures; male abdomen feebly impressed and less squamose medially toward base. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**amazonicus** n. sp.

Body evidently stouter, similar in coloration, sculpture and vestiture throughout, except that the lateral pronotal scales are a little larger and not quite so dense, the squamules of the elytra coarser and less close-set in the series, the latter more broadly denuded at the sides and for a greater distance along the suture from the apex, also basally outside the sutural interval; beak (♂) somewhat shorter and thicker, with the longitudinal sculpture at the sides evident, only about as long as the prothorax, or (♀) much longer and a little thinner, only slightly less sculptured, more arcuate and longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ piceo-rufous, submedial (♀), at four-sevenths (♂); prothorax nearly as in *amazonicus* throughout; scutellum more quadrate, obtuse behind; elytra scarcely more than a third longer than wide and not quite twice as long as the prothorax; grooves not quite so coarse, the interstitial series composed of less coarse punctures, tending somewhat to confusion on the third; male abdomen similarly very densely squamose, with very slight medio-basal modification. Length 2.6–3.2 mm.; width 1.15–1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Three specimens.

ornatus n. sp.

Body more elongate than in *ornatus*, nearly similar in color, sculpture and vestiture, except that the white elytral series of squamules are less interrupted toward base internally; beak (♂) longer, thick, shining though longitudinally sculptured, as long as the head and prothorax, or (♀) shorter, thinner and more tapering than in the same sex of *ornatus*, about as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ piceous, medial (♀) or well beyond (♂); prothorax less abbreviated, but little shorter than wide, the sides feebly converging and broadly, subevenly arcuate from base to apex, not subparallel toward base as in *ornatus;* elytra longer, about twice as long as the prothorax, similarly sculptured; abdomen with a rather distinct and slightly less squamose medio-basal impression. Length 2.7–3.2 mm.; width 1.15–1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Four specimens.

medialis n. sp.

5—Form oval; color black throughout, scarcely shining; squamules whitish above, very dense and pale yellow throughout beneath; denuded area at the sides of the prothorax very large, so that the lateral pronotal vitta becomes very narrow, distant from the margin and subobliterated beyond the middle; entire apex with loose long squamules, almost wanting along the median line, but close and distinct basally; interstitial series of the elytra denuded—that is, as usual, replaced by dark squamules—basally throughout the width, except just behind the humeri, and also along the sides and at apex, the white squamules of the first interval attaining the apex; beak (♂) thick, shining, moderately compressed and sculptured and a little longer than the prothorax; antennæ obscure rufous, at four-sevenths; prothorax only a fifth wider than long, the broadly arcuate sides becoming subparallel basally, the truncate apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures strong, close, a little less so beyond the middle; scutellum oblong, very densely squamose; elytra evenly elliptic, a third longer than wide, barely twice as long as the prothorax, the humeri evidently prominent laterally; grooves deep, somewhat punctured along the bottom; rather strong and close uniserial punctures of the intervals somewhat confused on the three inner; male abdomen with the dense crust of scales a little thinner and feebly impressed medio-basally. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.
interruptus n. sp.

Form, coloration, sculpture and vestiture nearly similar, but with the space at the sides of the prothorax not denuded but sparsely and finely squamulose, so that the lateral pronotal vitta is evident throughout but composed of fine, sparse squamules, denser at base; interstitial series of the elytra differing in being entire throughout; beak (♂) nearly similar but not quite so thick, and with the antennæ more distal, at three-fifths, or (♀) scarcely thinner and but slightly less sculptured, but as long as the head and prothorax, with the antennæ at four-sevenths, blackish, with dull rufous funicle; prothorax barely visibly shorter than wide, the sides subparallel basally, a little more arcuate anteriorly, the apex half as wide as the base (♂), or more (♀); punctures strong, deep and very close-set throughout, even; scutellum well developed, rounded-subquadrate, very densely squamose; elytra evenly but rather obtusely elliptic, nearly a third longer than wide, slightly more than or about a half longer than the prothorax; interstitial series confused toward the suture, except behind the middle; male abdomen with the very dense squamose crust only just visibly subimpressed and thinner medio-basally. Length 2.8–3.2 mm.; width 1.3–1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Seven specimens..... **lateralis** n. sp.

6—Body narrowly subrhombic, deep black, the legs picescent; surface almost opaque; vestiture white, the larger scales beneath narrowly separated; beak (♂) even in thickness, strongly, closely punctate and a little longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) distinctly longer, somewhat more arcuate, smoother and slightly tapering distally, in both separated from the head by a rather distinct reëntrant angle; antennæ rufous, medial (♀), at four-sevenths (♂); prothorax not quite as long as wide, the feebly converging sides just visibly arcuate, more rounding apically; punctures strong, dense, a little less so anteriorly; median vitta of loose slender squamules as wide as the lateral; scutellum small, quadrate, squamose; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, the oblique sides broadly, distinctly arcuate, the apex rather narrowly obtuse, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long; humeri not laterally prominent, but strongly oblique for some distance to the base; grooves deep and strong; punctures of the interstitial series moderate and not very close; male abdomen very faintly impressed medio-basally, but not differently clothed. Length 2.4–2.65 mm.; width 1.0–1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single pair..... **densicollis** n. sp.

Body narrowly suboval, deep black, with rufous legs; surface shining; vestiture white, the larger scales of the under surface very dense throughout; scanty and slender squamules of the median pronotal vitta extending transversely across a distinct impunctate line, the lateral vittæ broader, abruptly limited internally, though very loose; strial intervals each with a single slender series; beak (♂) rather thick, even, feebly arcuate, somewhat compressed, distinctly sculptured and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ at four-sevenths, obscure rufous; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the feebly converging sides straight, gradually rounding in about apical third, the truncate apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures strong, separated by not quite their own widths; scutellum densely albido-squamose; elytra fully a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and scarcely twice as long, the humeri less prominent and the sides less oblique and less arcuate than in the preceding, the obtusely rounded apex broader; sculpture almost similar; male abdomen with a distinct medial impression toward base and rather less squamose than the rest of the surface. Length 2.25 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen..... **serenus** n. sp.

7—Pronotum distinctly though loosely squamulose, the squamules gradually denser and somewhat coarser broadly toward the sides, the median vitta not obvious, except toward base..... 8

Pronotum evenly and loosely squamulose throughout..... 9

8—Body narrowly suboval, black, with dark rufous legs; vestiture conspicuous, white, the moderate scales confused on all the strial intervals, very dense throughout beneath, the quadrate scutellum very densely squamose; beak (♂) thick, arcuate, strongly sculptured and squamulose, rufescent at tip, not separated from the head and barely as long as the head and prothorax, or (♀) a little longer and thinner; antennæ rufous, medial (♀) or inserted beyond the middle (♂); prothorax about as long as wide, the sides as in the preceding; punctures rather strong and very close, but with shining interspaces, without smooth median line; elytra elliptic, nearly a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, the humeri slightly prominent; sides moderately oblique and arcuate; grooves moderate, the interstitial punctures moderate, not very dense; abdomen (♂) scarcely at all modified, very densely squamose throughout. Length 2.25–2.65 mm.; width 1.15–1.22 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Fifteen specimens..... **chapadanus** n. sp.

Body still narrower, smaller in size, piceo-rufous, the legs brighter rufous; vestiture of the same general character as in the preceding, but much less dense, especially on the elytra, where the strial intervals have one or two irregular series; scales beneath not quite so large or dense as in the preceding; beak (♂) less thick, rufescent, less arcuate, not quite so closely sculptured and barely longer than the prothorax, the rufous antennæ distinctly beyond the middle; prothorax in outline as in *chapadanus*, but rather less strongly punctured and with a partial impunctate median line; scutellum nearly similar; elytra elongate-elliptic, very much narrower, nearly one-half longer than wide, only a little wider than the prothorax and twice as long; grooves similar, the interstitial punctures moderate and loosely set; male abdomen with the feeblest trace of medio-basal impression. Length 1.9–2.2 mm.; width 0.75–0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Three male examples. **silvestris** n. sp.

9—Elytral grooves strongly punctured along the bottom, more than half as wide as the intervals, the uniseriate punctures of which are rather small and well separated; beak in the type very short, slender and cylindric, very much shorter than the prothorax, the antennæ well beyond the middle; prothorax

somewhat narrower than the elytra, coarsely, closely punctate; scutellum nude; abdomen unmodified. Length 2.8 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Para). [*N. striatopunctatus* Csy.—Mem. Col., IX, p. 446.]
striatopunctatus Csy.

Elytral grooves never conspicuously punctate....10
10—Pronotum coarsely and loosely punctate....11
Pronotum densely and more or less finely punctate; legs rufous....13
11—Prothorax shorter than wide, much less than half as long as the elytra; body larger in size. Elongate-oval, deep black and rather shining, the legs deep black and unusually short; pronotal squamules very fine, sparse, darkish and inconspicuous, those of the elytra white, broader, distinct and in single series, those beneath broader and somewhat close but not dense; scutellum very densely albido-squamose; beak (♀) not very slender, evenly cylindric, shining, finely punctate, strongly arcuate and nearly as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ slender, medial and piceous; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides straight and just visibly converging to rather beyond the middle, thence gradually rounding and oblique to the truncate apex, which is somewhat more than half as wide as the base; punctures notably coarse and close, with narrow impunctate median line; elytra oval, with arcuate sides and bluntly rounded apex, three-sevenths longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax; grooves deep and rather coarse, finely punctate along the bottom; interstitial punctures in even single series, somewhat coarse and close-set. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). One example....**abruptus** n. sp.
Prothorax nearly as long as wide, about half as long as the elytra; body much smaller....12
12—Body narrowly oval, deep black throughout and rather shining, the legs short; vestiture white, distinct, in even narrow single lines on the elytra, very fine and sparse on the pronotum, but rather long, whitish and evident, the scales beneath white and somewhat dense; beak (♂) very thick, barely longer than the prothorax, feebly arcuate, rather closely punctulate and feebly constricted near basal third, not separated from the head dorsally; antennæ beyond the middle, short and somewhat stout, the piceous funicle, however, gradually very slender basally; prothorax with the sides very feebly converging and nearly straight, rounding a little anteriorly; punctures notably coarse, slightly separated, the impunctate median line narrow and not very obvious; scutellum densely albido-squamose; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and slightly less than twice as long, the sides but slightly oblique and feebly arcuate; apex rather obtusely rounded; grooves deep and abrupt; punctures of the even single interstitial series somewhat coarse, well separated; male abdomen just visibly impressed medio-basally, but not very differently squamose. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example. Named for Herbert H. Smith....**smithi** n. sp.
Body broader, black, with longer and bright rufous legs; vestiture somewhat similar; beak (♂) much thinner, even in thickness, feebly arcuate and much longer than the prothorax, the antennæ well beyond the middle; prothorax with more oblique sides anteriorly, the punctures coarse but distinctly less so than in *smithi;* elytra more broadly elliptic, with more prominent humeri; abdomen only modified at base by having the squamules narrower and less dense. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Para). [*N. parensis* Csy.—Mem. Col., IX, p. 451]....**parensis** Csy.
Body narrowly oval, somewhat as in *smithi*, but with relatively larger and much less punctate prothorax, black throughout, the legs dark rufous and longer; vestiture nearly similar, except that the fine sparse pronotal squamules are

shorter; surface somewhat less shining, the pronotum feebly alutaceous; beak (♂) very much more slender, moderately arcuate and longer than the prothorax, closely punctulate; antennæ beyond the middle, longer than in *smithi*, the funicle relatively less narrowed toward base; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides parallel and straight to about the middle, thence rounding and distinctly oblique to the apex; punctures scarcely coarse and separated by about twice their diameters; scutellum closely squamulose; elytra evenly elliptic, a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and evidently less than twice as long; grooves abrupt and deep, more than half as wide as the intervals, the punctures of which are rather strong, well separated and in even single series; male abdomen rather broadly and distinctly impressed medio-basally, but scarcely at all less clothed, the entire abdominal vestiture composed of narrower and sparser squamules than usual. Length 2.1 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.....**sodalis** n. sp.

13—Elytra (♂) more elongate, twice as long as the prothorax.....14

Elytra (♂) evidently less than twice as long as the prothorax.....15

14—Body elongate-oval, black, with piceo-rufous elytra; vestiture uniform in color, whitish, the squamules of the pronotum fine, moderately sparse and not very conspicuous, very even on the elytra, somewhat larger but moderate, loosely confused, but forming single lines laterally and posteriorly, wider and moderately dense on the under surface; scutellum very densely squamose; beak (♂) thick, compressed, finely sculptured, dull and feebly squamulose, about as long as the prothorax and feebly arcuate, the antennæ piceous, near three-fifths; prothorax about as long as wide, the sides subparallel, gradually rounding and more oblique anteriorly, the punctures strong, deep and not quite contiguous, with a narrow partial impunctate line; elytra a third to nearly half longer than wide, elongate-elliptic, slightly wider than the prothorax; grooves deep and abrupt, the intervals finely, loosely punctate, subcrenulate at the sides basally; male abdomen with the impression along the middle basally rather deep and less squamose; anterior femora normal. Length 2.35–2.45 mm.; width 0.9–1.0 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. Three male examples.....**australis** n. sp.

Body a little broader, suboval, more parallel than in *australis*, black, with obscure piceous elytra; vestiture whitish, coarser and closer than in the preceding, denser beneath, similarly arranged but more conspicuous on the elytra, the scutellum similarly abruptly and very densely albido-squamose; beak (♂) almost similar, but not quite so thick, feebly arcuate and as long as the prothorax, the antennæ near three-fifths; prothorax very slightly though evidently wider than long, the sides broadly and evenly arcuate, becoming gradually straight and parallel in basal half; punctures not quite so deep or strong as in the preceding, very close-set, the median smooth line scarcely apparent; elytra elongate-elliptic, almost one-half longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax, the grooves deep and abrupt, but not quite so coarse, the intervals even and with loosely confused small punctures; they are a little wider than in *australis;* anterior femora clavate and rapidly pedunculate at base in the type; male abdomen very much more densely clothed with larger scales, the medio-basal impression feeble and not distinctly less squamose. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. A single male.....**suffusus** n. sp.

15—Form oval, moderately narrow, convex as usual, black, the elytra scarcely less so; vestiture almost as in the preceding, except that the pronotal squamules, though similarly uniform and rather abundunt, are shorter, finer and less conspicuous, and that, on the under surface, they are dense on the prosternum, met-episterna and abdomen, but elsewhere rather well separated; beak (♂)

as usual, feebly arcuate, moderately thick, dull, feebly squamulose and as long as the prothorax, somewhat less thick than in the preceding, the piceous antennæ similarly at three-fifths; prothorax as in *suffusus* throughout, except that the punctures are deeper and somewhat less dense and the truncate apex slightly wider, being evidently more than half as wide as the base; elytra distinctly shorter, barely a third longer than wide, oval, with the humeri rather more pronounced, more obviously wider than the prothorax, not quite twice as long; grooves and intervals nearly similar; anterior femora normal; male abdomen with the medio-basal impression rather deep and evidently less squamulose. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **fluminalis** n. sp.

Form narrower than in any of the preceding, with narrower and more cylindric prothorax, black, the elytra piceo-rufous; vestiture whitish and rather conspicuous, the pronotal squamules abundant, uniform and not so fine as in the preceding, coarser on the elytra and narrowly confused on some of the intervals, dense beneath, the scutellum as in the preceding; beak (♂) rather slender and somewhat shorter than the prothorax, shorter and much thinner than in any of the preceding and less sculptured, rufescent, or (♀) not thinner but more arcuate, gradually tapering distally and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ rufous, at three-fifths (♂) or four-sevenths (♀); prothorax cylindric, with the sides parallel and straight, rounding and oblique in apical third, almost longer than wide (♂), just visibly wider than long (♀), the punctures moderately fine, dense; elytra oval, rather obtuse at apex, a third longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax—especially in the male—and not quite twice as long; legs shorter than in the preceding, the femora normal; male abdomen almost unmodified. Length 2.0–2.2 mm.; width 0.72–0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). June, August and October. Four specimens..... **egens** n. sp.

The type of *striatopunctatus* was said to be the female in my original description, because of the total absence of abdominal modification, but the very short and narrowly cylindric beak, with the antennæ well beyond the middle, may possibly indicate the male. The species is very peculiar in this way, as well as in the almost completely glabrous scutellum.

Nicentridia n. gen.

In general structural features this genus agrees very well with *Nicentrus*, but it differs in the minute size of the body, more separated anterior coxæ, in having a broad basal abdominal impression margined by long erect hairs in the male, and in having the prosternum tumid before each coxa. The beak is rather slender, only feebly arcuate and similarly not separated from the head by an obvious impression, with the mandibles similar; antennæ beyond the middle in the male, the first funicular joint fully as long as the next three, the club abrupt, somewhat briefly oval, with its first segment subequal to half the mass. The prosternum is flat and separates the coxæ by half their width. The body is very uniformly and closely clothed above with pale narrow squamules, confused on the strial intervals. There are two species as follows:

Body narrowly suboval, with small and subcylindric prothorax, testaceous in color throughout, the squamules above conspicuous and very close, though not dense as they are beneath; they are yellowish-white in color; beak evenly subcylindric, feebly arcuate, moderately sculptured and squamulose and somewhat longer than the head and prothorax, the latter almost longer than wide, the parallel sides straight, gradually rounding and moderately converging beyond the middle, the punctures moderate and very close-set; basal lobe small but somewhat rapidly formed; scutellum small, densely albido-squamose; elytra evenly elliptic, three-sevenths longer than wide, a third wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, the humeri descending very obliquely to the base; grooves rather coarse and deep; intervals about twice as wide as the grooves, the confused punctures moderate and well separated; male abdomen with the basal impression large, broadly oval, shallow, much more sparsely and finely squamulose than the rest of the surface, the impression having along the sides some rather long erect hairs. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.55 mm. Brazil (Chapada). June. A single specimen..... **angusticollis** n. sp.

Body broader, similar in color and general nature of the whitish vestiture, which is however denser, still denser beneath; beak (♂) not quite so slender and relatively shorter, only a little longer than the prothorax, feebly arcuate and closely squamulose, the antennæ somewhat more apical and at fully three-fifths; prothorax much less narrow, evidently shorter than wide, the lateral outline and dense punctuation almost similar, the squamules a little broader, denser and more conspicuous; elytra much broader, evenly elliptic, scarcely a third longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and only a little more than twice as long, the oblique basal sides of the humeri shorter; grooves finer, the intervals nearly three times as wide, with the confused punctures as in the preceding but closer; male abdomen with its large and broadly oval, shallow and subglabrous basal impression almost as in *angusticollis*. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers in clearings. October. One specimen..... **ochracea** n. sp.

The female in *Nicentrus* and all allied genera seems to be much rarer than the male.

Camerones n. gen.

This genus is proposed for a species with very exceptional thoracic sculpture, the ground between the fine and very sparse punctures, each of which bears a long stiff pale subsquamiform seta, being densely opaque. This opacity, with high magnification, is observed to be due to extremely minute, close, deep and well defined punctures, and they are also present in very slightly less minute form throughout the elytra, except along the polished bottom of the grooves, but, on the elytra, they are separated by half their diameters, while on the pronotum they are virtually in mutual contact, though not distorted; it follows that the lustre of the elytra is less densely opaque, being in fact strongly alutaceous. Throughout the under surface, these minute punctures are closer than on the elytra, with shining interstices. The beak is thick and rather short, opaque, the opacity caused by minute parallel strigilation apically, but becoming granuliform rugosity more basally, the antennæ sub-

medial, moderate, with abrupt oval club; the tip of the beak is broadly blunt, the mandibles somewhat small, dentate and decussate. The prosternum does not seem to be impressed and the coxæ are rather well separated, the legs normal and the tibiæ straight. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, the basal lobe small, very short, gradual and arcuate and the scutellum quadrate, very free, glabrous and impressed. The type and only known species is the following:

Camerones semiopacus n. sp.—Oblong-oval, very strongly convex, with opaque prothorax and alutaceous elytra, black, the elytra slightly piceous; vestiture above consisting of extremely remote long stiff pale setæ, beneath of shorter, decumbent and sparse claviform scales; beak scarcely arcuate, slightly so apically, thick and opaque, slightly shining distally, as long as the prothorax and separated from the head by a shallow reëntrant angle; prothorax convex in lateral profile, a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, gradually strongly oblique apically, wider at the middle than at base, the punctures small and remote; elytra parallel, the sides gradually arcuate behind the middle to the rather broadly obtuse apex, a fourth longer than wide, as wide as the prothorax and two-thirds longer; grooves abrupt, moderate, the obvious punctures along the bottom bearing each a very minute slender squamule; intervals nearly three times as wide as the grooves, with single series of rather large but very shallow, extremely remote punctures; abdomen very evenly convex, somewhat shining and minutely, sparsely punctulate in the type. Length 3.3 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Santarem).

It is highly probable that, in spite of the very thick beak, the single known specimen of this species is a female, in which case, it may be possible that there are some peculiar sexual characters pertaining to the male.

Fishonia n. gen.

The remarkable species forming the type of this genus is oblong, unusually depressed, shining and subglabrous. The beak is very short and thick, circularly arcuate above in profile but almost straight beneath, and separated from the head by a deep reëntrant angle, the mandibles deeply cleft and decussate. The antennæ are submedial, the scrobes wide, oblique and attaining the eyes, which are unusually short and transverse; the first funicular joint is nearly as long as the next three, the outer joints gradually somewhat wider and compact, the club large and evenly oval. The prosternum is flat or very feebly concave, and separates the coxæ by nearly twice their width; it is not modified in the male. The legs are short but not in any way peculiar, the prothorax parallel, tubulate at apex, the basal lobe short and very gradually formed, the scutellum flat, smooth, free, slightly elongate and obtriangular, and the elytra coarsely grooved. The type is the following:

Fishonia brevinasus n. sp.—Depressed, polished, black, the elytra and under surface piceous, the legs black; sparse dorsal punctures bearing each a short

erect seta, those beneath a little coarser, paler and decumbent, but not conspicuous; beak distinctly shorter than the prothorax, shining, thick, moderately and loosely punctured and convex at the sides, only very little shorter in the male, but more rapidly tapering; prothorax (♂) smaller, a fourth wider than long, with parallel and slightly arcuate sides, or (♀) a third wider than long, with the parallel sides nearly straight, more rapidly, arcuately converging apically to the tubulation, which is short and much more than half as wide as the base in both sexes; punctures deep but moderate and very sparse, becoming notably coarse and less sparse laterally, and with a broad impunctate median area, not attaining the apex; elytra a fourth longer than wide, very obtusely oval, the arcuate sides but slightly oblique, a fourth wider than the prothorax and somewhat more than twice as long; surface slightly sloping downward at base; grooves deep, moderately punctate, about half as wide as the intervals, having the moderate and uniseriate punctures widely separated; male abdomen minutely, sparsely punctate, rather coarsely toward the sides, very faintly impressed along the median line basally. Length 2.7–3.25 mm.; width 1.25–1.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Eight specimens.

The flattened form and very short beak in this species would seem to indicate some habitat rather confined as to space.

Sodesia n. gen.

In this genus the body is subevenly oval, distinctly convex, with very scanty vestiture, the beak moderately long, slender, smooth and cylindric, separated from the head by the feeblest sort of impression, the mandibles rather small and decussate. The antennæ are behind the middle, with short scape and somewhat long shaft, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the three outer joints longer, as well as somewhat thicker than the third or fourth, the club abrupt, oval and but little longer than the three preceding joints, its basal segment constituting half the mass. Prosternum flat, separating the coxæ by about their own width, the legs exhibiting nothing abnormal, the anterior femora feebly inflated in typical forms. The basal thoracic lobe is small but distinct and is rather deeply and narrowly emarginate at tip, the elytra sharply but moderately grooved. The three species here assignable are as follows:

Body oval, rather convex, shining, black, the elytra, under surface and legs slightly piceous; pronotum with slender short sparse erect setæ, which are still more remote, though individually longer, medially, the fine short and erect pale fulvous setæ of the elytra in single series; under surface with fine and short, sparse paler setiform squamules; beak evidently longer than the head and prothorax, slender, very smooth, shining, cylindric and finely, sparsely punctulate, becoming somewhat thicker, more closely and strongly sculptured and feebly squamulose basally, evenly and very moderately arcuate; antennæ rather behind basal third, rufous; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the feebly converging sides moderately and subevenly arcuate, slightly more so anteriorly to the short subtubulate apex, which is nearly half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse but shallow and somewhat close-set laterally, becoming remote, smaller and deeper medially,

where there are also scattered minute punctures, the median line indefinitely somewhat less punctate; scutellum free, rather longer than wide, narrowed at base, with very oblique straight sides; elytra very obtusely oval, a fourth longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the grooves abrupt but not very deep and with distinct punctures along the bottom, a third as wide as the flat intervals, which have rather small, moderately separated punctures in single series; abdomen in the type convex, finely, shallowly and sparsely punctate and with a feeble though obvious impression medially at base. Length 3.3 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **sparsa** n. sp.

Body smaller and more narrowly oval, dark, the legs and under surface brighter, rufous, the very sparse vestiture nearly as in the preceding; beak in the type cylindric and finely, rather more closely punctate, but very much shorter, not quite as long as the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, the antennæ near two-fifths; prothorax a fourth wider than long, nearly as in the preceding, the minute punctures medially less evident; scutellum smaller and shorter, barely as long as wide, the sides rather less converging from apex to base; elytra as in *sparsa*, but with the grooves less coarse and not evidently punctate, the punctures of the single interstitial series a little coarser; abdomen in the male type feebly, loosely punctate, with a distinct simple impression medially at base. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **brunnea** n. sp.

Body smaller, much narrower and more parallel, shining, piceous, the elytra dull rufous; vestiture very fine, sparse and indistinct on the pronotum, the squamules moderately long, distinct and well separated in single lines on the elytra, the scales small, sparse and inconspicuous beneath; beak (♀) long, not very slender, four-fifths as long as the elytra, strongly sculptured and separated from the head by an abrupt and rather deep sulcus, which is not evident in the other species; antennæ medial; prothorax barely wider than long, the sides nearly straight and barely visibly converging, rapidly rounding and oblique in nearly apical third to the extremely brief and feeble tubulation, which is not quite half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, close, somewhat sparse and a little less coarse, without intermingled smaller punctures medially, the smooth median line distinct; basal lobe small, without the apical notch of the two preceding; scutellum small, barely as long as wide, narrowed at base and feebly impressed—flat in the other two species; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the arcuate sides more oblique than in the others, the apex more narrowly rounded; grooves deep, impunctate, half as wide as the intervals, which have the punctures of the single series small and widely separated; abdomen rather coarsely, deeply punctate. Length 2.1 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.
nana n. sp.

I am inclined to think that *sparsa* is described above from the female, notwithstanding the evident medio-basal abdominal impression, and *brunnea* from the male, but it hardly seems probable that they constitute a single species, because the size and coloration differ considerably and, besides this, the scutellum is of different size and shape, and, more especially, the elytral grooves in *brunnea* are less coarse than in *sparsa* and without the very evident punctures of that species.

There can be scarcely any doubt that *nana* will have to be

separated as a distinct genus, allied somewhat also to *Saldius*, of the Centrinini, but much narrower and more parallel of body.

Anotesiops n. gen.

The body here is more parallel and less subrhombic than it is in *Sodesia* and much less strongly sculptured or setulo-squamose. The beak is rather notably short and thick, but evenly cylindric and coarsely, closely punctured, except at tip, though shining, the antennæ slightly beyond the middle, the scrobes but very slightly oblique, the scape fully as long as the funicle and virtually attaining the eye, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three, which are short, the seventh but slightly wider, the club well developed, stout, oval, as long as the preceding four or five joints, abrupt and with deep sutures, the first segment not quite half the mass. The flat prosternum has, near the apex, the usual transverse constriction. The legs are rather short but not notably modified, the non-tubulate prothorax with a very small and apically sinuate basal lobe and the scutellum parallel, longer than wide, very free, slightly convex and glabrous. The type is the following:

Anotesiops obidosensis n. sp.—Oblong-oval, convex and rather smooth, finely, sparsely sculptured, somewhat shining and deep black throughout; beak in the type distinctly arcuate, separated from the head by only a very feeble impression and scarcely more than three-fifths as long as the prothorax, which is not quite as long as wide, the sides broadly arcuate, gradually becoming parallel in about basal half, the feeble truncate tubulation distinctly more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather small and sparse, gradually perceptibly larger and somewhat close toward the sides, nude; elytra about a third longer than wide, obtusely suboval, broadly rounded behind, only a little wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the humeri but feebly tumid; surface with a few distinct whitish squamules at base toward the scutellum, the grooves fine, only a fifth as wide as the intervals, the fine uniserial punctures of which bear each apparently an infinitesimal squamule; under surface having coarse punctures, bearing each a very small slender squamule, barely more evident on the met-episterna than metasternum, very minute on the abdomen, but coarser, closer and distinct on the prosternum medially, also apically throughout the width. Length 3.2 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Brazil (Obidos),—H. Rolle. One specimen.

I cannot state the sex of the type with any assurance; the unmodified abdomen and prosternum would appear to indicate the female, but the nature of the beak and the ultra-median antennæ are usually more indicative of the male.

Parafishonia n. gen.

In this at present monotypic genus, the body is slightly depressed, though less so than in *Fishonia*, and the beak is much longer, moderately thick, evenly cylindric, distinctly and evenly arcuate and separated from the head by a moderate though obvious reën-

trant angle; it is convex but longitudinally sculptured at the sides, finely and sparsely punctured elsewhere, and the mandibles are deeply bifid and decussate. The antennæ are short, medial, the scape short, extending scarcely more than half way to the eyes, which are of normal form, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, 2–7 transverse, closely compacted and gradually becoming about as wide as the club, which is thick, briefly oval, not abrupt and subequally segmented by the sutures. Prosternum flat, separating the coxæ by about their own width, sloping anteriorly to a large deep transverse apical fossa. Femora long, not inflated, the tibiæ much shorter, the prothorax briefly subtubulate at apex, with the basal lobe very short, obtusely rounded and with a small shallow apical sinuation and the scutellum small, free, flat and oblong, deeply and abruptly grooved. The type is as follows:

Parafishonia setulosa n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, rather shining, black throughout, the pronotum with long, somewhat thick and sparse erect setæ, these being almost similar on the elytra and rather widely spaced in single interstitial series; under surface almost glabrous, the setæ fine, short and sparse; beak in the type strongly arcuate, nearly as long as the head and prothorax, with a few fine bristling setæ basally; prothorax short, three-sevenths wider than long, the sides straight and parallel, gradually rounding beyond the middle to the tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; punctures small and remote, rather abruptly coarse and longitudinally rugiform at the sides; elytra over a fourth longer than wide, the sides strongly oblique, evenly and somewhat strongly arcuate to the narrowly rounded apex, a fifth wider than the prothorax and rather more than twice as long; grooves very deep, not obviously punctured and nearly half as wide as the intervals, the well spaced punctures of the single series being notably small in size; abdomen convex, minutely and remotely punctate, the first suture obsolete medially. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.

The sex of the type is probably female, because of the absence of abdominal impression.

Nestrada n. gen.

This genus, although apparently associable otherwise, differs from any of the preceding in having erect slender prosternal spines in the male. The body is stout, oblong-suboval and strongly convex, closely and conspicuously sculptured, the pronotum longitudinally strigilate as in *Centrinites*, with which it is doubtless phylogenetically allied. The vestiture is fine, sparse and inconspicuous above, but in the form of broader, closer and white scales beneath, as a rule. The beak is long, rather slender, distinctly and evenly arcuate, nearly smooth (♀), or distinctly sculptured though otherwise not differing much, except in being a little less slender (♂), separated from the head by an evident sulcus; antennæ submedial in both sexes, rather slender, the scape not extending quite to the eye, the first funicular joint as long as the next two,

the second as long as the succeeding two, the outer joints not dilated, the club elongate-oval, narrow, especially in the male, rather abrupt, with its basal segment fully two-thirds the mass. The prosternum is flat, separating the coxæ by fully their own width and with a small feeble apical fossa, the spines of the male usually not separated by a circular perforation. The legs are rather long and slender, the prothorax narrowly tubulate at apex and with moderate basal lobe, the scutellum small, free, subquadrate, finely and sparsely punctate and with a few infinitesimal squamules, and the elytra are grooved. The species are as follows:

Body very stout and convex, with the inflated prothorax fully as wide as the elytra. Piceous, not shining, the scanty vestiture yellowish above, white but inconspicuous beneath; beak (♂) long, distinctly longer than the elytra, very gradually and feebly tapering and with moderate but close punctures at the sides, or (♀) as long as the elytra, more slender and slightly less arcuate, the antennæ slender, piceous; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, wider at basal fourth than at base, the sides rounded at base, thence converging and straight to about apical third, then rounding and oblique to the tubulation, which is scarcely more than two-fifths as wide as the base, narrower and less inflated in the female; strigilation nearly uniform, dense, rather coarse and waving, with a very fine and subtumid smooth median line; elytra scarcely a fourth longer than wide, the arcuate sides strongly oblique, the apex narrowly rounded, not wider than the prothorax (♂) or distinctly wider (♀), only one-half longer; grooves not very deep, rather more than half as wide as the intervals, which have roughly confused and somewhat coarse sculpture; male abdomen strongly convex, rather strongly, loosely punctured and with moderate basal impression, the prosternal spines much longer than in any other known species of the genus, very slender, oblique, nearly straight and slightly longer than the prothorax in the type, the usual apical fossa enlarged and deepened between them. Length 2.7–3.0 mm.; width 1.4–1.55 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens.
inflatula n. sp.

Body less stout, the prothorax not inflated in the male and with the sides not curved inward at base; elytra distinctly wider than the prothorax in both sexes. 2

2—Form oval and convex, smaller and less stout than in the preceding, rufo-piceous in color and similarly closely, strongly sculptured, also with scanty vestiture; beak (♂) as long as the elytra, even in thickness and strongly sculptured, moderately and evenly arcuate, or (♀) a little longer than the elytra, more slender, smoother and somewhat thicker basally than apically, with some close punctures and a few squamules near the base; antennæ medial in both sexes; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the feebly converging sides slightly arcuate, rounding evenly beyond the middle to the tubulation, which is distinctly less than half as wide as the base in both sexes; sculpture nearly as in the preceding; elytra similar in outline, a fourth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax in both sexes and fully one-half longer; grooves coarse; intervals alternating in width much more obviously than in *inflatula*, similarly rugosely punctate; male abdomen nearly similar, the prosternum with two very slender straight spines, varying from nearly obsolete to three-fourths as long as the prothorax. Length 2.2–2.5 mm.; width 1.1–1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens. . . . . **compacta** n. sp.

Form, sculpture and scanty vestiture nearly similar, except that on the elytra the strial intervals are more feebly punctato-rugose, so that the individual confused punctures, though smaller, are very much better defined and rather well separated; color dissimilar, piceous-black, the legs longer; beak distinctly longer than the elytra, almost as in *compacta*, but the first funicular joint of the antennæ is longer; prothorax less abbreviated, only a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging from the base and just visibly arcuate, more rapidly rounding and oblique in apical third to the tubulation, which is wider, nearly half as wide as the base; sculpture of dense longitudinal rugæ nearly similar; scutellum more narrowed from apex to base; elytra similar in outline, but with rather more prominent, obtuse humeri and still more distinctly wider than the prothorax, barely one-half longer; grooves much less coarse than in either of the preceding; intervals strongly alternating in width. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single female example.....**fusca** n. sp.

The two females that I have associated with the male type of *inflatula*, are not quite so stout and have the elytra slightly though obviously wider than the prothorax, the latter not inflated as it is in the male. This is probably a genus confined to the Amazon Valley.

Ethelda n. gen.

The small and narrow, densely squamose species forming the type of this genus, greatly resembles an unusually densely clothed *Nicentrus* to external view. The beak is short and thick, very feebly arcuate and not separated from the head by any kind of an impression. The antennæ are slender, inserted at apical fourth of the beak, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club small, narrowly oval and rather abrupt, with its basal segment somewhat more than half the length. The prosternum is nearly flat, the coxæ rather approximate, separated by scarcely a third their width. The legs are somewhat slender and normal, the prothorax subcylindric and not tubulate at apex, the basal lobe small, the scutellum very densely squamose and the elytra with the moderate striæ almost concealed by the dense scaly covering. The type is as follows:

Ethelda squamosa n. sp.—Narrow, elongate-suboval and black, very densely clothed with large and nearly white scales, slightly separated on the metasternum and abdomen; beak squamose, except at apex, and feebly sculptured, compressed, feebly tapering and only four-fifths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ dull rufous; prothorax as long as wide, the parallel sides nearly straight, gradually broadly arcuate beyond the middle; punctures moderate, dense; elytra almost one-half longer than wide, elongate-elliptic, more than a fourth wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long, the humeri not prominent, descending obliquely upon the base; striæ not fine, abruptly grooved, each of the small punctures along the bottom of the grooves bearing a scale as large as those of the intervals and almost exactly similar to them, so that, when perfect, the surface is homogeneously squamose throughout; male abdomen feebly impressed and a little less squamose medio-basally. Length 2.4 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Uacarizal). February. One specimen.

In many respects this might be considered a genus of the Nicentrid series, but the mandibles are quite different. It is, at the same time, apparently wholly out of place among the other genera with which it is here associated.

Rancea n. gen.

The body here is elongate-oval, strongly convex, rather pointed behind, with small prothorax and, in great part, glabrous surface. The beak differs very much in the sexes, being very slender in the female and rather abruptly inflated in about basal fifth, while in the male it is much shorter, subeven and with a thickness about equal to that of the basal enlargement of the female; it is not separated from the head by an obvious impression. The antennæ are medial in the female, at nearly three-fifths in the male and are slender and rufous, the scape slender, with clavate apex and not quite attaining the base; the first funicular joint is as long as the next two, the second also somewhat elongate, and the club is small, oval and rather abrupt, with its basal segment somewhat over half the mass. The prosternum has an abrupt glabrous canaliculation, broadest apically and narrowing toward the coxæ, the latter very narrowly separated, though not quite contiguous; it is not spinose in the male. The legs are normal, the tibiæ straight and the claws strongly divergent and very moderate in size. The prothorax is obliquely and feebly tubulate at apex, the basal lobe small, the scutellum parallel, longer than wide, glabrous and deeply longitudinally concave, and the elytra are coarsely, very abruptly and deeply grooved, with strong strial punctures. The species are as follows:

Body suboval, shining, deep black, with rufo-piceous prothorax; pronotum glabrous, with a cluster of white scales at the middle of the base and at each basal angle, the elytra glabrous throughout; coarse sternal punctures bearing each a very small slender squamule, those on the prosternum are also very fine and sparse but denser along the edges of the canal, the abdomen virtually glabrous; beak (♀) rufous, darker basally, a fourth longer than the head and prothorax, extremely slender—viewed laterally, but somewhat flattened dorsally, almost smooth, with a few squamules at base; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate, gradually rounding and oblique beyond the middle to the gradual tubulation, which is more than half as wide as the base; punctures small but deep, separated by two or three times their diameters, more minute apically, a little coarser and less separated laterally; elytra triangular, nearly one-half longer than wide, the oblique sides evenly and distinctly arcuate, the apex almost acutely rounded, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long; humeri descending rapidly upon the base; grooves strongly punctured along the bottom, as wide as the intervals laterally, but not discally, the intervals with single series of extremely minute nude punctules; abdomen strongly convex, finely, loosely punctate. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single female..... **parviclava** n. sp.

Body nearly similar throughout, but a little less elongate, the vestiture similar, except that the fine sparse squamules of the prosternum are replaced by large, broadly linear, very dense scales; integuments shining, black, the ♀ prothorax dark rufous; beak (♂) piceous, feebly arcuate, cylindric, finely, rather closely punctulate, in great part sparsely squamulose at the sides, only a little longer than the prothorax, the latter shorter, a fourth wider than long, otherwise nearly similar, the apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures finer and still sparser throughout; elytra nearly similar throughout but narrower; male abdomen strongly convex, finely, remotely punctate and without distinct sexual modification; legs rather long and slender. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One male example.....**semitestacea** n. sp.

Although the unique types above described are of different sexes, and from the same locality, I think that they represent distinct species, because of the radical difference in prosternal vestiture, this not being a character subject to sexual modification, so far as I know.

Pseudorancea n. gen.

In this genus the body is more evenly oval, shining and still more completely glabrous, and it also differs very much in the structure of the beak and tarsi. The beak is very thick, strongly compressed and barely at all arcuate, separated from the head by a deep reëntrant angle, and with the flat sides sparsely punctate, though opaculate, and limited above by longitudinal raised lines. Antennæ submedial, rather short, with coarse and deep scrobes, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the outer joints gradually somewhat wider and compact, so that the moderate oval club, with basal segment about half the mass, is rather gradual in formation. The prosternum is apparently feebly impressed and the coxæ very narrowly separated. The legs are short and the tibiæ have an arcuate outline distally; the tarsi are moderately thick, with unusually elongate basal joint, the fourth small, extremely slender and with small and rather approximate but free claws. The prothorax is gradually but strongly tubulate at apex, with short and feeble basal lobe, the scutellum small, free, subquadrate, narrowed toward base and with a narrow canaliculation basally and the elytra somewhat finely punctato-striate. The type is the following:

Pseudorancea spissirostris n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, glabrous and shining, black throughout; beak (♂) thick, but as long as the head and prothorax, finely punctate and medially subcarinate above, very feebly arcuate; antennæ barely beyond the middle, piceous; prothorax about as long as wide, the parallel sides nearly straight in about basal half, very gradually and evenly rounding thence to the tubulation, which is four-sevenths as wide as the base, the punctures moderately small, deep, separated by fully three times their diameters, only a little larger and less sparse at the sides, with an elongate vacant sublateral area and a well defined smooth median line; elytra one-half longer than wide, elliptic, the apex evenly and strongly rounded, only very little wider than the prothorax and

twice as long, the grooves narrow and extremely shallow, sometimes indicated almost solely by the distinct though not coarse, well separated strial punctures; intervals virtually smooth, almost four times as wide as the striæ; male abdomen almost impunctate except latero-basally and at apex, having medio-basally a rather deep but simple impression; prosternum not spinose. Length 3.1 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Constancia),—Clark. One example, communicated by Desbrochers des Loges.

The only genus at all closely allied to this is *Ranceoma*, to be subsequently described.

Iopsidaspis n. gen.

The body in this genus is still more narrowly and regularly elongate-oval, shining and completely glabrous, the beak rather thick but shining and finely, sparsely punctate, only very feebly compressed at the sides basally, very feebly arcuate, gradually a little more so toward base, and separated from the head by a fine and rather feeble sulcus. Antennæ submedial, the shaft somewhat slender, glabrous, with evident bristles, the first joint as long as the next two, the second also notably elongate and as long as the succeeding two, the club moderate, elongate-oval. Prosternum apparently somewhat impressed, the coxæ very moderately separated. Legs slender, glabrous and rather long, the tarsi with the claw-joint entirely normal, wholly different from that of the preceding genus; tibiæ long, straight, not arcuate externally toward apex; prothorax not evidently tubulate at apex, the basal margin strongly beaded, the lobe almost wanting. Scutellum free, parallel, a little longer than wide, the elytra finely but abruptly and deeply grooved. The type is as follows:

Iopsidaspis truncatula n. sp.—Extremely narrow, oval and convex, polished and glabrous throughout and bright brownish-rufous; beak very nearly as long as the head and prothorax, the latter apparently somewhat longer than wide, the sides evenly and feebly converging from base to apex, slightly arcuate for some distance beyond the middle, the truncate apex two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures extremely minute and remote, scarcely differing laterally; elytra fully two-thirds longer than wide, very elongate-subelliptic, narrowly rounded at tip, a sixth wider than the prothorax and somewhat less than two and one-half times as long; grooves very fine, a fifth or sixth as wide as the smooth intervals; male abdomen convex, extremely minutely, remotely punctate throughout, without definite sexual modification, the last two sutures straight, barely at all reflexed at the sides. Length 2.8 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

This genus is probably allied closely to *Iops*, but is placed here for some taxonomic reasons.

Ranceoma n. gen.

Another monotypic genus seems to be necessary for an oval black shining species, not very much unlike *Rancea* and *Pseudorancea*

in general appearance, but differing from the former in the sexually subsimilar beak, less approximate anterior coxæ, broader and not sharply limited prosternal canal and different form of antennal club, scutellum and some other features, and, from the latter, in the normal fourth tarsal joint, different form of beak—not separated by a distinct sulcus, and several other important characters. The body is narrowly oval, smooth and convex, entirely glabrous above, with some white squamules on the prosternum and a very slender one in each of the sparse and evenly distributed punctures of the remainder of the under surface. Beak moderately thick, feebly arcuate, shining and finely, sparsely punctate, uncompressed and separated from the head by the feeblest kind of impression in both sexes, very little shorter and thicker in the male. Antennæ at apical third (♂) or just beyond the middle (♀), moderate, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the second very slightly elongate, the outer joints a little broader, the club stout, oval, as long as the four or five preceding joints and subequally segmented by the sutures. The prosternum has a shallow canal, squamulose and not at all abruptly defined; it is unarmed in the male; the coxæ are separated by about a third their width. The legs and tarsi are of the usual type, the prothorax subquadrate and not definitely tubulate at apex, the basal lobe short, very gradual and rounded and the scutellum smooth, somewhat wider than long, feebly impressed and obtrapezoidal; the elytra are grooved. The type is the following:

Ranceoma uniformis n. sp.—Oval, in great part glabrous, deep black throughout and polished; beak (♂) about as long as the prothorax, or (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, a little thinner, somewhat more tapering and just visibly more arcuate; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight, rapidly rounding in apical fourth, the truncate apex half as wide as the base (♂), slightly more (♀); punctures moderate but deep and conspicuous, separated by two to four times their diameters, becoming only a little coarser but scarcely less sparse laterally, and with a smooth median line, not attaining the apex; elytra elongate-elliptic, more than one-half longer than wide, a fifth (♂) or a fourth (♀) wider than the prothorax, and between two and three times as long, the humeri smooth and feebly prominent; grooves abrupt, but only moderately deep, not distinctly punctate, only a third as wide as the smooth intervals or less; abdomen with distinct but sparse punctures, the last two sutures arcuate, well reflexed at the sides, the first very feeble, having at base a small feeble impression or flattening in the male, which is devoid of punctures. Length 3.0–3.2 mm.; width 1.2–1.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Eight specimens.

This and the three preceding genera might be considered analogues of the nearctic *Haplostethops*.

Eusomenes n. gen.

This and the four following genera constitute a group allied in general features to the nearctic genus *Dirabius*, and also the palæarctic *Limnobaris*. They include the largest and broadest species of the tribe, and are uniformly deep black in color. In *Eusomenes* the body is oblong-oval, strongly convex and glabrous. The beak is extremely short, thick, feebly arcuate, truncate, strongly sculptured and separated from the head by a fine and somewhat shallow sulcus; its dorsal outline in profile is subtumid medially in the male. Antennæ slightly beyond the middle, moderate in length, rather rigid, with unusually short first funicular joint and moderate oval club. The prosternum is flat in both sexes, with a deep subtransverse apical fossa, limited laterally by short ridges, not spinose in the male, the coxæ separated by about two-thirds of their width. The third tarsal joint is oval, incised as usual and not much dilated, the legs of normal type. The thoracic base is broadly arcuate, without median lobe, the scutellum oblong, parallel or nearly so, feebly impressed, free and with a few minute punctures, the elytral striæ consisting of scarcely impressed series of distinct oblong punctures. There are two species as follows:

Body stouter, feebly arcuate at the sides and shining, glabrous; beak (♂) scarcely, or (♀) somewhat more evidently more than, half as long as the prothorax, antennæ piceous-black, the scrobes very oblique, the scape about attaining the base; prothorax about as long as wide, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, rounding in apical third to the short oblique tubulation, which is arcuate medially at apex and much more than half as wide as the base; punctures strong and deep, separated by but little more than their own diameters, becoming fine medio-basally and with a narrow partial impunctate median line; elytra one-half longer than wide, the sides only feebly oblique and slightly arcuate, the apex obtusely rounded, only very little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri obtusely subprominent; striæ very superficial, but deep at base, the large oblong punctures very narrowly separated; intervals wide, with single series of rather coarse and very close-set, almost nude punctures; male abdomen moderately but deeply, loosely punctate, having along the middle basally a distinct simple impression. Length 5.2–5.4 mm.; width 2.2–2.22 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May and June. Two specimens. . . . . **curtirostris** n. sp.

Body much narrower, similar in color and lustre, glabrous and deep black throughout; beak (♀) not quite so thick as in the preceding, but only barely visibly more than half as long as the prothorax, the antennæ black; prothorax when viewed in lateral profile, somewhat more convex, fully as long as wide, the sides parallel and nearly straight only in barely basal half, thence more gradually and very moderately arcuate to the subobsolete tubulation, which is only very feebly arcuate—very much more widely and feebly than in the preceding—and but little over half as wide as the base; punctures similar but closer and not so modified medio-basally; scutellum narrower; elytra longer, more than one-half longer than wide and but little less than twice as long as the prothorax, the sides more nearly parallel, feebly arcuate, the apex relatively still more broadly obtuse and rounded, the humeri subsimilar;

striæ finer, with the punctures narrower and sublineiform, the punctures of the interstitial series smaller, similarly confused on the third; abdomen more finely and sparsely punctate. Length 5.0 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One female specimen.....**amputatus** n. sp.

The extremely short beak will render the identification of both these species very easy.

Parasomenes n. gen.

The body in this genus is much smaller than in the preceding and differs in many structural characters. The beak is not quite so short or thick, more strongly arcuate, not compressed, more finely and sparsely punctate, and is separated by a very obtuse shallow reëntrant angle; antennæ short, slightly ultra-median, with coarse and deep, oblique scrobes, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the club as long as the four preceding joints, oval, with deep sutures, the first segment less than half the mass. The flat prosternum separates the coxæ by a little less than their own width. The legs are rather short but of the usual type, the third tarsal joint very much shorter than in the preceding and normally bilobed, the claw-joint shorter and very much more slender. The prothorax is broadly and feebly subtubulate at tip, the base with a very short and gradual rounded median lobe, the scutellum subsimilar, being much narrower than long and free and the elytra with moderate striæ, which are only feebly and indefinitely punctate and gradually very fine posteriorly. The metepisterna are not glabrous, coarsely and closely punctate as in the preceding, but are narrower and plentifully squamulose, the squamules fine and not very dense or closely decumbent, the rest of the surface glabrous. The type is as follows:

Parasomenes brevirostris n. sp.—Oblong, parallel, rather convex and shining, deep black throughout and glabrous, except as mentioned above; beak four-fifths as long as the prothorax, which, in lateral profile, is only very feebly convex, short, two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and straight in three-fifths, thence broadly rounded and oblique to the truncate and subtubulate apex, which is almost three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse, notably stronger and rather close at the sides, the median smooth line entire, broader centrally; elytra oblong, a third longer than wide, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, the apex rapidly and very obtusely rounded, very slightly wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the humeri only slightly tumid; striæ at about basal third a third or fourth as wide as the intervals, which have single uneven series of very fine, well separated punctures, the general surface feebly alutaceous; under surface finely, loosely punctate, the abdomen more minutely and sparsely so. Length 3.2 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). December. One specimen.

In the type, the first abdominal segment has the punctures stronger and less sparse than the rest of the surface, but does not seem to be at all impressed, so that it is probably female.

Lissomenes n. gen.

In this genus the beak is also notably short, and is compressed, so that its depth is materially greater than its width, but with the sides evenly convex and not at all flattened. The antennæ are short and medial, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the seventh unusually modified, being large, dilated to the width of the base of the club, which it resembles in its fine opaque sculpture, and longer externally than internally, the club for this reason gradually formed; it is as long as the four preceding joints, oval, with its basal segment about half the mass. The prosternum is flat, with a simple transverse anterior fossa, and separates the coxæ by a little less than half their width. The legs are of normal type, the third tarsal joint dilated and bilobed, the claw-joint of the usual size and curvature. The prothorax is narrowly tubulate at apex, the base broadly arcuate, without definite median lobe, but with a small and shallow sinus at the scutellum, which is less free than in the two preceding genera, oblong, parallel and with a few minute punctures, the elytra with even and feebly punctulate, rather deep grooves. The entire under surface is glabrous, the met-episterna without trace of the squamules of the preceding genus. The type is as follows:

Lissomenes æqualis n. sp.—Oblong, only very moderately convex, glabrous, shining and deep black throughout; beak (♀) about three-fourths as long as the prothorax, feebly, but in distal half more strongly and obliquely, arcuate, separated from the head by a rather deep sulcus; antennæ piceous; prothorax fully a third wider than long, the sides parallel and broadly arcuate, increasingly so beyond about the middle, the tubulation much less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather small but deep and conspicuous, separated by two or three times their diameters, stronger but not dense at the sides, the discal part of the surface only feebly convex, rapidly more so laterally; smooth median line narrow and partial; elytra a little less than one-half longer than wide, the sides slightly oblique and feebly arcuate, gradually rounding posteriorly through the circularly rounded apex, very slightly wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the humeri slightly tumid; striæ rather deep but not sharply grooved, a third or fourth as wide as the intervals, which have single series of rather small but evident, well separated punctures; abdomen convex, very finely, remotely punctate throughout. Length 4.0 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.

The type has no trace of abdominal sexual modification and is therefore a female, in all probability. The upper surface is much less convex than in the two preceding genera, and it therefore, doubtless, has a very different habitat.

Somenes n. gen.

The body in this genus is rather stout, oblong and convex, somewhat as in *Eusomenes*, but is apt to have rather conspicuous

though sparse vestiture of narrow pale scales. The beak is moderately long, cylindric, notably slender in the female, less so in the male, feebly arcuate and in both sexes always strongly tumid dorsally at base, just before the moderate sulcus separating it from the head. The antennæ are well beyond the middle(♂), or medial (♀), the scrobes only feebly oblique, the scape long, not quite attaining the base, the funicle slender, with the first joint long, slightly longer than the next two, one or both of which is slightly elongate, the club very moderate in size, abrupt, much narrowed at base, oval and with its first segment fully half the mass, sometimes more. The prosternum (♂) has two slender oblique processes, separated anteriorly by a deep cavity, or (♀) is flat and only with the usual transverse apical constriction; the coxæ are very moderately separated in both sexes. The legs are moderate, the tarsi rather wide, the second joint more or less transverse, the third dilated and bilobed and the claw-joint well developed. The prothorax is tubulate at apex, though not very abruptly, and has the base very broadly and gradually lobed medially, the scutellum rather narrower than long and obtrapezoidal as a rule, strongly impressed and glabrous, the elytra deeply and abruptly grooved. The species appear to be somewhat numerous, those before me from a single locality being as follows:

Prothorax inflated and arcuate at the sides; sparse slender scales above conspicuous and pale fulvous in color, white beneath. Body oblong, convex, shining, deep black throughout, the narrow fulvous scales above evenly distributed, well separated, confused on the elytra, those beneath shorter, broader and more decumbent, and also well separated throughout; beak (♂) evenly cylindric but not very slender, feebly arcuate, shining, strongly, loosely punctate and sparsely squamulose, a little shorter than the prothorax, the slender antennæ, at three-fifths, blackish; prothorax not quite a third wider than long, the parallel arcuate sides rapidly more rounding near the apex, which is somewhat less than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, somewhat impressed and separated by their own diameters, the scutellum small, free and subquadrate; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, the sides barely at all oblique, broadly, feebly arcuate, broadly and circularly rounded at apex, not wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the humeri slightly tumid; grooves with catenulate bottom, a third as wide as the intervals, which are not finely, loosely, asperulately punctate; male abdomen strongly, rather loosely punctate, deeply and simply impressed medially toward base, the prosternal spines subporrect, feebly arcuate and a third as long as the prothorax in the type. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**subinflatus** n. sp.

Prothorax not inflated, the subparallel sides evenly and feebly, though evidently, arcuate, very much less so than in the preceding; scales throughout broader, white, denser and very conspicuous. Form oblong, convex, deep black in color throughout; scales above elongate and parallel, white, rather close-set and conspicuous, beneath shorter, distinctly separated; beak (♀) slender, cylindric, smooth, shining and finely, sparsely punctate, abruptly strongly and closely punctate and conspicuously squamulose at the thicker extreme

base, nearly as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ slender, piceous, the club and enlarged seventh funicular joint finely, densely pubescent; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the feebly arcuate sides more rapidly rounding in apical fourth, the apex half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep, separated by less than their widths, with a narrow smooth line centrally; scutellum larger, longer than wide, deeply impressed; elytra in outline nearly as in the preceding but only three-fourths longer than the prothorax and slightly, though evidently, wider; grooves and intervals similar in proportion, but the punctures of the latter are very different, being small, rounded and isolated, sparsely confused; abdomen rather closely punctulate and conspicuously squamose. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.23 mm. Brazil (Chapada). June. One specimen.....**sospes** n. sp.

Prothorax not inflated, the subparallel sides never more than just visibly arcuate; vestiture white, consisting of fine, short, sparse and more or less inconspicuous squamules above.....2

2—Body notably stout, oblong, convex, shining and deep black throughout; sparse white squamules above very much shorter than in the preceding two species, but not very slender and distinct, short and well separated beneath, closer on the met-episterna, especially at apex and base; beak (♀) shorter, as long as the prothorax, rather slender, very feebly arcuate, cylindric, the sculpture nearly as in the preceding, but less dense and less squamulose at base; antennæ slender, medial, blackish, the first funicular joint somewhat longer, equal to the next three; prothorax not quite a third wider than long, the sides rapidly rounding in apical fourth, the apex rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures somewhat coarse, very deep, separated by about half their diameters, with a narrow but entire median smooth line; scutellum shorter and broader, subquadrate, very deeply and smoothly concave; elytra only a third longer than wide, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding behind through the very broadly and obtusely rounded apex, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer; grooves a third as wide as the intervals, which are finely, loosely and subasperately subpunctate, the punctures not rounded or distinctly defined; abdomen rather closely but not coarsely punctate. Length 5.2 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). June. A single female.....**obtusus** n. sp.

Body less stout, oblong-suboval, strongly convex, deep black and shining throughout, the white squamules above very fine and sparse throughout, less conspicuous though as usual broader but well separated beneath, a little larger and closer evenly throughout the met-episterna; beak (♂) rather stout, but evenly cylindric, feebly arcuate, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, finely, loosely punctulate and remotely squamulose; antennæ slender, blackish, sometimes with rufous scape, inserted at four-sevenths; prothorax only a fifth wider than long, the sides somewhat as in the preceding, but more gradually rounding anteriorly; apex half as wide as the base; punctures less coarse and separated by one-half more than their diameters, with similar smooth line; scutellum smaller, less concave and more obtrapezoidal; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, less obtuse, subevenly and semicircularly rounded behind, subparallel at the sides, very slightly wider than the prothorax and fully three-fourths longer; grooves and intervals nearly similar, the interstitial punctures however very fine, sparsely confused, but individually distinct; male abdomen closely punctured, with a rather deep impression medially toward base; prosternal spines subporrect, half to three-fourths as long as the prothorax in the types. Length 4.6–5.0 mm.; width 2.1–2.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Two male specimens..**spinifer** n. sp.

Body still less stout, elongate-suboval, deep black and rather shining throughout, the whitish squamules above very remote, much shorter, more slender and

sparser than in any other species, very inconspicuous, sparse and only a little larger beneath and within the coarse sternal punctures, barely more evident on the met-episterna; beak (♂) feebly arcuate, cylindric, finely punctulate, not very stout and almost as long as the prothorax, or (♀) very little more slender, smoother and about as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ slender, blackish, medial (♀), at four-sevenths (♂); prothorax a fourth wider than long, the parallel and scarcely arcuate sides somewhat gradually rounding well beyond the middle, the apex fully half as wide as the base (♂), much more (♀); punctures strong, separated by their own widths, with a narrow subtumid smooth median line; scutellum not elongate, strongly obtrapezoidal and concave; elytra fully one-half longer than wide, semicircularly rounded behind, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer; grooves somewhat less coarse and deep than in the preceding, the interstrial sculpture fine, sparse and confused; male abdomen nearly similar but not so closely punctate; prosternal spines porrect and arcuate, a third to two-fifths as long as the prothorax in the three males at hand. Length 4.6–4.75 mm.; width 1.85–1.95 mm. Brazil (Chapada). June and November. Four specimens.....**regestus** n. sp.

The species of this genus are among the more conspicuous of the tribe Limnobarini, though not so markedly so as the following.

Demoda n. gen.

This genus is founded upon a relatively large stout parallel species, of very striking appearance in the present group, due to the peculiar arrangement of the vestiture. The beak is thick, perfectly cylindric, of moderate length and not separated from the head by any kind of an impression. The antennæ are slender, slightly ultra-median in the male, the scrobes moderately oblique, the glabrous funicle with stiff bristling setæ and not much enlarged distally, the first joint rather longer than the next two, which are short, the club large, abrupt, oval, about as long as the five preceding joints, with its basal segment more than half the mass. The male prosternum has two short curved spines, separated by a small oval perforation, the coxæ very moderately separated. The legs are simple but not slender, the tarsi broad, with transverse second joint and dilated and bilobed third, the fourth normal and the claws short, thick and divergent. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, the base broadly arcuate, except at the sides, the scutellum quadrate, dull, free, with a transverse submedian canaliculation—an almost unique peculiarity—and the elytra are very moderately grooved. The type is as follows:

Demoda vittata n. sp.—Broadly oblong, parallel, moderately convex, rather shining and piceous in color throughout; scales above pale yellowish, long and linear but large and conspicuous, dense throughout the periphery of the pronotum, also extremely dense on intervals 3–7–9 of the elytra, the three vittæ uniting near the apex, that of the seventh not attaining the base, the fifth is also clothed, but sparsely, with finer squamules, becoming dense at base, the other intervals with a few very fine scattered squamules; under surface with shorter and broader,

whiter scales, which are narrowly separated; beak (♂) as long as the prothorax, moderately and evenly arcuate, not quite as thick as the anterior femora, very moderately and sparsely punctate, sparsely squamulose at the extreme base; antennæ dark rufous, at four-sevenths; prothorax fully three-sevenths wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight, circularly arcuate beyond the middle to the truncate apex, which is less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather small but deep and somewhat sparse, dense anteriorly and laterally, with elongate vacant sublateral spaces and a broad smooth median line, not attaining the apex; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, with straight parallel sides, circularly rounding in apical third, only just visibly wider than the prothorax and nearly two and one-half times as long, the humeri slightly swollen; intervals finely, loosely and confusedly punctate, the three densely squamose ones the widest; male abdomen feebly impressed medially toward base, the prosternal spines short and thick, about as long as the femoral thickness. Length 6.3 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One specimen.

This is one of the more remarkable and isolated of the Brazilian Barinæ.

Valdenus n. gen.

Here, the scheme of generic organization makes another departure, in the direction of the subarctic genus *Sibariops*, which also occurs in Brazil. In the present genus the body is narrow, parallel, moderately convex, polished and glabrous, somewhat resembling, in dorsal aspect, the Tenebrionid genus *Echocerus*. The beak is more or less slender, cylindric, smooth or feebly sculptured, and is separated from the head by an extremely feeble to obsolete impression. The antennæ are submedian, with very feebly oblique scrobes, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, which are not elongate, the club oval, rather abrupt, as long as the four preceding joints, and subequally divided by the evident sutures. The prosternum is feebly impressed along the middle, not spinose in the male and separates the coxæ by less than half their width. The legs are slender, shining and subglabrous, the tarsi moderately slender, the first joint of the posterior longer than the second, the claws rather small and slender. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, the basal margin feebly arcuate at the middle, but without a definite median lobe, the scutellum subparallel, free and longer than wide, and the elytra with abrupt and rather fine deep grooves. There are six species at hand as follows:

Seventh and eighth elytral grooves abruptly terminating some distance behind the humeri. Body stouter and more convex than in any other, dark rufous and polished throughout, glabrous, excepting some fine close whitish squamules on the met-episterna and a few others along the sides of the prosternal depression; beak (♂) slightly shorter, or (♀) a little longer, than the head and prothorax, cylindric, very smooth and feebly arcuate, the punctures minute and sparse, gradually a little closer basally; antennæ just behind (♀), or very slightly beyond (♂), the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, strongly convex, the sides broadly arcuate, becoming straighter and parallel behind about the middle; punctures minute and very remote

medially, with broad smooth median line, gradually somewhat less fine and less remote toward the sides; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, the sides parallel and straight, gradually obliquely rounding behind, the apex narrowly rounded, with reëntrant sutural angle, slightly wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the humeri distinctly swollen and slightly prominent; grooves deep, impunctate even at the sides, about a fourth as wide as the very smooth intervals; abdomen very finely, remotely punctulate. Length 3.15–3.3 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**lævis** n. sp.

Seventh and eighth grooves attaining the humeri as unimpressed series of detached punctures.....2

Seventh and eighth grooves abrupt and deep, like the dorsal grooves, and virtually attaining the humeri; abdomen much more strongly punctate, the sides of the prothorax more abruptly rounded apically than in any other section...3

2—Body elongate-suboval, moderately narrow; color, lustre and vestiture as in the preceding; beak (♂) as long as the head and prothorax, moderately arcuate and finely, sparsely punctate, or (♀) nearly a fourth longer, more slender and gradually somewhat tapering, almost similarly punctulate, the antennæ nearly as in the preceding species; prothorax only a fourth to fifth wider than long, the subparallel and broadly arcuate sides gradually more arcuate anteriorly, but less strongly than in *lævis;* punctures nearly similar but closer at the sides and along the base, especially toward the middle; scutellum more elongate; elytra similar in outline but narrower, two-thirds longer than wide, the grooves relatively somewhat coarser, the sparse infinitesimal punctulation of the intervals barely visible, not obsolete as in *lævis;* male abdomen distinctly, not very sparsely punctate on the first two segments, having medially a distinct impression toward base. Length 2.7–2.8 mm.; width 1.0–1.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October and November. Two specimens.....**piceolus** n. sp.

Body a little less narrow, similar in color, polished lustre and squamulation of the met-episterna; beak (♀) longer and smoother than in *piceolus* and a third longer than the head and prothorax, the punctulation very fine and sparse; prothorax larger, a little shorter, fully a fourth wider than long, the sides as in *piceolus;* punctures much more minute and remote, not so close laterally and not closer along the base; elytra broader, three-fifths longer than wide, parallel, the nearly straight sides rapidly rounding and oblique behind to the similarly narrow apex, as in *lævis;* grooves nearly similar; scutellum smaller and much shorter, subquadrate; abdominal punctures basally much more minute and remote than in either sex of *piceolus.* Length 2.9 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. A single female.

incomptus n. sp.

Body smaller, rather less convex, similar in color, lustre and in the squamulose met-episterna; beak (♀) much shorter, a little more arcuate, especially at base, not as long as the head and prothorax, minutely, sparsely punctulate and slender as usual; prothorax less than a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel, feebly and subevenly arcuate, more rapidly rounding in about apical fourth to the slightly constricted and very faintly subtubulate apex, of which there is no trace in the preceding; punctures very fine, only half as widely separated as in *incomptus,* coarser but not closer laterally; scutellum small, feebly impressed, subquadrate, only very little longer than wide; elytra narrower, almost three-fourths longer than wide, less distinctly wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the outline nearly similar but with the humeri more sharply prominent; grooves not so coarse, the intervals smooth; abdomen subimpunctate. Length 2.6–2.7 mm.; width 0.85–0.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three examples.

elongatus n. sp.

Body almost similar in nearly all respects, but a little smaller and still more slender; beak (♀) still somewhat shorter, more evenly, feebly arcuate, similarly separated from the head by a rather evident impression; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides less rapidly rounding anteriorly—in about apical two-fifths, the apex similar; punctures similar but rather sparser; scutellum more minute, quadrate; elytra nearly similar in every way, except that they are more nearly three times as long as the prothorax and with the humeri somewhat more obtuse; abdomen similarly minutely and remotely punctate; the apparent male is similar to the female, except that the beak is more slender and distinctly shorter than the prothorax, but the abdomen is without trace of basal impression. Length 2.25–2.55 mm.; width 0.7–0.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Five specimens.
angustulus n. sp.

3—Form narrow and elongate, slightly more oval than in the preceding species, piceous-black, the elytra and legs more rufous; surface glabrous and polished, each of the coarse punctures of the under surface with a distinct slender squamule, these not closer on the met-episterna; beak (♀) short, very slender, cylindric, evenly and more distinctly arcuate than in the preceding types, and only as long as the prothorax, the antennæ medial; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides parallel and straight, rapidly rounding in apical fourth or fifth, the faintly tubulate truncate apex distinctly more than half as wide as the base; punctures deep, moderate in size, separated by about twice their diameters, a little coarser and closer laterally; median smooth line partial; scutellum larger, as wide as long, obtrapezoidal and broadly concave; elytra two-thirds longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the sides not parallel as in all the preceding, but feebly oblique and slightly arcuate, the apex more obtusely rounded; humeri slightly prominent; grooves a third or more as wide as the very smooth intervals, which are narrower laterad; abdomen convex, with medially obsolete first suture, the punctures rather coarse but shallow and sparse, each with a conspicuous linear white squamule. Length 2.5 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. One specimen. . . . . **punctiventris** n. sp.

The species of the *piceolus* section are closely allied among themselves, but seem to be distinct as defined above; the Chapada and Santarem species form two rather definite sections of the genus.

Microtorcus n. gen.

The body in this genus is very small, slender, parallel, somewhat convex and only moderately shining. The beak, in the male at least, is short, slender, very evenly cylindric and separated from the head by an evident though moderate sulcus. Antennæ just beyond the middle and notably short, the scrobes but feebly oblique, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the outer joints gradually wider and compactly joined, the club large, oval, gradual and as long as the five preceding joints, its first segment more than half the mass. The prosternum is flat, gradually concave apically, not spinose in the male and separates the very moderate coxæ by rather more than half their width. The legs are normal throughout but somewhat short, the prothorax abruptly tubulate

at apex, with short and gradual, broadly rounded basal lobe, the scutellum minute, subtumid but not prominent, very free, its flat upper surface a little longer than wide, the elytra moderately striate. The type is as follows:

Microtorcus tubulatus n. sp.—Narrow, parallel, convex, deep black throughout, the surface alutaceous and feebly micro-reticulate, glabrous, excepting single interstitial series of small and slender, whitish squamules and others, small and sparse, beneath; beak (♂) distinctly but loosely sculptured, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, equal in diameter throughout and feebly, evenly arcuate; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the sides parallel and straight, abruptly rounding at apical fourth to the tubulation, which is truncate and two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and rather close-set, gradually smaller and separated by twice their diameters medially, with a well defined entire smooth median line; elytra a little less than one-half longer than wide, not wider than the prothorax and about three-fourths longer, parallel, gradually, evenly rounding in posterior two-fifths; humeri feebly tumid; striæ rather fine but deep, with fine punctures along the bottom; intervals three times as wide as the striæ, each with a single series of small but deep and distinct punctures; male abdomen almost impunctate, except at the sides, having along the middle basally a deep and simple impression. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

The sharply marked thoracic tubulation distinguishes this species readily from its neighbors.

Torcobius n. gen.

Another small, cylindric and still more strongly sculptured and squamose species forms the unique type of this genus, so far as known, but it is very different from the preceding in all its structural characters. The beak is feebly arcuate, cylindric and not separated from the head by vestige of impression, the eyes more approximate than the rostral width and with an elongate impression between them. The antennæ are submedial, with rapidly descending scrobes, slender funicle, with its first joint about as long as the next two, the outer joints not dilated, the narrow elongate-oval club rather small, about as long as the four preceding joints and apparently subequally divided by the sutures. The prosternum is broadly, concavely canalate, the coxæ somewhat large and very moderately separated, and the legs are rather long and slender, normal in structure. Prothorax not at all tubulate at apex, the basal lobe very small and feeble, the scutellum small, glabrous, subquadrate and deeply impressed and the elytra rather coarsely and deeply striate, but not abruptly grooved. The type is the following:

Torcobius sculptilis n. sp.—Strongly convex, parallel and cylindric, deep black and closely sculptured, the legs bright rufous; beak (♀) three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the sides with a moderate longitudinal furrow; antennæ piceo-

rufous; prothorax about a sixth longer than wide, the sides parallel and straight, rapidly becoming oblique and straight in apical third, the truncate apex almost three-fourths as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and dense, though not quite in actual contact, each puncture with an infinitesimal squamule, the median line anteriad irregularly smooth; surface with clustered white scales at the hind angles and also a few along the base medially; elytra slightly more than one-half longer than wide, as wide as the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the humeri slightly tumid; sides parallel and straight, arcuate and oblique posteriorly to the narrowly obtuse apex, with feebly reëntrant sutural angle; intervals less than twice as wide as the striæ, each with a single series of moderate punctures, bearing long and distinct white squamules; under surface with coarse punctures, bearing slender white squamules, closer on the met-episterna, the abdomen smooth and minutely, remotely and feebly punctulate. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single female specimen.

Easily identifiable by the elongate non-tubulate prothorax, rather large eyes, strong sculpture and evenly cylindric form of body.

Anatorcus n. gen.

This genus is also necessitated by a small cylindric and closely sculptured species, having isolated structural characters. The beak, probably in the male, although there are no abdominal modifications, is short and notably thick, not separated by a distinct impression, the antennæ at apical third, the scape about as long as the funicle and almost attaining the eye, the funicle rather thick, the outer joints compact and gradually wider, the first thick and nearly as long as the next three, which are short, wider than long and compact, the outer joints pallidly setulose, the club relatively large, elongate-oval, slightly abrupt, truncate at base, as long as the five preceding joints and with its subcylindric basal segment distinctly more than half the mass. The eyes are moderate and widely separated as usual. The prosternum is flat, separating the rather small coxæ by three-fourths their width; the legs are short but of the usual structure. Prothorax with obsolete basal lobe, the scutellum small, free, subquadrate, narrowed at base and sinuate at apex, flat and glabrous, and the elytra are strongly striate. The type is the following:

Anatorcus densus n. sp.—Cylindric, moderately convex, deep black throughout, the legs obscure rufous; squamules white, slender and sparse, evenly distributed above and in single interstitial series, slender and sparse beneath, rather denser and coarser on the prosternum, also dense on the narrow met-episterna; beak four times as long as thick, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, strongly, somewhat closely punctate and loosely squamulose, the antennæ piceous; prothorax evidently longer than wide, very briefly and feebly subtubulate at apex; sides parallel and very feebly, evenly arcuate, only a little more so toward the tubulation, which is truncate and two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures strong and rather close, though separated, the smooth median line broad, narrow apically and not quite attaining the base; elytra fully three-fourths longer than wide, just visibly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the humeri feebly

tumid; sides parallel and straight, rounding in apical third, the apex somewhat obtuse; strial punctures evident, each bearing a squamule similar to those of the moderately and uniserially punctate intervals; abdomen smooth, remotely and feebly punctate. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Para). Desbrochers des Loges. One specimen.

To be known readily from *Torcobius* by the short thick beak, briefly tubulate prothorax, flat prosternum and other rather conspicuous features.

Sibariopsida n. gen.

The two species placed in this genus bear a striking resemblance to *Sibariops*, but the beak is short, compressed, thicker and coarsely, deeply sculptured. The antennæ are ultra-median, rather slender, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the club oval, rather abrupt and with its basal segment much less than half the mass. The prosternum is flat and separates the coxæ by fully their own width. The legs are of the usual structure, the eyes very moderate, separated by the full rostral width, the prothorax nontubulate, with the basal lobe very feeble and broadly arcuate, the scutellum free, glabrous and oblong and the elytra somewhat finely striate. The two species at hand are the following:

Form oblong-suboval, smooth, feebly alutaceous, deep black and glabrous, the minute remote white squamules of the under surface coarser, closer and distinct on the met-episterna; beak (♂) narrower than deep in section, the compressed sides strongly and closely sculptured, distinctly arcuate, scarcely over three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ piceous, at apical third; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, more rapidly rounding and oblique in about apical third; punctures very small, sparse, the smooth median line unevenly broad; elytra barely over one-half longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the sides broadly arcuate, becoming straighter and parallel basally, the apex obtusely rounded, with reëntrant sutural angle; humeri slightly tumid; striæ finely punctate; intervals fully four times as wide as the striæ, each with a single series of minute and remotely separated punctures; male abdomen very finely, sparsely punctate, with a distinct simple impression along the middle basally, the prosternum unarmed. Length 2.85 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). One specimen.
ruginasus n. sp.

Form narrower, elongate-suboval, very much smaller in size, deep black, with short piceous legs, subglabrous, the small and very slender pale squamules of the elytra in single series, those of the under surface not denser on the met-episterna; beak (♀) slightly compressed, strongly and closely punctured, almost straight, similarly separated from the head by a distinct impression and three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ piceous, submedial; prothorax slightly longer than wide, the parallel sides straight, rounding in about apical two-fifths, the truncate apex two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures fine and rather sparse; elytra barely one-half longer than wide, only just visibly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, in outline nearly as in the preceding; striæ somewhat fine but deep, feebly punctate; punctures of the single interstitial series very minute and widely separated; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**docilis** n. sp.

It is probable that these species inhabit flowers in the forest clearings.

Sibariops Csy.

This is a large genus, distributed from the nearctic to the neo-antarctic regions, but not occurring, so far as known, along the Pacific coast. While the body is very much as in the preceding genus, the beak in both sexes, and in all the species known to me, is wholly different, being very slender, evenly cylindric and very feebly sculptured, often tumid dorsally at base just before the feeble separating impressed line. The antennæ are more or less slender, with very moderate oval club, the prosternum flat, moderately separating the coxæ, unarmed in the male or sometimes with two moderate slender spines. The rather numerous Brazilian species are exactly similar in habitus to those from nearctic America, as well as *evanescens* and *æneola* Chmp., which I happen to have from Central America. The Brazilian species at hand are as follows:

Body much larger in size, more broadly oblong-suboval. Black, the legs also black and notably short; surface subglabrous, the elytra with single series of minute subfuscous squamules, those beneath whiter and a little less minute, sparse, not closer on the met-episterna; beak (♀) very slender, shining, evenly cylindric, slightly arcuate, finely, subserially and sparsely punctate, distinctly tumid above at base and almost as long as the prothorax; antennæ medial, slender, the notably elongate first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second also as long as the succeeding two; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides straight, rounding and converging in apical two-fifths; truncate apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, deep, separated by not quite twice their diameters and smaller near the smooth median line; elytra a third longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the sides parallel, very gradually rounding behind through the obtuse apex, with feebly reëntrant sutural angle, the humeri distinctly tumid; striæ strong and abrupt, deep and evidently punctate, a third as wide as the intervals, having well spaced infinitesimal punctures, somewhat confused and barely observable; abdomen finely but strongly, rather closely punctured. Length 3.4 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen. . . . **puncticollis** n. sp.

Body small in size and usually much narrower. 2

2—Upper surface almost glabrous; squamules, if present, extremely minute, fine, sparse and inconspicuous. 3

Upper surface sparsely but more or less conspicuously albido-squamulose. 4

3—Body elongate-suboval, convex, deep black and polished, virtually glabrous, the squamules in single insterstitial series extremely small and slender, also on the under surface; legs and antennæ piceo-rufous; beak (♂) slender, cylindric, smooth, rather closely punctate basally, broadly and very feebly tumid above basally, very slightly arcuate, four-fifths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ rather short, only slightly ultra-median, the second funicular joint quadrate, the first segment of the club rather more than half the mass; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the sides feebly, subevenly arcuate, almost parallel posteriorly; apex nearly three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures fine and rather sparse; elytra slightly over one-half longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite

twice as long, the sides feebly, subevenly arcuate, rapidly rounding through the obtuse apex, the humeri but feebly tumid; striæ fine, the intervals with minute and well separated unilineate punctulation; male abdomen finely, remotely punctulate, with a deep and simple impression medio-basally, the prosternum unarmed. Length 1.8–1.9 mm.; width 0.68–0.7 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. Two male specimens.....**piceipes** n. sp.

Body broader than in the preceding, similar in lustre, coloration and in the extremely fine, sparse and inconspicuous squamules, but with the legs blackish-piceous; beak (♂) not so slender, strongly and closely punctate and longitudinally seriate, feebly tumid above basally, slightly bent dorsally at the middle, the lower outline more nearly straight, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, or (♀) similar in length but much more slender and less punctate; antennæ slightly beyond the middle, more distinctly in the male; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides as in the preceding; punctures also nearly similar in form and distribution; elytra broader, not quite one-half longer than wide, oval, with the humeri feebly tumid, slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer; striæ fine but deep; punctures of the single interstitial series minute and widely spaced; male abdomen convex, finely, sparsely punctate, with a distinct simple medio-basal impression. Length 1.8–2.3 mm.; width 0.6–0.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Seven specimens.....**finitima** n. sp.

Body nearly similar but a little smaller, deep black and shining, the legs dark rufous; fine squamules of the upper surface somewhat more numerous, less minute and not so slender, being easily visible, though not conspicuous, in the single interstitial series, also rather more evident beneath and similarly not distinctly more numerous on the met-episterna; beak (♀) very slender and cylindric, somewhat punctate, rather distinctly arcuate, feebly tumid above at base and slightly shorter than the prothorax, the latter similar in form and sculpture, slightly shorter than wide in the female; elytra a little narrower, similarly oval, with rather obtuse apex and feebly reëntrant sutural angle, one-half longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the striæ and sculpture nearly as in *finitima;* abdomen rather finely, sparsely punctate, with evident fine squamules. Length 1.8–2.0 mm.; width 0.75–0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August to November. Four specimens, all females.....**intermedia** n. sp.

4—Form narrow, parallel, black, with short and slender black legs; white squamules above slender but rather close and distinct in single interstitial series, beneath sparse but somewhat dense on the met-episterna and also on the third and fourth abdominal segments; beak (♂) very short, cylindric, feebly arcuate, closely sculptured, sparsely squamulose, not evidently tumid above at base, four times as long as wide and not three-fourths as long as the prothorax, or (♀) much longer, very much more slender, smooth in great part and about as long as the prothorax; antennæ rufous, slightly (♀) or very greatly (♂) ultra-median; prothorax as long as wide, the parallel sides nearly straight, rounding and oblique in less than apical third; punctures not very fine and separated by nearly twice their diameters; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, parallel and straight at the sides, gradually arcuate and subevenly rounded behind, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; striæ fine and rather evidently punctate, the punctures of the single interstitial series infinitesimal; male abdomen convex, minutely, sparsely punctate, having toward base a distinct narrow impression along the median line. Length 1.45–1.7 mm.; width 0.45–0.6. mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). May and September. Six specimens. **angusta** n. sp.

Form still narrower, smaller in size, black, with piceous legs; surface more convex,

the white vestiture nearly similar throughout; beak (♀) very slender, smooth distally, feebly arcuate, distinctly longer than in the female of *angusta* and nearly a third longer than the prothorax; antennæ submedial; prothorax fully as long as wide, in outline nearly as in the preceding, the sculpture almost similar, except that the punctures are a little smaller and still sparser, separated by more than twice their diameters; elytra narrower, three-fourths longer than wide, not evidently wider than the prothorax and somewhat less than twice as long; striæ still finer, the interstitial series almost similar. Length 1.25–1.4 mm.; width 0.35–0.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). May and August. Two specimens.....**subtilis** n. sp.

Form broader, more oval, larger in size, the vestiture of slender white squamules nearly similar; integuments black, shining, the legs short, slender and black; beak (♀) very slender, cylindric, not evidently tumid dorsally at base, distinctly and evenly arcuate, black, finely punctate, smooth distally and as long as the prothorax; antennæ medial and nearly black; prothorax slightly shorter than wide, the sides subevenly and moderately arcuate, becoming parallel basally; punctures rather coarse but shallow, separated by a little more than their diameters, the smooth median line narrow; elytra very obtusely suboval, less than one-half longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the apex very obtusely rounded, the sutural angle only very obsoletely reëntrant; humeral swelling subobsolete; striæ fine but deep, remotely punctate; intervals with single series of minute but very evident, well separated punctures; abdomen finely, very sparsely punctate. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). January. One female specimen.....**pistorella** n. sp.

Species of this genus are, in all probability, among the smallest of the Brazilian Barinæ; they all occur in flowers, so far as known.

Pseudotorcus n. gen.

In this genus, which is allied somewhat to *Sibariops*, but with more rigidly cylindric body, the beak in the female, the only known sex, is very slender, evenly cylindric and nearly smooth, separated from the head by a fine and somewhat feeble sulcus and rather strongly, evenly arcuate. Antennæ medial, slender, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the outer joints scarcely dilated, the club rather abrupt, oval, as long as the four preceding joints and with its basal segment not quite half the mass. The prosternum is flat, the transverse fine constriction at a long distance from the apex, the coxæ somewhat large and approximate, separated by only about a fourth their width. The legs are of the usual structure, the prothorax cylindric, not tubulate at apex, the basal lobe extremely short, broadly arcuate and almost obsolete, the scutellum free, subquadrate and glabrous and the elytra finely striate. The type is the following:

Pseudotorcus lustralis n. sp.—Rigidly parallel, convex and cylindric, strongly shining and black, the legs dark rufous; squamules slender, white, very fine and sparse, rather close and more distinct laterally on the pronotum, a little coarser, somewhat conspicuous and in single or partially confused interstitial lines on the elytra, narrow and sparse beneath, broader and dense at the sides of the hind

body, especially on the met-episterna; beak (♀) slender, black, polished, finely and sparsely punctate, closely so and squamulose at the extreme base; antennæ rufous, slender; prothorax somewhat longer than wide, the parallel sides straight, rapidly rounding and oblique in less than apical third, the truncate apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures moderately large, rather shallow and sparse, feebler and somewhat closer at the sides; elytra three-fourths longer than wide, as wide as the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the parallel sides straight; apex obtusely parabolic in about posterior third; striæ rather fine; intervals loosely and somewhat strongly punctate; abdomen not very coarsely but strongly, somewhat closely punctate. Length 3.7 mm.; width 1.23 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One specimen.

There can, I think, be scarcely any trouble in recognizing this species if rediscovered; it is probably local, however, in a geographic sense.

Torcus n. gen.

As defined from the male type, the body in this genus is parallel, with variegated squamosity above, the large white scales dense throughout beneath. The beak is somewhat thick, subcylindric, strongly, closely punctate and squamose almost throughout, feebly arcuate and separated from the head by only a feeble impression. The antennæ are slightly ultra-median, rather short, the scrobes feebly oblique, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, which are not elongate, the outer joints gradually wider and compact, the club notably small, gradual, oval, about as long as the three preceding joints, with its basal segment much less than half the mass. The prosternum is flat, the fine transverse constriction much more apical than in the preceding and the coxæ are separated by about half their width. The legs are normal, except that the claw-joint is more slender, though arcuate, the claws rather small, the prothorax not tubulate at apex, with the basal lobe short and broadly rounded, the scutellum free, quadrate, rough and squamulose and the elytral striæ somewhat fine. The species are as follows:

Interstices between the punctures above and beneath with extremely minute, deep and very close but clearly defined punctules, exactly as in the genus *Camerones;* scales throughout large, close-set, very broad and decumbent. [Subgen. **Torcus** in sp.] 2

Interstices smooth or feebly and simply micro-reticulate; scales not covering the entire surface and very slender, sparse and rather inconspicuous. [Subgen. **Torcaspis** nov.] 3

2—Body parallel, black throughout, the integuments opaculate where accidentally exposed, covered densely above and beneath with large scales, blackish-brown above, but white in an oblong latero-basal and looser large antero-lateral pronotal area, also large and white at the base of the elytra, with a posterior irregular ramus on the suture and at the sides in basal third, also in a broad even fascia just behind the middle, interrupted at the suture, and also loose at apex, dense and white almost throughout beneath; beak (♂) thick, feebly arcuate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax, which is

not quite as long as wide, the parallel sides evenly and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and oblique in apical fourth, the truncate apex fully half as wide as the base; punctures deep and very dense, largely concealed by the dense scales; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, about as wide as the prothorax and nearly four-fifths longer, the parallel sides straight behind the feebly tumid humeri, rapidly circularly rounded and obtuse at apex; striæ not very fine, deep, the densely punctate flat intervals alternating greatly in width; abdomen densely squamose, not definitely modified sexually, the prosternum unarmed as usual. Length 4.4 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**fasciatus** n. sp.

Body almost similar in all respects to the preceding, except, as represented by the female, it is very much smaller in size, with the loose pale pronotal scales pervading most of the surface, besides the oblong dense latero-basal spots; elytra with the same disposition of the dense white scales, except that the submedian fascia is narrower and less evenly parallel, being zigzag in form throughout; beak (♀) differing completely from that of the preceding male type, being very slender, evenly cylindric, nearly smooth except at base, strongly, evenly arcuate and not quite as long as the prothorax, the antennæ just visibly beyond the middle; prothorax as in the preceding; scutellum a little smaller; elytra also almost exactly as in the preceding, except that the intervals are equal in width among themselves. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single female example. **minor** n. sp.

3—Parallel, moderately convex, rather shining, deep black throughout; squamules above whitish, very fine, rather sparse and even on the pronotum, but wanting in a large transverse area behind the middle; on the elytra dense and coarse along the medial part of all the intervals near the base, finer and loosely aggregated in a broad transverse medial fascia, which is obsolescent toward the sides, and also with a few isolated small scales near the apex; squamules beneath very small, within the punctures, dense and conspicuous on the met-episterna, almost wanting on the shining abdomen, closer on the rather densely punctate fifth segment; beak in the type somewhat thick, finely, sparsely punctate, more closely and strongly toward base, somewhat arcuate and only three-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennæ blackish and near apical third; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the parallel sides evenly and moderately arcuate, rapidly rounding and sinuously oblique in about apical fourth, the truncate apex much more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, separated by a little more than their diameters, finer and sparser in the large vacant subbasal area; scutellum small, obtriangular, smooth; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, parallel, with straight sides, rapidly very obtuse at apex and with feebly tumid humeri, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the striæ fine, minutely punctate; interstitial punctures sparse and minute, somewhat confused. Length 3.5 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**subdenudatus** n. sp.

The last species I have separated subgenerically, but it is more likely to prove generically distinct; the type is probably a male, although there are no abdominal modifications.

Paratorcus n. gen.

In this genus the body is parallel, more depressed than in the preceding, shining and irregularly and only partially clothed. The

beak in the female type is very slender, nearly smooth, cylindric and separated from the head by a feeble impression. Antennæ near basal third, moderate in length, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the club stout, broadly oval, abrupt and as long as the five preceding joints. The prosternum is nearly flat and separates the coxæ by rather evidently more than their own width. The legs are of normal structure, but are unusually slender, the prothorax briefly but abruptly tubulate at apex, the base finely beaded, with the lobe very short, gradual and broadly arcuate, the scutellum free, flat and quadrate but wider than long and glabrous, and the elytra with narrow deep groove-like striæ, which are not definitely punctate. The type is as follows:

Paratorcus quadrifer n. sp.—Parallel, slightly depressed, shining, brownish-testaceous in color throughout; squamules above slender and whitish, wanting on the pronotum, except abruptly in lateral fifth or sixth, where they are fine, even and sparse; on the elytra they are coarser, closely aggregated along the intervals basally, especially internally, also close on intervals 2–4 from just behind the middle posteriorly, attaining the apex on the second and third, also moderately close on the four or five outer intervals throughout, thus leaving a large quadrate ante-median area wholly glabrous; beneath, they are fine and sparse, but dense on the met-episterna; beak (♀) very slender, nearly smooth, rather strongly arcuate and longer than the head and prothorax, the latter not quite as long as wide, the sides parallel and broadly arcuate, rather more distinctly so beyond than behind the middle, the tubulate apex distinctly more than half as wide as the base; punctures sparse and very minute, stronger and closer at the sides; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, exactly equal in width to the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri obsolete; sides parallel and straight, gradually arcuate and converging in posterior half to the obtusely rounded apex; striæ fine; intervals broad, smooth in the glabrous areas; abdomen convex, finely, sparsely punctulate. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single specimen.

The chief generic features are the very slender and rather arcuate beak, tubulate prothorax, somewhat depressed surface and widely separated anterior coxæ; it is probable that the species lives in some rather confined situation in plants.

Iops n. gen.

In this rather remarkable genus the body is very slender, with slightly arcuate sides and convex and nearly glabrous shining surface. The beak is short and somewhat stout, very feebly arcuate and nearly smooth, separated from the convex head by a feeble impression, the antennæ submedial and slender, glabrous, the first funicular joint swollen, pedunculate and as long as the next four joints, the other joints all subquadrate, not at all increasing in width, the club very narrowly oval, fully as long as the four preceding joints, partially glabrous and with its basal segment one-

half the mass. The prosternum is abruptly canalate, glabrous, the canal extending between the coxæ—separated by nearly their own width—and apparently serves to partially receive the beak, when closely retracted. The legs are normal, the narrow femora feebly bent distally and the tibiæ straight, but the claw-joint of the tarsi is unusually slender, the claws very small, slender and apparently connate. The elongate prothorax is not in the least tubulate at apex, the basal margin strongly beaded, and broadly feebly bisinuate, the scutellum free, rather wider than long, smooth, flat and very feebly obtrapezoidal and the elytra have deep and moderate, punctulate striæ. There are two species at hand as follows:

Body very elongate and convex, suboval, black and polished, the legs deep black; surface glabrous above, the strong sternal punctures each with a slender whitish squamule, close on the met-episterna, the abdomen glabrous, excepting the last segment; beak (♂) smooth, punctate and squamulose at base, very feebly arcuate and not three-fourths as long as the prothorax, which is fully a fifth longer than wide, strongly, subcylindrically convex, longitudinally a little more convex basally, as seen in lateral profile; sides feebly converging and scarcely arcuate from base to apex, the latter arcuato-truncate and three-fourths as wide as the base; punctures very fine and remote; elytra two and a fourth times as long as wide, very elongate-suboval, as wide as the prothorax and very nearly twice as long, the humeri scarcely evident; striæ fine but deep, gradually rather coarse and more punctate basally, the intervals smooth, wholly impunctate; male abdomen finely, sparsely punctate basally, then smooth to the fifth segment, which has a large median impression, which is clothed with close fine erect fuscous pubescence. Length 3.3 mm.; width 0.95 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**sparsa** n. sp.

Body smaller and still narrower, shining, dark testaceous in color, the still longer and more slender legs paler, rufous; surface glabrous, with a very few small sternal squamules, the met-episterna not squamulose; head missing in the type; prothorax much shorter than in the preceding, only slightly longer than wide, otherwise nearly similar, except that the punctures are comparatively coarse and separated only from two to three times their diameters; scutellum a little smaller; elytra very elongate-oval, not quite two and one-half times as long as wide, evidently a little wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long; striæ nearly similar but more strongly punctured, especially on the flanks, relatively not so much coarser toward base; intervals nearly similar but much narrower; abdomen in the type smooth and polished, but sparsely punctate basally, the fifth segment smooth and unmodified. Length 2.7 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada) March. One example.....**inæqualis** n. sp.

The unmodified fifth ventral in the type of *inæqualis* seems to indicate the female; this segment is only a little longer than the fourth. In the male type of *sparsa*, however, the distinctly modified fifth segment is almost as long as the two preceding, but there are no basal abdominal sexual characters or any notable modification of the prosternum.

Aniops n. gen.

The body is here small, narrowly suboval, strongly convex, sparsely squamulose and very coarsely and closely punctato-rugose. The beak is very short and thick, at least in the male, densely and strongly sculptured and not separated by a distinct impression. Antennæ very short, medial, the scrobes deep and very oblique, the funicle rather slender, the club stout, oval, abrupt, only sparsely pubescent and with its first segment very large, about three-fourths the mass. The coxæ are small, the anterior larger and narrowly separated. The legs are short but slender, nearly normal, the tarsi unusually narrow, with feebly dilated third joint and moderate connate claws. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex and is broadly rounded medially at base, the scutellum small, rough and emarginate at tip and the elytra deeply and coarsely sulcate, with narrow and sharply convex intervals. The type may be described as follows:

Aniops sculpturata n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, very convex, dull and coarsely, very conspicuously sculptured, black, the legs rufo-piceous, the elytra pale rufous; squamules whitish, very slender and sparse on the pronotum, shorter and thicker and close-set in single lines along the summit of the interstrial ridges, which are alternately well marked and more feebly developed, the under surface with small and slender sparse squamules, not closer on the met-episterna; beak thick, dull, densely sculptured, feebly arcuate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax, which is not quite as long as wide, the subparallel sides broadly arcuate, a little more oblique at the truncate apex, which is fully three-fourths as wide as the base; punctures very coarse, deep and dense; elytra three-fourths longer than wide, the sides parallel and straight for three-fifths, then rounding and oblique to the narrow apex, with individually rounded apices, a fourth wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the humeri but feebly swollen, the sides thence rapidly oblique to the base; sulci very coarse and deep, punctate; intervals very convex, costiform and but little wider than the sulci, the surface rather dull; abdomen with small and well spaced punctures, rather dull and having, medio-basally, a deep impression, extending almost to the apex of the second segment. Length 2.25 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August. A single male specimen.

This is among the more isolated types in the Limnobarini. Completely covered pygidium, non-tubulate prothorax, approximate coxæ, connate claws and many other features prevent any close comparison between *Aniops* and the nearctic *Desmoglyptus*.

Psiona n. gen.

A genus, of wide distribution in Brazil, is necessary for a moderate number of elongate-suboval, more or less opaque, glabrous and densely punctate small species, with short and opaque, barely arcuate beak, not separated from the head by an obvious impression. The antennæ are beyond the middle, short but not very

thick, the first funicular joint stout, nearly as long as the next three, the outer joints gradually a little wider and compact, the club short, obtuse, broadly oval, rather abrupt and but little longer than the preceding three joints as a rule. The prosternum is broadly concave, squamose, and separates the tarsi by about a third their width. The legs, on the whole, are of the usual structure, but are here opaque and with the femora much longer than the tibiæ and having a few close-set denticles medially beneath, the tarsi normal, but with small and very slender, almost contiguous claws. The prothorax is feebly tubulate at apex and with the basal lobe small, gradual and broadly rounded, the scutellum subquadrate, tumid, rough and more or less squamulose, the elytra with strongly punctured striæ and finely carinulate intervals. The dense opacity of the integuments is caused by an almost undefinable minute subreticulate sculpture, the minute discrete ground punctures of *Torcus* not evident. The three species now at hand are the following:

Elytra strongly narrowed and with oblique and broadly arcuate sides from the humeri to apex, their surface strongly alutaceous. Body more oval, strongly convex, dark red-brown, the elytra somewhat clearer, glabrous above, having fine slender sparse and scarcely visible pale squamules throughout beneath; beak (♂) densely punctate and opaque, feebly arcuate, not very slender and as long as the prothorax, the latter but slightly wider than long, the feebly converging sides slightly and subevenly arcuate to the shallow apical constriction, the truncate apex half as wide as the base; punctures strong, deep, extremely dense and longitudinally subconfluent, with a very fine but sharply marked, even and subtumid smooth median line, not attaining the apex; elytra two-thirds longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long; apex narrow, the humeri rather broadly subtumid; striæ not coarse but very distinctly punctate, the intervals distinctly carinate along the median line; male abdomen finely, feebly punctate, with a rather large, deep medio-basal concavity and impressed medial part of the fifth segment. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Para). A single specimen, communicated by Desbrochers des Loges.

carinulosa n. sp.

Elytra more oblong, parallel basally, arcuately oblique to a rather more obtuse tip from only behind the middle, their surface more densely opaque. 2

2—Form narrower and more oblong suboval, densely opaque and devoid of lustre above, piceous-brown in color, the fine sternal squamules more distinct, but finer on the met-episterna than on the metasternum; beak in both sexes opaque and much shorter than the prothorax, only feebly arcuate, rather thick (♂), obviously thinner (♀), the antennæ well beyond the middle in both sexes; prothorax slightly wider than long, the sides parallel and straight, broadly rounding beyond the middle, sinuate just behind the truncate apex, which is three-fifths to two-thirds as wide as the base and diaphanously rufescent, the punctures strong, dense and longitudinally subconfluent, the median line of the preceding species not apparent; elytra two-thirds longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, the humeri not distinctly tumid, oblique to the base; striæ coarser

than in the preceding and more coarsely punctate, the intervals narrower, with the fine median carina less developed; abdomen alutaceous, subimpunctate, strongly and closely punctate and squamulose at apex, which is not impressed in the male, which sex has a large medio-basal impression. Length 2.65–2.8 mm.; width 1.0–1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March, October and November. Four specimens..... **densa** n. sp.

Form and sculpture nearly similar but smaller and narrower, paler red-brown, the vestiture similar; beak (♀) longer, about as long as the prothorax, the antennæ rather less ultra-median and with somewhat longer scape; prothorax similar throughout, but almost as long as wide and with the parallel sides extending a little farther beyond the middle; elytra similar, but with the striæ slightly less coarse and more finely punctured, the interstitial carinules more obvious; abdomen alutaceous, punctured at tip. Length 2.45 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August. One specimen.
opaca n. sp.

There is no other genus with which *Psiona* can be compared at all closely; the division made above defines two almost subgeneric groups.

Tribe SONNETIINI

This tribe is founded upon a single genus, combining in a remarkable way the anatomical characters of the Centrinini and Madarini, and yet so different from either that it seems impossible to avoid the tribal isolation here proposed for it. The sterna, being disconnected and with rather narrowly separated coxæ, betray an affinity with the former tribe and the long, greatly exposed and gently sloping pygidium, very similar to that of *Conoproctus*, when considered with the sternal structure, presents a singularly incongruous combination. The only genus is the following:

Sonnetius n. gen.

The body in this genus is very elongate-suboval and feebly convex, with nearly glabrous shining integuments. The beak is very long, slender and feebly arcuate in the female, but much shorter in the male, not separated from the head by an impression and with porrect, internally straight, basally inflated and obliquely acuminate mandibles, coming together along the inner edge as in *Centrinaspis*. The antennæ are medial (♂), or far behind the middle (♀), rather short, the scrobes feebly oblique, the scape moderate, elongate-clavate at tip and far from attaining the base, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the second as long as the succeeding two, the rest short but increasing only slightly in thickness, the club stout, with rather short glabrous basal segment, the remainder forming a regular and almost straight-sided, sharply pointed and densely pubescent cone, the sutures distinct. The prosternum is unmodified or feebly concave, separating the coxæ by

about half their width, and is very short, medially impressed and minutely bilobed behind them. The legs are moderate, with unarmed femora, the anterior more inflated than the others, the tibiæ straight, with very strong curved inner spur at apex, the tarsi rather slender, with very moderately dilated third joint, the fourth very long, much exceeding the entire basal part and with two notably large diverging claws. The prothorax is moderately tubulate at apex, the basal lobe very small and feeble, the scutellum flat, free, as long as wide and obtrapezoidal and the elytra rather deeply but moderately grooved. The greatly exposed pygidium is gently sloping and is shorter and much more obtusely rounded behind in the male than in the female. There are three species at hand as follows:

Pronotum with a mixture of larger and finer sparse punctures, the larger bearing long stiff erect setæ. Body elongate-oval, very moderately convex, shining and deep black throughout; beak (♂) only as long as the prothorax, rather thick, strongly and closely punctured, gradually tapering, thin and finely, sparsely punctate distally, bristling with short and very coarse, fulvous setæ except apically, and very feebly arcuate; antennæ piceous; prothorax fully a fifth longer than wide, the sides broadly and distinctly arcuate from base to tubulation, which is three-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures strong and longitudinally subconfluent at the extreme sides, nearly all fine and sparse medially; median smooth line distinct, except at base and apex; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, with oblique and broadly arcuate sides and individually rounded apices, a fourth or fifth wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the humeri feebly tumid; posterior tumidity very moderate; grooves rather narrow, a little coarser and more punctate laterally; intervals with moderate distant punctures, bearing short setæ, intermingled with minute and confused punctures medially; pygidium convexly sloping, wider than long, very broadly rounded at apex and strongly and closely but discretely punctate; male abdomen smooth, the basal segment rather strongly punctured and with a simple median impression. Length 6.0 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

binarius n. sp.

Pronotum finely, sparsely and almost uniformly punctate, the punctures becoming in great part rather coarse and close and bearing very short, fine erect setæ at the extreme sides. 2

2—Elongate-oval, rather depressed, deep black and shining; beak (♀) only a little shorter than the body, feebly arcuate and very slender, slightly flattened, polished and impunctate, becoming rather rapidly thick and with moderate though deep, notably sparse punctures bearing very short setæ, in rather less than basal third; antennæ piceous, at the end of the thickened part of the beak, much longer than in the male of *binarius;* prothorax nearly a sixth longer than wide, subinflated basally, slightly widest before the base, the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate and converging, the tubulation three-sevenths as wide as the base; median smooth area as in the preceding; basal lobe minute, short and truncate, somewhat as in *binarius;* elytra barely more than one-half longer than wide, a fifth wider and four-sevenths longer than the prothorax, similar in form and sculpture to the preceding; pygidium long, triangular, with feebly arcuate sides and very gradually sloping surface, almost as wide as long and moderately and discretely punctate, feebly tumid

along the median line; abdomen smooth, minutely, remotely punctulate at base. Length 8.4 mm.; width 3.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**conicicauda** n. sp.

Elongate-oval, narrower than the preceding and almost similar in color and sculpture; beak (♀) somewhat longer than the body, as in the preceding, except that the basal thickening is very gradual and has the punctures a little smaller and sparser; antennæ somewhat shorter, with thicker club, piceo-rufous in color; prothorax narrower, about a fourth longer than wide, not inflated posteriorly and widest at base, the sides more feebly arcuate, the tubulation and sculpture subsimilar; minute basal lobe more gradually formed and not truncate, but strongly rounded at tip; elytra much narrower and more elongate, two-thirds longer than wide, a fifth wider and three-fifths longer than the prothorax, the general outline and sculpture nearly similar; pygidium more narrowly triangular, with rather more arcuate sides and with the similarly distinct punctures very much sparser, the median line tumescent only toward base; mes-epimera visible from above as in the two preceding species; abdomen nearly as in *conicicauda*. Length 8.0 mm.; width 2.85 mm. Brazil (Amazon Valley). One specimen.....**longirostris** n. sp.

The type of *longirostris* was received from Desbrochers des Loges with the legend "n. gen. (Jekel) or *Dactylocrepis* Db., Amazons, rare." *Dactylocrepis* is of course a widely different genus, allied to *Cylindrocerus*. There does not seem to be much doubt of the specific distinctness of the types of *binarius* and *conicicauda*, though represented by a single male and female respectively, and they are from the same locality; marked difference in pronotal sculpture is, so far as observable, never a purely sexual character. If there should prove to be but a single species, however, the sexual differences in the beak in this genus would be far greater than in any other known to me.

Tribe MADARINI

The chief distinguishing feature of this tribal group is the virtually uninterrupted surfaces of the pro-, meso- and metasternum, and, in typical genera, such as *Madarus*, this is a manifest reality, but there are many cases in which there is merely an approximation to the structure seen in *Madarus*. The anterior coxæ are remotely separated as a rule, but in some genera, such as *Rytonia*, these coxæ become as close-set as in most of the Centrinini. The pygidium is usually fully exposed behind the elytra and is more vertical in the female, but in a group placed at the beginning of the table given below, there is no more vestige of an exposed pygidium than in the tribes before the Sonnetiini, as arranged in the present work, and, were it not for the uniform level of the sterna, they would of course have to be considered Centrinids, to which they also bear a striking external resemblance.

The Madarini constitute perhaps the most interesting of the Barid tribes, because of their very diversified and remarkable structural features, such as the long rostrum—or as I have termed

it "beak," for the sake of brevity—and apical antennæ of the male and much shorter, more arcuate beak and very different antennæ of the female in *Conoproctus*—although there are also a number of unrelated genera in the Barinæ, in which the male beak is distinctly longer than that of the female, but not to so extreme a degree as in *Conoproctus;* or, again, the posteriorly conical and prominent prolongation of the prosternum in *Piperis*. Most of the genera have the tarsal claws long, strong, free and widely divergent, but in a small group, as defined below, they become straight and basally connate. The variations of mandibular form, which have been taxonomically useful in the preceding tribes, are only of noticeable value here in the non-pygidiate section mentioned above. In those genera having the pygidium exposed, the mandibles seem to be of less systematic importance.

Only a few of the genera with exposed pygidium possess the male prosternal spiniform processes so prevalent in the Centrinini, and the presence of these processes in the first section, having concealed pygidium, as defined below, is another evidence of consanguinity between them and the true Centrinids. In the latter tribe it often happens that there may be species with or without these spines within the same genus, and the division made below based upon this character might therefore appear to be inconsistent or equivocal, but as a matter of fact, there is such uniform absence of the spines throughout the pygidiate genera, that a division on this score is amply warranted, especially as it brings the very few genera having spines in closer proximity to certain of the non-pygidiate genera, with which they seem to be related in general habitus.

Finally, it should be said that in the pygidiate Madarids the canaliculation of the prosternum is a very rare character, when contrasted with its prevalence in the preceding tribes, again indicating the isolation of the Madarini as a tribal group of the Barinæ.

The numerous genera necessitated by the material at hand are as follows:

Pygidium concealed by the elytra in both sexes.....2
Pygidium exposed behind the elytra in both sexes.....7
2—Mandibles prominent, more or less acuminate, closing along a straight line as in *Centrinaspis*. Beak moderate, subulate, thickened basally, the antennæ generally behind the middle, with short and broadly oval club, having a very large basal segment; prosternum broad, flat, unarmed in the male, the coxæ separated by fully one-half more than their width; sculpture varying from very coarse to fine, the elytra with series of erect setæ; claws long, free and diverging. [Type *N. sculpticollis* nov.].....**Notesia**
Mandibles prominent and non-decussate, with their inner edges straight but denticulate as in *Nicentrus*.....3
Mandibles bifid at tip, arcuate and decussate; claws free and divergent.....4
3—Tarsal claws free and divergent; body small, clothed closely with slender stiff setæ, erect and bristling in part and especially on the elytra; beak rather

short, feebly arcuate, the antennæ submedial, rather short, with large and gradually formed club, having a short basal segment; prosternum armed in the male, separating the coxæ by their own width. [Type *N. hystrix* nov.]. **Notesiaspis**

Tarsal claws long, nearly straight and basally connate; body very small, oval, convex, glabrous, the beak rather thick and moderately short; antennæ medial, more slender, with narrower and smaller club; prosternum flat, separating the coxæ by about their own width; elytra with coarsely, basally punctate grooves; legs short, simple. [Type *C. punctata* nov.]. . . . **Cropelia**

4—Body small or very moderate in size, oblong, rather depressed and glabrous, but strongly and somewhat closely punctured, at least toward the sides; beak more or less short and arcuate, usually not subulate; antennæ submedial, with well developed oval club, having very deep sutures and short, more or less glabrous basal segment; prosternum broad and flat, briefly armed in the male as a rule, the coxæ remote, generally separated by about twice their width. [Type *T. glabra* nov.]. . . . . **Tonesia**

Body larger, rhombic-suboval, convex, glabrous and smooth; beak long. 5

5—Thoracic lobe very short and feeble, the scutellum free, well developed and obtrapezoidal; body impunctate above; beak very slender; antennæ far behind the middle, slender, with notably long first funicular joint, the seventh much dilated, pubescent and almost forming part of the large and elongate-oval club; prosternum large, feebly convex, smooth, the coxæ separated by twice their width; legs rather long and slender. [Type *L. ebenina* nov.] **Liotheantis**

Thoracic lobe long, strongly rounded at tip, the scutellum very small, generally less free, transverse; upper surface punctured at the sides; antennal club small; prosternum armed in the male. 6

6—Beak very slender, smooth and cylindric; anterior coxæ separated by twice their width, the prosternal spines of the male short and slender; elytra with very fine and feeble, though distinctly punctured striæ. [Type *T. rhomboidea* nov.]. . . . . **Theantis**

Beak less slender, very coarsely, longitudinally sculptured; anterior coxæ separated by barely more than their width; prosternal spines longer, thick at base, gradually finely acuminate; body stouter, the elytra with abruptly defined and scarcely punctured grooves, coarsely exarate posteriorly. [Type *P. valens* nov.]. . . . . **Pycnotheantis**

7—Prosternum armed in the male. 8

Prosternum not armed in the male. 11

8—Body convex, with uneven squamules, sometimes very sparse above, often more condensed at the base of the elytra or along the suture; beak slender, not separated by a distinct impression, generally longer in the male. 9

Body broader, depressed, subparallel and glabrous. 10

9—Body small, oval, more or less coarsely sculptured; antennæ somewhat postmedian, slender, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the club large, elongate-oval, subequally divided by the distinct sutures; prosternum flat, the straight slender spines of the male not separated by a cavity, the coxæ separated by somewhat more than their own width; legs moderate, the femora mutic, the tarsi slender; elytra grooved. [Type *Centrinus montanus* Schauf.] *Limnobaroides* Chmp. . . . . **Parisoschœnus**

Body very small, inflated anteriorly, narrower and subcuneate-oval, finely sculptured; antennæ submedial, slender, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club smaller, oval, with very long basal segment; prosternum flat, the straight male processes not separated by a cavity, the coxæ

very remote; legs short, the anterior somewhat more developed in the male; elytra more shallowly grooved. [Type *G. roticollis* nov.]..... **Groatus**

10—Beak in the male moderate in length and thickness, separated by an evident though obtuse reëntrant angle, the antennæ submedial, rather long and thick, the first funicular joint moderately long, the club gradual, rhombic-oval, with large basal segment; prosternum broad, flat, the coxæ very remote, the male processes short, subapical, separated by only a feeble concavity; legs rather short, normal in structure, the anterior not longer in the male. [Type *P. oblongatus* nov.]..... **Palistes**

11—Tarsal claws arcuate, free and divergent, always long and distinct..... 12

Tarsal claws straight and connate at base, or extremely small though free..... 32

12—Body parallel in form and moderately convex, rather small in size; anterior femora inflated and strongly, diversely dentate to mutic beneath; mandibles deeply bifid, arcuate and more or less decussate..... 13

Body elongate-oval or posteriorly attenuate..... 14

13—Beak moderate in length, thick (♂), rather slender (♀), separated by a distinct narrow sulcus; antennæ submedian (♀), or far beyond the middle (♂), with gradually thicker funicular joints, the club large, elongate-oval, subequally divided by the deep sutures; prosternum flat, separating the coxæ by much more than their width; legs moderate, the anterior with more inflated femora in both sexes; sculpture fine, the elytra grooved; surface glabrous and shining; scutellum transverse, well developed, rounded or angulate behind; pygidium small in both sexes. [Type *Z. femoralis* nov.] **Zalinus**

Beak very short, not separated by an impression; antennæ medial, notably short, the oval club subequally trisected by the distinct sutures; prosternum flat, the coxæ rather widely separated; legs very short, the tarsi somewhat slender, the anterior femora clavate; elytra coarsely grooved; surface glabrous, shining; body very small, more evenly cylindric, the scutellum very small, not transverse, more widely free and obtrapezoidal; pygidium larger. [Type *A. nanus* nov.]..... **Anazalinus**

14—Prosternum canaliculate; femora unarmed..... 15

Prosternum not canaliculate..... 20

15—Prosternal canal very broad and extremely shallow, its sides slightly tumid. Body depressed, elongate-oval, with sparse and erect setæ, grooved elytra and small, widely free obtrapezoidal scutellum; beak nearly straight, not separated from the front, with straight mandibles and submedial slender antennæ, the club small, abrupt and nearly globular; anterior coxæ separated by somewhat more than their width; femora all strongly inflated, the tarsi long and slender. [Type *M. hispidula* nov.]..... **Myelantia**

Prosternal canal narrow and sharply defined..... 16

16—Prosternum strongly tumid medially before the coxæ. Body larger in size, elongate-oval, convex, shining and glabrous, excepting a subscutellar cluster of scales; beak thick, compressed, strongly arcuate; antennæ submedial, with thick and oval, rather gradual club; anterior coxæ separated by but little more than their width; legs moderate, the femora obtusely dentate beneath, the tarsi not slender; elytra finely grooved; scutellum well developed, free, truncate at tip and wider than long. [Type *H. tumidipectus* nov.] Mexico..... **Hulpes**

Prosternum not tumid before the coxæ; scutellum not or but slightly free, arcuate behind; femora unarmed; integuments wholly glabrous..... 17

17—Pronotum and entire upper surface impunctate, smooth and polished; form very elongate-oval; scutellum distinct; elytral surface not or but feebly undulated 18

Pronotum finely, closely punctate; body much more abbreviated, the elytral surface strongly undulated; scutellum minute.....19

18—Beak thick and compressed basally, apparently so in both sexes; body larger, the humeri distinctly tumid; antennæ submedial, rather long, the first funicular joint elongate, the club moderate; anterior coxæ separated by somewhat more than their width, the canal not continued between them; legs not abnormal; pygidium tumid or carinate. [Type *M. atrolucens* nov.] **Madaropsides**

Beak slender, evenly cylindric; antennæ medial, with well developed elongate-oval club; anterior coxæ separated by slightly less than their own width, the canal continued between them; legs normal, though with short slender tibiæ and slender tarsi; humeral swelling barely traceable; body cylindric-oval, much smaller in size, the elytra almost sculptureless; pygidium smaller and more abbreviated, flat. [Type *S. perpolitus* nov.].....**Stenohulpes**

19—Body rhombic-suboval, with short prothorax and relatively long undulated elytra, the lustre metallic; beak somewhat thick, arcuate, nearly similar in the sexes; antennæ submedial, slender, with rather long and abrupt, oval club; anterior coxæ separated by rather more than their own width; legs and tarsi more slender; pygidium small, transverse and vertical; elytra strongly grooved. [Type *S. undulata* nov.].....**Sirabia**

20—Anterior coxæ separated by distinctly less than their own width. Body small, oval, convex and subglabrous, the femora mutic; tarsi short and slender; beak rather thick, differing but little in the sexes, compressed, feebly separated from the head and unconstricted, the antennæ greatly ultra-median, the club oval, rather gradual, subequally divided by the sutures and as long as the preceding six joints; elytra grooved; pygidium small. [Type *R. scutellata* nov.].....**Rytonia**

Anterior coxæ separated by somewhat more than half their width, the even prosternum similarly transversely constricted near the apex. Body nearly similar in almost every feature, except that the beak is separated by a deep sulcus and is strongly constricted near basal third or fourth in both sexes; pygidium more convex. [Type *A. squamiventris* Chmp.]..**Anisorrhamphus**

Anterior coxæ separated by only a third or fourth of their width; prosternum constricted apically. Body rhombic-oval, convex, distinctly but not densely squamose beneath; thoracic lobe very small, the scutellum free, the elytra grooved and the pygidium very small; beak slender, arcuate, with a high and prominent cariniform crest at base, apparently in both sexes; femora undilated, mutic, the tarsi narrow. [Type *T. electa* nov.].....**Tropidobaris**

Anterior coxæ very approximate, separated by less than a fourth of their width, the prosternum not distinctly constricted. Body narrowly rhombiform, densely squamose beneath, partially squamose and roughly sculptured above; thoracic basal lobe very small, subobsolete, the scutellum oblong, free; elytra very coarsely, deeply grooved; pygidium small, vertical or feebly oblique; beak slender, only feebly arcuate, not crested; antennæ post-medial; femora narrow, mutic; tarsi very slender. [Type *A. conspersa* nov.] **Antesis**

Anterior coxæ separated by a third their width; prosternum feebly foveate at apex, but not distinctly constricted. Body broad and oblong-oval, very densely and evenly squamose throughout above and beneath; thoracic lobe small but distinct, not abrupt, the scutellum small, free, quadrate; elytra deeply striate, the pygidium moderate, vertical; beak rather short, arcuate, the antennæ medial, with very small club as in *Antesis;* legs stouter, the femora mutic, scarcely inflated. [Type *Z. ochreotecta* nov.].....**Zyzzyva**

Anterior coxæ separated by not quite half their width, the prosternum constricted at apex. Body very elongate and narrow, convex, somewhat as in *Loboderinus*, but very densely clothed throughout with large ochreous scales; thoracic lobe obsolete, the scutellum very free, narrow and oblong; pygidium moderate and rounded, oblique; beak rather short, thick, arcuate, the antennæ greatly ultra-median in the male, as in that genus, slender, with very moderate simple oval club. [Type *P. tectus* nov.]. . . . . **Polpones**

Anterior coxæ more or less remotely separated, as usual in the tribe. 21

21—Femora unarmed. 22

Femora denticulate or minutely spiculate beneath, the spicule sometimes confined to the anterior femora or altogether obsolete; scutellum flat, in close contact with the elytra and thoracic lobe and generally transversely lunate. 28

22—Elytra not or only very obsoletely striate, except at apex; scutellum as in the preceding section, flat, closely fitted, more or less lunate and at base following the curve of the thoracic lobe. 23

Elytra deeply and abruptly grooved throughout. 26

23—Beak thick, differing but little in the sexes, except in *Loboderinus*, the antennæ moderately to greatly ultra-median, the club moderate, oval and subequally trisected by the sutures. 24

Beak very much longer, straighter and less attenuate in the male than in the female; legs notably longer than in the preceding section, the body also more elongate, black and shining, the elytra each with two large red spots. . 25

24—Antennal funicle moderate, slender, the club peculiarly modified in the male; body smaller, narrower, cylindric-oval, with broad and very gradual thoracic lobe, triangular close-set scutellum, grooved elytra and small, somewhat oblique pygidium; beak thick, with greatly ultra-median antennæ (♂), or more slender, with submedian antennæ (♀); under surface densely squamose, the anterior coxæ separated by a little more than their width; femora not inflated, mutic. [Type *Baridius collaris* Boh.]. . . . . **Loboderinus**

Antennal funicle moderate (♀), thick, shorter, compact and bristling (♂), the club moderate, suboval in both sexes; body less narrowly elongate-oval, densely squamose beneath, glabrous, smooth and shining above, the thoracic lobe abrupt, prominent and rounded, the scutellum transversely angulato-lunate, close-set; elytra with very fine or subobsolete striæ; pygidium moderate, vertical, rather convex; anterior coxæ separated by fully one-half more than their width; femora rather slender, mutic, the tarsi narrow. [Type *L. citriventris* Boh.] *Epilobaspis* Chev. . . . . **Lobodères**

Antennal funicle of the usual length, the outer joints not much wider and not closely joined; body larger, black and shining, the elytra always with a large rounded red spot at the humeri. [Type *M. biplagiatus* Boh.]. **Madarus**

Antennal funicle short, the joints gradually broader and more transverse distally, the club longer than the preceding six joints; elytra never maculate with red, the body smaller than in *Madarus*, very smooth, deep black and with vernicate lustre. [Type *E. impressirostris* nov.]. . . . . **Eudamarus**

25—Male with the beak bent at the point of antennal insertion, which is between two-thirds and three-fourths the length from the base, the first two funicular joints together much less than half the length of the shaft; lower margin of the beak more or less conspicuously fringed and sometimes crenulate. [Type *Calandra quadripustulata* Fabr.]. . . . . **Pseudomadarus**

Male with the beak even, not bent and not serrate or fringed beneath, the antennæ virtually apical, the scape and funicle extremely long and slender, the first two funicular joints together constituting much more than half the length of the shaft, the club shorter and less cylindric than in the preceding genus. [Type *C. quadriplagiatus* Lac.]. . . . . **Conoproctus**

26—Antennal club relatively large, subcylindric, much exceeding all the preceding joints and as long as the scape; body much smaller, glabrous above, the entire under surface clothed densely with large yellowish scales; beak moderate, the antennæ submedial; scutellum as in the preceding section; pygidium small, simple, almost vertical. [Type *S. infratectum* nov.] **Stripenia**

Antennal funicle much longer and more slender, the club smaller; body not densely squamose beneath; scutellum smaller, freer, obtriangular and entering an apical emargination of the thoracic lobe.....27

27—First two funicular joints relatively long and equal, each as long as 3–5 combined, the club very small; beak in the type very long and slightly flattened, extremely thin when viewed in profile and evenly arcuate; pygidium feebly sloping, carinulate medially. [Type *T. filirostris* nov.]. . **Tripusus**

First two funicular joints very unequal, the first about as long as the next three; beak in both sexes rather short, arcuate, moderately slender, the antennæ medial; pygidium subvertical and convex (♀), or feebly sloping and carinulate (♂). [Type *T. punctulata* nov.]..... **Tripusidia**

First two funicular joints long but unequal, the club rather small, oval, the beak long, slender and straight or very nearly so; antennæ post-medial, especially in the female; pygidium small, feebly oblique and coarsely punctate; body oval, herissate with erect dark setæ, the pronotal punctures mixed in size as in *Myelantia*. [Type *P. hispidula* nov.]..... **Pycnorthoris**

First funicular joint much longer than the second; antennæ medial, rather short, the funicular joints nearly as in *Tripusidia*, the club very moderate, broadly oval and abrupt; beak moderately long and arcuate, strongly punctured; scutellum closely fitted, flat and triangular, the elytra grooved; pygidium small and vertical or nearly so; body more evenly oval, convex, subglabrous or with very small slender and sparse decumbent squamules. [Type *Baridius densus* Lec.]..... **Onychobaris**

28—Prosternum transversely, lamellarly prominent between the coxæ; body small, oval, convex, strongly and rather closely punctate, the elytra grooved, glabrous, with a dense patch of scales at the base of the second and third intervals; beak moderate; antennæ slightly post-medial, with broadly oval, and well developed club; legs moderate, slender, the anterior somewhat longer; pygidium small, vertical. [Type *M. collaris* nov.]. . **Micromadarus**

Prosternum not prominent between the coxæ.....29

29—Anterior coxæ large, separated by their own width, nearly as in the preceding; body small, narrowly cuneiform, smooth, partially squamulose, the scutellum small, arcuately triangular; elytra finely grooved; pygidium small, vertical; legs moderate, the femoral denticle distinct; beak moderate, the antennæ slightly post-medial, with stout oval club. [Type *H. cuneiformis* nov.] **Hulpesellus**

Anterior coxæ nearly similar, separated by their own width; body small, oval and glabrous; beak feebly arcuate, the mandibles bifid and decussate; antennæ median, the first funicular joint somewhat elongate, the club large oval, sometimes almost as long as the entire stem; prosternum flat; femora not inflated, mutic, the tarsi narrow; basal thoracic lobe abrupt, strongly rounded, the scutellum close and transversely lunate; elytra grooved, the pygidium moderate, vertical. [Type *P. lobata* nov.]..... **Parasolaria**

Anterior coxæ a little smaller, separated by somewhat more than their width; body more broadly oval, glabrous or nearly so; beak thinner, feebly arcuate, rather slender, the mandibles similar; antennæ post-medial, the first funicular joint longer, the stem longer, the club much smaller, cylindric-oval, about as long as the four preceding joints; legs a little longer, the femora

distinctly denticulate beneath, the tarsi narrow; thoracic lobe gradual, broadly rounded, the scutellum small, equilatero-triangular; elytra grooved, the pygidium smaller, vertical. [Type *Baridius curtulus* Boh.]. . . . . **Solaria**

Anterior coxæ remotely separated. 30

30—Body abbreviated, more or less small in size, the cuneiform elytra undulated; surface shining, glabrous or nearly so; beak arcuate, the antennæ generally somewhat post-median, with well developed and elongate-oval club; pygidium small, nearly vertical. [Type *Rhynchænus undulatus* Say] **Madarellus**

Body elongate, more or less cuneiform and generally larger in size, the pronotum in profile generally somewhat ascending with reference to the plane of the elytra; pygidium rather small, nearly vertical. 31

31—Body with close and confusedly variegated vestiture; beak very long; femora slightly inflated, the inferior denticle distinct; alternate strial intervals more convex. [Type *P. complexus* nov.]. . . . . **Paramadarus**

Body glabrous, or in part with evenly scattered setiform squamules, the third strial interval with a line of denser scales basally and only rarely obsolete; femora slender or not inflated, the denticle beneath very minute and sometimes wholly obsolete; strial intervals uniform; striæ feeble and punctate to finely grooved; body narrower. [Type *Madarus vorticosus* Boh.] **Linomadarus**

32—Claws connate at base; beak moderate, more or less slender; sides of the prothorax rounded in section. 33

Claws very minute but free; beak extremely short, cuneate or conical; sides of the prothorax sharply defined. 38

33—Scutellum closely fitted. 34

Scutellum free. 37

34—Scutellum transversely lunate as in the preceding genera; body larger. . . . 35

Scutellum small, equilatero-triangular; body very small. 36

35—Prosternum prolonged as far as the middle coxæ, gradually acuminate and subprominent at tip, without trace of transverse suture between the anterior coxæ, which are separated by twice their width; antennal club as long as the preceding six joints; body elongate-oval, smooth; beak thick, strongly arcuate. [Type *P. convexicauda* nov.]. . . . . **Piperis**

Prosternum truncate behind on a line through the middle coxæ, the transverse suture obliterated but indicated by abrupt difference in sculpture; antennæ medial, as in the preceding, the club more sharply pointed, sometimes as long as all the preceding joints combined; pygidium smaller, nearly flat, similarly vertical; beak thick and strongly arcuate. [Type *P. scrobiculata* nov.]. . . . . **Parapiperis**

36—Body subrhomboid, with rather long elytra, which are very finely striate; beak moderate, the antennæ rather short, medial; prosternum more or less excavated, separating the coxæ by about one-half more than their width; legs somewhat slender, the anterior and middle femora sometimes angularly prominent beneath; thoracic lobe moderate, rounded. [Type *Baridius sesostris* Lec.]. . . . . **Ampeloglypter**

Body regularly oval, with less elongate and more rounded elytra, having coarser grooved striæ; beak moderate, the antennæ short, submedial, with non-abrupt and moderate, oval club; prosternum flat, foveate at apex, separating the coxæ by nearly twice their width; legs slender, the anterior femora, as well as the others, mutic; under surface densely cribrate; thoracic lobe very moderate, truncate at tip. [Type *S. nanella* nov.]. . . . . **Solariopsis**

Body oblong-oval, with obtuse and rather strongly grooved elytra; beak and antennæ nearly as in the two preceding; prosternum separating the coxæ by almost twice their width, the anterior slope feebly, longitudinally impressed,

sometimes foveate at apex, the posterior lobe large, truncate as in *Solariopsis;* legs slender, the femora mutic; under surface not densely cribrate in any part; thoracic lobe large, evenly rounded and gradual as in *Madarus*. [Type *R. atratus* Kirsch—Peru]. . . . . **Radamus**

37—Form oval, stout, very much as in *Stethobaris;* surface shining, glabrous, sparsely and feebly punctulate, the thoracic lobe broadly rounded, with a deep median nick, the scutellum narrow, elongate and parallel; elytra coarsely, deeply grooved, the pygidium small and subvertical; beak moderate, arcuate, the antennæ medial, short, with rather large and elongate-oval abrupt club; prosternum longitudinally impressed, the coxæ separated by about their width; femora moderate, mutic. [Type *S. nudiventris* Chmp.]. . . . . **Stethobaroides**

Form more elongate-oval, the surface subopaque, coarsely and closely punctate, with a few squamules, the thoracic lobe feeble, shallowly sinuate, the scutellum obtriangular, as wide as long, the elytra deeply grooved; pygidium large, very oblique and conspicuous from above; beak moderately long, feebly arcuate, the antennæ slightly ultra-median, with very small and abrupt club; prosternum flat, deeply constricted, separating the coxæ by slightly less than their width; legs moderate, the femora mutic. [Type *H. obliquatus* nov.]. . . . . **Hasidus**

38—Body short, broadly oval, glabrous, rather shining; beak extremely short, straight and conical; antennæ very short, post-medial, with small and gradual club, having a polished glabrous basal segment; eyes large, contiguous beneath; prosternum feebly impressed, separating the coxæ by about their width; legs short, simple, with narrow tarsi, having a very slender claw-joint; prothorax not tubulate, the basal lobe small, prominent, narrowly truncate, the scutellum small, somewhat free; elytra shallowly striate as a rule; pygidium oblique, somewhat large (♂), small and vertical (♀); propygidium invisible (♂), very large and conspicuous (♀). [Type *Baridius mutilus* Boh.]. . . . . **Brachybaris**

The Madarini include a greater variety of structural types than any other tribal group, such genera as *Conoproctus*, *Paramadarus*, *Tropidobaris*, *Piperis* and *Brachybaris*, being extraordinary developments. In the course of time it will probably be found desirable to divide it into several distinct tribes, but their limitation will prove difficult. Typical *Madarus* apparently does not occur in Central America, and at present, there are in that region many distinct genera of this tribe still undefined; some of these have a deeply canalate prosternum, a character wholly foreign to *Madarus*, and there are many other special definitive structural characters among them.

Notesia n. gen.

In this genus the body is oval or oblong-oval, more or less depressed, subglabrous and with diversified sculpture, varying from fine to exceptionally coarse. The beak is moderate in length, not separated from the head by an impression, straight, subulate and basally thickened, or feebly arcuate and more cylindric, probably in the male, though otherwise it is almost impossible to distinguish the sexes. The mandibles are prominent when closed and with the

inner edge perfectly straight. The antennæ are medial or somewhat behind the middle, moderate in length, the first two funicular joints subequal and notably elongate, the others rather short, not much thicker distally, the club thick and oval, with the basal segment large, much more than half the mass, and becoming glabrous at base. The prosternum is flat, broadly truncate behind, abutting closely against the mesosternum, and is not armed in the male; it separates the coxæ by about one-half more than their width. The legs are moderate, with mutic femora and shorter straight fluted tibiæ, the tarsi slender, with feeble third and long fourth joint, the claws long, free and diverging. The prothorax is briefly tubulate at apex, with small and feebly rounded basal lobe, the scutellum free, small, as long as wide and obtrapezoidal, and the elytra are deeply grooved, the grooves in some species very coarsely punctate. The known species are as follows:

Elytral grooves coarsely punctate, the pronotum with a dense confused mixture of very coarse to less coarse punctures.....2

Elytral grooves not coarsely punctate, except at the sides; pronotal punctures finer and sparser; body broader and more depressed.....3

2—Body elongate-oval, rather convex, somewhat shining and nearly glabrous, the elytra with single series of rather long, erect and stiff, yellowish setæ, the pronotum with a few shorter setæ at the sides, the under surface with small sparse squamules, almost obsolete on the abdomen; color umber brown, more rufous beneath; beak in the type nearly straight, tapering and smoother distally, rapidly bent at apical third, as long as the prothorax, sculptured and setulose basally, the antennæ slightly behind the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the subparallel sides broadly and feebly arcuate, more reapidly rounding anteriorly to the tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; larger punctures very coarse; fine median line subtumid, obsolete anteriorly; elytra a third longer than wide, very evenly ogival, with obtuse apex, nicked at the suture, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax and a little more than twice as long, the humeri slightly prominent; grooves more than half as wide as the intervals, which have each a series of coarse but very shallow, indistinctly defined punctures; abdomen convex, finely, loosely punctulate, the fifth segment densely so. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**sculpticollis** n. sp.

Body almost similar but shorter, nearly similar in color, lustre and vestiture; beak almost similar, but evidently longer than the prothorax, which is rather more than a fourth wider than long, the sides more strongly arcuate, becoming gradually parallel in about basal half; larger punctures having about half the individual area of those of the preceding species, the median subtumid line smoother and better defined, but obsolete toward base and apex; elytra shorter, less than a third longer than wide, ogival, but with more obtuse apex and more strongly arcuate sides, barely a fifth wider than the prothorax and only one-half longer; sculpture nearly similar; abdomen convex, similar and with a feeble medio-basal impression, which may indicate the male, and also evident though feebler in the type of the preceding species. Length 2.75 mm.; width 1.18 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. **catenulata** n. sp.

3—Body more narrowly suboval and somewhat convex, the discal pronotal

punctures small and rather sparse, though evidently larger and smaller intermingled, the single series of interstitial setæ entire.....4

Body broader and strongly depressed, smoother, the discal pronotal punctures fine, sparse and subeven in size; interstitial series of setæ wanting, except at apex.....5

4—Form rather more oblong-oval than in the two preceding, feebly shining, castaneous, more rufous beneath; vestiture nearly as in the preceding species; beak slender, almost straight, not quite as long as the prothorax, feebly tapering in profile but, as in the two preceding, rather abruptly narrower—viewed dorsally—beyond the antennæ, smooth distally, punctured and setulose basally, the antennæ at two-fifths, the scape rather short; prothorax a fourth wider than long, subinflated, the sides broadly, subevenly arcuate throughout, gradually more converging beyond the widest part, which is near basal third; punctures small and sparse, rapidly coarse, uneven and dense at the sides; median smooth line wide and well defined, not tumid, obsolete at apex and broadest at the middle; elytra a third longer than wide, parabolic, somewhat strongly rounded at tip, less than a fifth wider than the prothorax and scarcely twice as long; grooves less coarse than in the preceding and distinctly but less coarsely and more closely punctured, scarcely more than half as wide as the intervals, which have the rather coarse but very shallow punctures distinct; abdomen with the first two segments extremely minutely and remotely punctate, somewhat flattened discally; pronotum with a feeble rounded impression at each side at outer fourth and basal third. Length 3.2 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**repentina** n. sp.

Form nearly similar but larger in size and nearly black, the legs and under surface rufo-piceous; vestiture as in the preceding, the elytral setæ a little longer and more distant; beak similar but very slightly longer, the antennæ almost similar; prothorax nearly similar in outline but longer, scarcely a fifth wider than long; basal lobe smaller and feebler; surface without trace of the two impressions of the preceding type; punctures and smooth median line nearly similar; elytra scarcely a third longer than wide, parabolic, more obtusely rounded behind, only a little wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the humeri similarly feebly prominent; grooves deep, half as wide as the intervals, evidently but not conspicuously punctured along the bottom, the intervals flat, with the large but shallow punctures much more widely separated, the ninth similarly cariniform internally; abdomen nearly similar. Length 3.7 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**subulifera** n. sp.

5—Body oblong-oval, strongly depressed, more shining, deep black, the under surface and legs rufo-piceous; upper surface wholly glabrous and smooth, excepting a few erect setæ at the elytral apex; under surface with the squamules very minute and sparse throughout; beak black, nearly straight, very smooth, somewhat flattened, thick, punctured and setulose in basal third, the dorsal aspect as in the preceding species; antennæ at two-fifths, piceous, the scape capitate; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate, feebly so and more parallel behind, a little more strongly toward the constriction, the very abrupt short tubulation scarcely more than two-fifths as wide as the base, the latter coarsely grooved, the wide and very feeble lobe narrowly extending across the groove; punctures very fine and remote, rapidly somewhat coarse but well separated at the sides, the smooth median line not crossing the apical constriction; elytra obtusely oval, subparallel basally, not quite a third longer than wide, at the obtusely prominent humeri evidently wider than the prothorax, four-fifths longer; grooves less than half as wide as the intervals, moderately punctate, the intervals flat, each with a series of very minute punctures, which become

rather coarse laterally, the eighth and ninth cariniform internally; abdomen convex, minutely and sparsely punctulate, more closely and evidently at apex. Length 4.5 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. **lyterioides** n. sp.

Body nearly similar but larger and still broader; lustre and vestiture nearly similar, black, the under surface piceous-black; beak nearly similar but shorter, only three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the latter almost of similar outline, but nearly a fourth wider than long, and with the sides somewhat more rapidly rounding anteriorly to the similarly narrow tubulation; base similar, the lobe longer and more rounded; sculpture nearly similar, except that the larger punctures at the sides are less coarse and relatively more widely separated; elytra nearly similar, except that the intervals are slightly convex and with the serial punctures toward the sides relatively less strong; under surface nearly similar, except that the met-episterna are longer, but with the same rather closer squamules, the smooth outer margin of the metasternum broader; anterior femora much thicker and more swollen than in *lyterioides*, more setulose; feeble convexity extending from each anterior coxa to the constriction, wider and more densely clothed. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.3 mm. A single specimen, received without label in the Levette collection, but evidently from somewhere in the Amazon Valley—possibly Para..... **latior** n. sp.

Body smaller and much narrower than in *lyterioides*, but of similar outline, still more depressed and subglabrous integuments; color dark red-brown, the legs and under surface paler, rufous; beak nearly similar but about as long as the prothorax, the latter narrower, scarcely a sixth wider than long, of nearly similar outline, but with the tubulation relatively broader, nearly half as wide as the base, which is similar; punctures rather small and sparse, but two or three times as large as in the two preceding, relatively much less remote and, at the sides, rather coarse and decidedly dense; broad smooth median line only extending a little beyond the middle and feebly convex, not flat as in the preceding; elytra subparallel, obtusely rounded behind, a fourth longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer; grooves similar; intervals flat, twice as wide as the grooves, each with a single series of punctures, which are only moderate in size but twice as close-set as in *lyterioides;* abdomen and under surface nearly similar, the anterior femora subsimilar. Length 3.7 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **depressa** n. sp.

It is singular that each of these seven species should be represented at present by but a single specimen from the same geographic region, but I am unable to make any very satisfactory combinations, and there are three remarkably different type-forms among them. All of these types are probably females, excepting perhaps the first, but unequivocal sexual modifications are not apparent. It is a rather remarkable genus, without much doubt having peculiar and secluded life habits. It is of course quite possible that the feeble pronotal impressions of *repentina* may be an individual accidental character, but the species is distinct in many other ways.

Notesiaspis n. gen.

The body in this genus is much smaller than in the preceding, moderately convex, oblong-suboval and clothed rather closely as a

rule with narrow parallel scales, most of which are suberect and bristling. The beak is moderate, evenly and distinctly arcuate, strongly, longitudinally sculptured and basally squamulose (♂), or barely longer but thinner and evenly tapering, smooth but basally punctured and squamulose (♀), not separated by an evident impression and with the mandibles dentate within and arcuate without, but not very decussate, so that they are prominent when closed; antennæ medial, rather short, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next four, 2–7 short, increasing slightly, shorter and more compact in the male, the club well developed and oval, with its first segment about a third of the mass. The prosternum separates the coxæ by their own width or slightly more, and has two very slender oblique spines in the male, individually variable in length as usual, or wanting. The legs are not abnormal, but the tibiæ and tarsi are relatively short, the prothorax not or but feebly tubulate, the basal lobe small but distinct, rounded, the scutellum subquadrate, moderately squamulose and free and the elytra abruptly and deeply grooved, the grooves rather distinctly punctate. The species are as follows:

Upper surface with abundant suberect setiform squamules, yellowish in color...2

Upper surface with very few short erect squamules, the pronotum more coarsely and rugosely sculptured.....3

2—Body oblong-oval, scarcely shining, piceous, the elytra and legs generally more rufous, the sculpture coarse; beak about as long as the prothorax and as described above; prothorax very little wider than long, the subparallel sides feebly arcuate, more rapidly rounded anteriorly to the feebly constricted apex, which is half as wide as the base; punctures strong, dense, more or less longitudinally subconfluent, the median line smoother but very fine, feebly subtumid; elytra more than a fourth longer than wide, oval, rather strongly rounded at tip, only slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves more than half as wide as the intervals, which are confusedly punctato-rugose, the squamules in part confused; abdomen convex, closely squamulose, all the squamules beneath decumbent; basal segment not much modified in the male, the prosternal spines piceous, rapidly porrect, varying from as long as the femoral thickness to three-fourths as long as the prothorax. Length 2.3–2.8 mm.; width 0.85–1.25. Brazil (Chapada—forest). May and September. Twelve specimens.

hystrix n. sp.

Body narrower and more parallel, smaller in size, slightly paler in coloration, but similar in vestiture and sculpture; beak shorter, not quite as long as the prothorax in either sex, thicker in the male; prothorax nearly similar, but with the parallel sides straighter and somewhat more rapidly rounded apically; elytra narrower, parallel basally, obtusely rounded behind the middle, only very little wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer; sculpture almost similar, the grooves not quite so coarse; prosternum (♂) with the spines wanting to extremely short and conical; antennæ shorter, the first funicular joint very thick, scarcely as long as the next three. Length 2.15–2.3 mm.; width 0.8–1.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers, in forest clearings. May. Four specimens.....**soror** n. sp.

Body somewhat as in *soror*, narrower and much more parallel than in *hystrix*, rufous in color, the sculpture and vestiture very nearly as in the two preceding; beak (♀) very much longer, as long as the head and prothorax, the latter more inflated and with broadly arcuate sides, more strongly, evenly rounding beyond the middle to the very feebly constricted truncate apex, which is more than half as wide as the base; elytra oval, fully a third longer than wide, not distinctly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; first abdominal suture distinct throughout as in the others. Length 2.5 mm.; width 1.18 mm. A single specimen, from the same locality and seasonal appearance as the two preceding..... **parallela** n. sp.

Body even more broadly oval than in *hystrix*, similar in sculpture, but with the narrow squamules much more widely separated above and beneath, piceous in color, the elytra and legs more rufous; beak (♀) a little longer, almost as long as the head and prothorax, but otherwise nearly similar; prothorax almost a third wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, gradually parallel and feebly arcuate in more than basal half, the truncate apex much less than half as wide as the base; sculpture nearly similar; elytra shorter, a fourth longer than wide, oval, though relatively more narrowed behind and more narrowly rounded at apex, with the usual feebly reëntrant sutural angle, evidently wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the sculpture similar, except that the intervals are more loosely and regularly punctate, the erect squamules in single series. Length 2.55–2.6 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two female specimens.

fraterculus n. sp.

3—Form more oblong-oval, convex, piceous-black in color throughout, opaque and much more coarsely sculptured, with extremely few thick bristling erect pronotal setæ, those of the elytra well spaced in single series, finer and paler on the under surface and narrow, decumbent and sparse throughout; beak (♀) nearly as in the preceding species and as long as the head and prothorax, but separated from the head by a somewhat deeper sulciform impression; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides evenly and distinctly arcuate, more rapidly rounded anteriorly, the apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures very coarse, confluent, shallow and opaque, without trace of median smooth or tumid line; scutellum with but few minute squamules; elytra oval, fully a fourth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves coarse but shallow, opaquely punctate and not much narrower than the intervals, which have single series of rather coarse and shallow, confluent punctures; first two ventral segments occupying two-thirds the length, the fifth short. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.18 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

asperula n. sp.

It is probable that all of these species occur in different species of flowers at certain seasons of the year.

Cropelia n. gen.

A single small oval and convex, glabrous and strongly sculptured species alone constitutes this genus at present. The beak is very moderate, feebly arcuate, subcylindric, strongly sculptured and separated from the front by a distinct impression, the mandibles strongly dentate within. The antennæ are submedial, rather short, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three, the outer joints but little wider, the club small, oval, with its basal segment

fully half the length, the sutures distinct. The prosternum is flat and unmodified, strongly punctate and separates the coxæ by their own width, the legs moderate and simple, the fourth tarsal joint as long as the three preceding together, the claws rather long, straight and basally connate. The prothorax is not at all tubulate at apex and has a small, evenly rounded basal lobe, the scutellum small, free, subquadrate, convex and somewhat sculptured and the elytra deeply grooved; the tip of the last dorsal segment is slightly visible in the obtuse reëntrant angle between the broadly rounded apices. The type can be described as follows:

Cropelia punctata n. sp.—Rather stout, evenly oval and convex, somewhat shining and deep black throughout; beak equal in length to the prothorax and cylindric in the type, the antennæ blackish; prothorax large, only a sixth wider than long, the sides evenly arcuate, becoming gradually parallel at base, the truncate apex about half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep, even and only slightly separated, without median line; elytra short, only a fifth or sixth longer than wide, oval, the rapidly obtuse apex half as wide as the base, equal in width to the prothorax and only one-half longer; grooves deep, becoming gradually coarser and coarsely punctate basally; intervals rather narrow, each with a single series of moderate but deep and distinct, very close-set punctures; abdomen convex, finely, loosely punctate, with a small feeble impression along the median line of the first segment in the type. Length 2.25 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

The type is probably a male, although the sexual characters are very feeble. The species is not at all closely related to any other at present known.

Tonesia n. gen.

The body in this genus is more or less depressed, shining, oblong-oval and always glabrous. The beak is cylindric, moderately arcuate, separated from the head by a distinct impression and is subsimilar in the sexes in typical species of the genus, the mandibles dentate and decussate. The antennæ are submedial, but more basal in the subulate beak of the female of the *robustula* section, short, the first funicular joint stout, nearly as long as the next three, 2–7 short, not much wider distally, the oval club very abrupt and subequally divided by the deep sutures. The prosternum is flat, widely separating the coxæ and, in the male of all except the *robustula* section, has two strongly porrect spines. The legs are moderate and simple, the tarsal claws free and divergent, the prothorax feebly subtubulate at apex, the scutellum subquadrate, free and flat and the elytra coarsely and deeply grooved. The species at hand are the following:

Beak subsimilar in the sexes; basal thoracic lobe very feeble and broadly arcuate to almost obsolete, not sinuate; male prosternum armed, the spines separated by a broad impression. 2

Beak dissimilar in the sexes, shorter and very slender, except at base, and with the antennæ post-median in the female, the thoracic lobe more evident and medially sinuate at tip; male prosternum not armed; body evidently more depressed.....5

2—Prosternal spines arising about midway between the coxæ and apex; thoracic lobe feeble though evident.....3

Prosternal spines longer and just before the coxæ; thoracic lobe subobsolete, barely at all traceable.....4

3—Body oval, moderately convex, shining and deep black, the legs piceous; beak (♂) somewhat thick, cylindric, fully as long as the prothorax, very moderately arcuate, shining and with rather close and moderate punctures, in part serial; antennæ medial, rufo-piceous; prothorax subinflated, a fifth wider than long, the subparallel sides feebly arcuate, gradually rounding beyond the middle to the rather distinct tubulation, which is somewhat less than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep, dense and longitudinally subconfluent at the sides, gradually isolated and well separated inwardly, the distinct smooth median line not attaining base or apex; scutellum as long as wide, obtrapezoidal; elytra obtusely oval, a fourth longer than wide, only very little wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; grooves coarse, punctured along the bottom, more coarsely laterad; intervals moderate, narrow externally, with somewhat fine, rather close-set confused punctures, in single lines on the narrower, the eighth and ninth slightly more prominent; under surface moderately and somewhat closely punctate, the male abdomen wholly unmodified, the prosternal spines short, not longer than the femoral thickness. Length 2.85–3.0 mm.; width 1.23–1.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two male specimens.....**glabra** n. sp.

Body more elongate and more parallel, rather less convex, shining and piceous, the elytra brighter rufous; beak (♂) much shorter, three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ a little longer, piceous; prothorax more nearly as long as wide, the subparallel sides slightly arcuate, less and more gradually rounded more anteriorly than in *glabra*, the tubulation half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and separated by their own diameter, gradually a little coarser and dense laterally, the surface abruptly smooth in about median fourth, this smooth area with minute, sparse punctures throughout; scutellum smaller and narrower; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, oval, the rounded sides feebly sinuate just before the rather obtuse apex, slightly wider than the prothorax and only one-half longer; sculpture nearly similar, except that the interstitial punctures are a little coarser and less close-set; abdomen and prosternum of the male nearly similar, the punctures bearing rather more distinct slender squamules. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. On flowers. One male specimen. **medialis** n. sp.

4—Form oblong-suboval, a little narrower and more elongate in the male, very moderately convex, shining, black throughout, the legs not paler; short and rather slender; beak (♂) moderately arcuate, cylindric, somewhat thick, shining, finely, loosely punctate and distinctly shorter than the prothorax, or (♀) nearly similar but thinner, feebly tapering and almost as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ piceous, submedial in both sexes; prothorax (♂) as long as wide, a little shorter (♀), the sides broadly, feebly arcuate, rather more parallel (♂), gradually rounding in about apical half, the tubulation distinct, somewhat less than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, slightly separated to very near the sides, gradually smaller and sparser inwardly, with a distinct narrow impunctate line; scutellum as long as wide, obtrapezoidal; elytra oval, shorter and more obtuse in the female, a third

(♂) to fourth (♀) longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and one-half longer; grooves coarse and deep, as wide as the intervals, except internally, the interstitial punctures small but deep, in single series on the narrower, sparser, more minute and confused on the inner broader, intervals; abdomen rather strongly punctate and very finely squamulose, feebly impressed at the middle basally in the male, the prosternal spines slender, more than half as long as the prothorax in the type. Length 3.65–3.75 mm.; width 1.6–1.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. On flowers. A single pair..... **lateralis** n. sp.

Form rather more oval and smaller, deep black and shining throughout; beak (♂) nearly as in the preceding, somewhat shorter than the prothorax, or (♀) somewhat more slender and fully as long as the prothorax; antennæ piceous, medial in both sexes; prothorax a fifth (♂) to a fourth (♀) wider than long, the sides parallel and distinctly, subevenly arcuate, rapidly rounding and very convergent in apical third or fourth; tubulation distinct, somewhat less than half as wide as the base; punctures nearly as in the preceding; scutellum with similarly oblique sides; elytra similar in the sexes, a fourth longer than wide, rapidly oval, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and one-half longer or less; sculpture almost similar, the eighth and ninth intervals similarly cariniform; prosternum with a small deep apical fossa (♀), or with a large impression and two slender processes (♂), the processes similarly piceo-rufous, three-fifths as long as the prothorax; abdomen scarcely modified in the male; size and outline of the body much more nearly identical in the sexes than in the preceding species. Length 3.2–3.5 mm.; width 1.5–1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens..... **amazonica** n. sp.

5—Body rather broad, depressed, with subinflated prothorax, deep black throughout, the legs black and notably short as usual; beak (♀) feebly, evenly arcuate, only three-fourths as long as the prothorax, feebly punctulate, cylindric and notably slender, rather abruptly thicker, punctured and minutely, loosely squamulose behind the antennæ, which are near basal third of the lower profile, blackish; prothorax rather wider at the middle than at base, a fifth wider than long, the sides distinctly arcuate, more rapidly rounded and converging beyond about the middle to the extremely short and feeble tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base; punctures laterally very coarse, deep and separated by nearly their own diameters, rapidly becoming fine and very remote discally; elytra oval, scarcely a fourth longer than wide, barely as wide as the prothorax and one-half longer, the humeri not prominent; grooves deep, evidently punctured, a third as wide as the intervals internally, but fully as wide as the latter externally, the eighth and ninth intervals somewhat cariniform; interstitial punctures minute and sparse, a little stronger and in single lines laterally; scutellum flat, not quite as wide as long, obtrapezoidal; metasternum coarsely, loosely punctate and feebly squamulose. Length 4.0 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.
robustula n. sp.

Body distinctly narrower; coloration and lustre similar; beak (♀) similar but still somewhat shorter, or (♂) much thicker, not tapering, more feebly arcuate and somewhat less than three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ nearly similar, medial (♂), at basal third (♀), blackish; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides less arcuate, similarly rounding beyond about the middle, there only just visibly wider than at base, the longer tubulation much (♀) or only slightly (♂) less than half as wide as the base; punctures laterally coarse and deep, but not so large or widely spaced as in the preceding, rapidly fine and remote on the disk but less remote than in

robustula; scutellum rather wider, and with less oblique sides; elytra as in *robustula*, but just visibly wider than the prothorax and only two-fifths longer; metasternum with the punctures closer and less coarse; male without discernible sexual modification beneath. Length 3.7–3.75 mm.; width 1.6–1.65. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers, in forest clearings. Two specimens. **chapadana** n. sp.

Body larger and more elongate, depressed, shining and deep black throughout; beak (♂) thick, feebly arcuate, a little longer than in the preceding, the antennæ medial; prothorax as long as wide, somewhat wider just beyond the middle than at base, the sides strongly rounded, becoming feebly convergent and nearly straight behind the middle, the rather distinct tubulation a little less than half as wide as the base; punctures as in *chapadana* but still more minute toward the middle; basal lobe less prominent than in either of the preceding, the scutellum as in *chapadana;* elytra similar in form but a little longer, more than a fourth longer than wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and two-fifths longer; metasternum nearly as in the preceding; male without evident sexual characters beneath. Length 4.3 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). On flowers. October. One specimen..... **subovalis** n. sp.

It is probable that all the species occur in flowers, perhaps of different species. The last three species constitute a rather distinct subgeneric group.

Liotheantis n. gen.

The body in this and the two following genera assumes an entirely different aspect from any of the preceding, being exactly homologous with the prevailing type in the Centrinini. In the present genus the body is completely impunctate above and only minutely and very remotely punctulate beneath, the beak long, very slender and evenly arcuate, thickened and more sculptured only for a short distance at the extreme base, and separated from the head by a very moderate impression, the mandibles dentate and decussate. The antennæ are distinctly behind the middle, long and slender, the scrobes nearly horizontal, the scape virtually attaining the eye, slender and capitate, the first six funicular joints slender and subglabrous, the first as long as the next three, the second also elongate, the seventh abruptly dilated to the width of the club, which it closely adjoins, and it is similarly finely, densely pubescent, the club long, oval, with the first segment nearly half the entire length. The prosternum is even, the coxæ separated by about twice their width. The legs are rather long and slender, the tarsi slender and the claws notably long, divergent, the prothorax tubulate at apex, with almost obsolete basal lobe, the scutellum free, flat and obtriangular, and the elytra deeply but not coarsely grooved, the grooves coarse and exarate only at the extreme apex. The single species is as follows:

Liotheantis ebenina n. sp.—Elongate-oval, feebly subrhombic, convex and polished, deep black throughout; beak (♀) long, very slender, cylindric and

almost smooth, nearly four-fifths as long as the elytra; antennæ blackish, inserted near basal third; prothorax about as long as wide, somewhat wider behind the middle than at base, the sides broadly arcuate, the tubulation somewhat more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe small, very short and broadly rounded; elytra three-fourths longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long, ogival in about apical half, the sides thence straighter and feebly diverging to the feebly swollen humeri; grooves very feebly punctulate, only about a fifth as wide as the intervals, which are entirely smooth; first abdominal suture extremely fine. Length 5.8 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Venezuela (Caracas).

The type was received from Desbrochers des Loges under the title "*Daclylocrepis ebeninus* Db." I have preserved the specific name which is probably unpublished.

Theantis n. gen.

This genus is evidently related to the preceding, but differs very much in the form of the basal thoracic lobe, scutellum, antennæ and in sculpture. The body is rhombic-oval and glabrous above, each puncture of the under surface with a minute slender squamule. The beak is slender, smooth, cylindric and evenly arcuate in both sexes, separated by a subobsolete impression and with the mandibles dentate and similarly decussate. Antennæ at basal third (♂) or slightly behind this point (♀), long, slender, with the first two funicular joints long and subequal, the seventh somewhat longer than wide, not so similar to the club in pubescence as in the preceding genus, the club much smaller, but little longer than the two preceding joints, its basal segment more than half the length, the remainder forming a regular cone, the sutures similarly distinct; the scrobes are subsimilar, the scape shorter and more gradually clavate. The prosternum is even, separating the coxæ by twice their width and, in the male, has two short porrect spines at a third of the distance from coxæ to apex, the part beyond the line of the spines rapidly inclining upwardly and smooth, but not impressed. The legs are long and rather slender, and the tarsal claws arcuate and divergent, but very much shorter and feebler than in the preceding. The prothorax is tubulate at apex, the basal lobe rapidly formed, long, prominent and rounded at tip, the scutellum very small, not so free, transverse, and the elytra with series of distinct punctures in very fine obsolescent striæ suturally, becoming coarse grooves laterally and also at apex, the intervals flat even at apex, not cariniform posteriorly as in the next genus.

This genus is probably allied to *Eutoxus* Schön. (type *reflexus*), but there is no trace of pygidium in either sex.

The species known at present are three in number, as follows:

Body rhombic-suboval, convex, shining, piceo-rufous, the under surface, legs and beak blacker; beak strongly, evenly arcuate in both sexes, about as long as

the elytra and but feebly, evenly tapering (♂), or nearly similar in length but slightly more slender, and more rapidly thickened behind the antennæ (♀); antennæ glabrous, shining and piceous; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides distinctly converging from base to apex and, at the middle, broadly arcuate, the tubulation very gradually formed, half as wide as the base (♀) or less (♂), and more punctate than the rest of the surface, which has only sparse and infinitesimal punctulation, becoming more distinct at the sides; elytra one-half longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, ogival, the apex a little more obtuse in the male; humeri obtusely and feebly prominent; punctures of the striæ and grooves strong and distinct, moderately separated; intervals smooth and flat, very finely, serially punctate toward the sides only; under surface strongly, the abdomen more feebly and sparsely, punctate, the latter feebly impressed at base in the male, where the prosternal spines, as long as the femoral thickness, are at the apical angles of a parallel plaque and separated by an even sinus, the anterior tibiæ fimbriate internally in apical two-fifths, the anterior tarsi not noticeably modified. Length 5.7–5.8 mm.; width 2.7–2.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. Two specimens.....**striatula** n. sp.

Body nearly similar in outline, coloration and sculpture but larger in size; long and smooth cylindrical beak (♂) still longer, being fully a fourth longer than the elytra and in like manner rather coarsely but loosely punctured behind the antennæ, which are relatively still more basal, being distinctly behind basal third, or (♀) nearly similar but a little shorter and more slender, though evidently longer than the elytra, the antennæ blackish and long, with similar small and narrowly oval club, and they are similarly inserted in the sexes; prothorax almost similar, but more nearly as long as wide, the punctures at the sides more minute and still sparser, those on the tubulation strong and dense; basal lobe, scutellum and elytra throughout almost similar, the fine squamules of the flattened apical slope rather more evident; under surface in the male almost similar, excepting the prosternum, which is distinctly different, there being a large and strongly punctate, flat and obtrapezoidal plaque, subinclined upward and much wider than long, having as its base the transverse suture between the coxæ, its apex broadly, feebly sinuate, with a small deep medial impression and with its outer apical angles briefly prolonged and conical, the depressed surface beyond the plaque nearly similar; anterior tarsi (♂) with a conspicuous inner fringe of fine hairs, not observable in *striatula*, the fringe of the anterior tibiæ extending through apical half. Length 6.25–6.4 mm.; width 3.0–3.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. Three specimens.....**pectoralis** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the two preceding, but blackish and with the lustre not polished but somewhat alutaceous, the outline more sharply rhomboidal and the sculpture still feebler; beak (♂) only about as long as the elytra, similar in its smooth, cylindric, strongly and evenly arcuate form and more punctate basal part, the antennæ subsimilar and near basal third; prothorax somewhat longer than in *striatula*, almost as long as wide, similar in outline and base but with the discal punctures smaller and remote, infinitesimal and barely discoverable, and, at the sides, very much smaller than in either of the preceding; scutellum nearly similar; elytra somewhat shorter but of nearly the same outline, one-half longer than wide, three-fifths longer than the prothorax; oblique sides slightly more arcuate; striæ internally finer, almost obsolete and with finer punctures, externally with the grooves much less coarse and less strongly punctate; punctures beneath similarly coarse, well separated and finely squamiferous, the abdomen more finely and sparsely punctate, similar in the male, the prosternum in that sex, as in *striatula*,

with the plaque subquadrate and sparsely punctate, the apical spines slender, porrect and three-fourths as long as the femoral thickness, the anterior tibiæ fringed in nearly apical half and the inner fringe of the tarsi long and loose. Length 5.75 mm.; width 2.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.
rhomboidea n. sp.

No note relating to the life habits of the above species was recorded by Mr. Smith.

Pycnotheantis n. gen.

While subsimilar in bodily form, sculpture and polished integuments to the two preceding genera, *Pycnotheantis* differs in many points of structure. The body is much larger and stouter than in *Theantis*, though nearly similar in form, the integuments subglabrous. The beak is long and regularly arcuate but somewhat thicker and is deeply sculptured in longitudinal furrows in an entirely different manner, and its inferior outline is feebly crenulate and with a loose fringe of short thick setæ, a character faintly recalling *Pseudomadarus;* the mandibles are decussate. The antennæ are near basal third, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second also elongate, the outer joints gradually thicker, the seventh larger, somewhat wider than long; the club is small, oval, pointed, but little longer than the two preceding joints, with its basal segment rather more than half the mass and less pubescent at base. The anterior coxæ are separated by not quite twice their width and, in the male, the prosternum has two strong and straight, suberect, thick and attenuate spines adjoining the coxæ and mutually separated by a broad deep channel, abruptly ending at the transverse intercoxal suture. The legs are long, the tibiæ deeply fluted, the tarsi long, with very long and conspicuous fourth joint and unusually long and strong, free claws. The prothorax is nearly as in the preceding, but the small scutellum is freer and subquadrate, the elytral grooves deep, not distinctly punctate except moderately at the sides and, gradually behind the middle, become extremely coarse and with cariniform intervals. The three species now known are as follows:

Prothorax inflated and with strongly rounded sides; body stouter, smooth, deep black throughout and polished, the elytra with series, in part confused, of short and slender, sparse brownish setiform squamules, each puncture of the under surface with a very minute, slender squamule; beak (♂) as long as the elytra, thick, subcylindric, coarsely, confusedly punctured at the sides basally, elsewhere with coarse deep furrows; antennæ blackish, only moderately long and near basal third; prothorax not quite as long as wide, the strongly and evenly arcuate sides gradually parallel toward base, the strong tubulation much less than half the basal width, with its margin feebly sinuate at the middle; basal lobe long, strongly rounded at apex, with an impression at each side at the thoracic base; punctures minute and remote,

becoming abruptly rather coarse and longitudinally ruguliform at the sides; scutellum transversely oval; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the oblique sides broadly and feebly arcuate, the apex rather strongly, evenly rounded; humeri very broadly, moderately tumid; grooves narrow, very coarse posteriorly; intervals near base about five times as wide as the grooves, finely, sparsely punctulate along their median line, confusedly toward the humeri; abdomen (♂) convex, feebly impressed medio-basally; prosternal spines not quite half as long as the prothorax; inner fringe of the anterior tibiæ very short, and inconspicuous. Length 8.0 mm.; width 3.85 mm. Brazil (Amazon Valley). Two specimens.....**valens** n. sp.

Prothorax not inflated, the sides gradually converging and evenly, very moderately arcuate from base to constriction; body narrower, similar in color, lustre and in the fine brown elytral setæ; beak (♂) fully as long, but somewhat thinner and more arcuate, especially beyond the middle, almost similarly sculptured, the piceous antennæ evidently beyond basal third; prothorax about as long as wide, the tubulation and sculpture almost similar; basal lobe narrower and more strongly rounded, the lateral impressions almost similar; scutellum less transverse; elytra narrower, but otherwise almost similar throughout, rather less than a fifth wider than the prothorax, about two-thirds longer, the humeri less obtuse but not quite so prominent; sculpture nearly similar, but with the interstitial punctures not more confused toward the humeri; under surface in the male subsimilar, the prosternal spines in the type a little less than half as long as the prothorax but, in a second smaller specimen with somewhat shorter beak, they have the form of short conical tubercles; inner fulvous fringe of the anterior tibiæ very long, dense and conspicuous, gradually diminishing toward base; anterior tarsi with long and loose inner fringe. Length 5.9–7.0 mm.; width 2.75–3.2 mm. Brazil (Amazon Valley). Two specimens.....**exarata** n. sp.

Prothorax with more strongly arcuate sides than in the preceding, but less inflated than in *valens*, the body shorter and relatively stouter than in *exarata*, the color and fine setæ similar; beak (♂) strongly arcuate and longer than the elytra, sculptured as in *valens*, the blackish antennæ a little behind the middle; prothorax evidently shorter than wide, the distinctly and evenly arcuate sides not becoming quite parallel at base, the lobe, sculpture and tubulation nearly as in *valens*, the medio-apical sinus feebler; scutellum smaller, transversely oval; elytra as in *exarata;* abdomen similar; prosternal spines a third as long as the prothorax; inner fulvous tibial fringe as in *exarata* and very different from that of *valens;* tarsal claws similarly very long and conspicuous. Length 7.3 mm.; width 3.35 mm. Brazil (Amazon Valley).....**lobata** n. sp.

All of the above four specimens were received from Desbrochers des Loges, without further indication of locality; one of them bore the legend "*Dactylocrepis* n. sp., ex Jekel." There may be two species united above under *exarata*, but so closely allied that no definitive separation can be made at present, the material being very scanty. The female is unknown to me in this genus.

Parisoschœnus Faust

Limnobaroides Chmp.

The species of this genus are small, oval, rather convex, coarsely sculptured and with more or less abundant slender squamules,

sometimes dense, or variegated and conspicuous; they are very numerous in central northern South America, but, as in so many other cases, probably do not occur on the Pacific coast. The beak is rather slender and arcuate, cylindric or feebly tapering and varies from rather short to longer than the elytra; it is not separated by a distinct impression and has the mandibles arcuate, dentate within and decussate. The antennæ are medial as a rule, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the club well developed, oval, subequally divided by the sutures and as long as the preceding four to six joints. The anterior coxæ are usually separated by distinctly more than their own width, the prosternum flat, with small anterior fovea and is generally bispinose in the male, the spines not separated by a circular cavity. The legs are moderate and the tarsi somewhat slender, the claws moderate, arcuate, free and divergent. The prothorax is tubulate to virtually non-tubulate at apex, the basal lobe feeble and truncate or sinuate at apex and the scutellum flat, free, subquadrate, narrowed at base, sinuate at apex and with prominent acute apical angles. The elytra are more or less coarsely, deeply grooved and the pygidium small but always distinct, oblique in the female; the body is nearly always smaller in the female. The numerous species in my collection may be known as follows:

Elytra broadly fasciate just behind the middle. Body stout, oblong-oval, convex, piceous, the elytra and legs rufous; scales above large, whitish, dense in about lateral fourth of the pronotum, at the elytral base and on the sutural interval to apical third, also scattered toward the sides of the elytra; intervals 2–4 densely, 5–6 more sparsely, clothed with yellow-brown scales, from a little before the middle to apical third; under surface densely clothed with whitish scales; beak (♂) feebly tapering, rather thin, evenly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, punctured and squamulose, the antennæ rufous, slender, barely beyond the middle; prothorax subinflated, a fourth wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides parallel basally, the non-tubulate truncate apex three-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, deep and very close-set, the smooth median line well defined, extending beyond the middle; elytra but very little longer than wide, just visibly wider than the prothorax and only two-fifths longer, oval, individually rounded at apex as usual, the humeri not tumid; grooves deep, punctured, fully a third as wide as the intervals, which are finely, rather closely, confusedly punctate in the non-squamose parts, pygidium and propygidium distinct; abdomen scarcely modified; prosternal spines straight, subporrect, very slender, rufous and not quite as long as the prothorax. Length 2.75 mm.; width 1.33 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One specimen.

plagiatus n. sp.

Elytra not fasciate, the base, especially on the alternate intervals—on the first interval throughout, more or less densely squamose. 2

Elytra neither fasciate nor densely squamose along the suture, except sometimes toward base. 5

2—Paler scales above white. Body narrow, parallel and subcylindric, feebly shining, black, the elytra piceous, the legs rufous; beak (♀) slender, feebly arcuate, smooth distally, loosely squamulose basally, a little longer than

the head and prothorax, the antennæ rufous, medial; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides very feebly arcuate, rounding in about apical third, the non-tubulate truncate apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, distinctly separated, the smooth median line rather wide; squamules slender, not dense, largely wanting in a broad median area; elytra a third longer than wide, equal in width to the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides parallel and straight, obtusely rounding in about apical third; grooves moderate; intervals with strong uniserial punctures, the squamules slender, loosely scattered, largely brown on the second and third. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. On flowers in clearings. One specimen.....**subcylindricus** n. sp.

Pale scales above yellow and close-set, white beneath, dense on the met-episterna; body much larger, convex and broadly oval; thoracic apex tubulate.....3

3—Thoracic tubulation (♂) long and abruptly formed, only two-fifths as wide as the base; elytra with the paler uniserial squamules, except at base and along the suture, dark brown and very inconspicuous. Broadly oval, convex, rather shining, piceo-rufous, the elytra blacker, the legs piceous; beak (♂) strongly sculptured, not very slender, more arcuate beyond the middle and equal in length to the elytra, the slender rufous antennæ submedial; prothorax large, somewhat more than a fourth wider than long, the sides broadly, strongly arcuate, becoming gradually straighter and parallel behind the middle; punctures rather small but deep and sparse, becoming gradually coarse, rugose and subconfluent toward the sides, the squamules slender and somewhat sparse, wanting broadly on the disk; elytra broadly oval, a fifth longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and two-fifths longer, the grooves coarse and deep, fully half as wide as most of the intervals, the interstitial punctures strong and well separated; prosternal spines long, slender, testaceous, subequal in length to the prothorax; abdomen more finely and sparsely squamulose medio-basally but not impressed. Length 3.65–3.85 mm.; width 1.75–1.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. On flowers in clearings. Two male specimens.....**obesulus** n. sp.

Thoracic tubulation very gradually formed, shorter and feebler in the female; discal serial squamules of the elytra brown, mingled with paler.....4

4—Body throughout in form, coloration, lustre and vestiture as in the preceding; beak (♂) longer, more slender, strongly and more evenly arcuate and longer than the elytra, or (♀) evidently shorter, more slender, more feebly arcuate, feebly tapering, smoother distally but subsimilar basally; antennæ slender, rufous, medial (♀), just visibly beyond (♂); prothorax large, throughout nearly as in the preceding, except that the tubulation is gradual and a little wider, three-sevenths as wide as the base, shorter and still wider in the female; elytra throughout nearly as in the preceding, except that the strong interstitial punctures are more close-set, the sides strongly rounded, with very obtuse apex (♂), or more oblique and less arcuate (♀); male abdomen distinctly impressed, as well as more feebly squamulose, medio-basally, the slender testaceous prosternal spines about as long as the prothorax; female smaller than the male. Length 3.15–3.9 mm.; width 1.35–1.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. On flowers in clearings. Four specimens.

suturalis n. sp.

Body in the female somewhat as in the same sex of *suturalis*, but smaller and much more narrowly oval, nearly similar in coloration and vestiture, except that the scales beneath, on the hind body, are smaller and less dense; beak (♀) nearly similar but rufous and shorter, being only as long as the head and prothorax, the latter narrower, scarcely a fourth wider than long, the sides more parallel and not so arcuate, more rapidly rounding anteriorly

from a greater distance beyond the middle; punctures in the large glabrous median region more close-set, denser apically, the median smooth line broad, much more sharply defined than in either of the two preceding; elytra nearly as in *suturalis* but with the lateral pale squamules much more abundant; grooves not quite so coarse. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**subsimilis** n. sp.

5—Surface densely opaque, because of excessively minute and close punctuation, as in the genus *Camerones*. Form rather stout, oblong-oval, convex, dark red-brown, the elytra and legs slightly paler; squamules ochreous-yellow above and beneath, small, sparse and intermingled with some darker and more pointed on the pronotum, close-set and in single lines on the elytra, but broadly confused toward the scutellum, especially on the second interval, very small and well separated beneath; beak (♀) evidently longer than the head and prothorax, feebly arcuate, very slender, smooth and shining, thickened and sculptured behind the slender antennæ, which are unusually basal, being a little behind basal third; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides moderately and very evenly arcuate, becoming gradually parallel or somewhat incurvate basally, the abrupt tubulation fully half as wide as the base; punctures fine, feeble and sparse, dense and larger at the sides, without median smooth line; elytra oval, only slightly longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and one-half longer; striæ very shallow and not well defined, the intervals somewhat prominent along the middle. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.38 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. One female example.....**rufinus** n. sp.

Surface shining between the regular punctures.....6

6—Upper surface more or less opaque, due to the density of the rather coarse regular punctures, which, on the pronotum, have their bottoms opaque, the very narrow interstices, however, polished; all the strial intervals confusedly squamose, more broadly so toward base of the second interval; body oblong-oval and convex.....7

Upper surface rather shining, the punctures never so dense, the interstrial squamules for the greater part in single lines; form sometimes subcylindric.....8

7—Form elongate, suboblong-oval, convex, with inflated rounded sides of the prothorax, deep black and opaculate, the legs piceous-black; squamules small, yellowish, distributed uniformly and loosely over the entire pronotum, a little larger and confused but well separated throughout the interstrial spaces, broader, dense and whiter beneath; beak (♂) rather thick and moderately arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, dull and punctulate, squamulose basally, the antennæ slightly beyond the middle, nearly black; prothorax wider at the middle than at base, a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides evenly and rather strongly arcuate, strongly converging anteriorly, the feeble tubulation less than half as wide as the base; punctures somewhat coarse and very dense throughout, but with a distinct narrow impunctate and feebly tumid median line, not extending to base or apex; elytra oval, with slightly prominent humeri, more than a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer; grooves sharply defined and deep; intervals coarsely, confusedly punctate; pygidium shorter than usual, twice as wide as long; male abdomen not evidently modified, the prosternal spines slender, porrect, somewhat upwardly curved and a little more than half as long as the prothorax. Length 3.3 mm.; width 1.38 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One specimen.
rotundicollis n. sp.

Form much shorter, oblong-oval, piceous-black, the legs faintly rufous; squamules yellowish, fine and loose throughout the pronotum, a little broader and

denser toward the sides; on the elytra much broader, though linear, confused and rather dense throughout the intervals; beneath large, whiter and very dense throughout; beak in the type rather thick, only feebly tapering, moderately and evenly arcuate, dull, punctulate, squamulose basally and scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, the piceous antennæ barely visibly beyond the middle; prothorax more than a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, gradually rounding beyond the middle, the very briefly and feebly subtubulate apex half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse and very dense throughout, without trace of smooth median line; elytra very obtusely oval, the sides only just visibly oblique, nearly a fourth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves coarser than in the preceding, but shallower and not so sharply defined; intervals coarsely, closely and confusedly punctate; pygidium but little wider than long, oblique; abdomen and prosternum wholly unmodified. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.33 mm. Brazil (Chapada). June. One specimen, of undetermined sex, the beak and antennæ indicating the male, the oblique pygidium and absence of abdominal and prosternal modifications the female, as shown by the other species. . . . . **vestitus** n. sp.

8—Prothorax large and finely, sparsely punctured, except toward the sides as in *obesulus* and *suturalis*. Stout, shining, rather broadly oval and convex, blackish-piceous, the pronotum laterally and beak distally rufescent, the legs rufous; squamules above yellowish, slender and well separated on the pronotum, wanting in a broad median area; very distinct and in single lines throughout the elytra, but confused toward the scutellum; larger, whiter and dense on the under surface of the hind body, but fine and well separated on the prothorax beneath; beak (♂) rather thick and strongly, evenly arcuate, sculptured and squamulose, as long as the head and prothorax, or (♀) much more slender, smoother, less arcuate and much longer than those parts; antennæ submedial (♀), a little beyond (♂), slender, dark rufous; prothorax (♂) fully a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, gradually rounding beyond the middle to the feeble tubulation, the punctures small and sparse, larger and roguliform toward the sides, or (♀) not so large and with the punctures medially much stronger, though well separated; elytra oval, only a little longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and two-fifths (♂) to one-half (♀) longer; grooves deep and abrupt, rather more than half as wide as the intervals, which have somewhat strong uniseriate punctures; male abdomen scarcely impressed but finely, sparsely squamulose medio-basally, the slender testaceous prosternal spines fully as long as the prothorax. Length 2.75–3.2 mm.; width 1.35–1.55 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Eight specimens. . . . . **ovatus** n. sp.

Prothorax moderate in size and more uniformly punctured. 9

9—Prothorax short, barely more than half as long as the elytra and alutaceous in lustre. Body rather stout, oval, only moderately convex, red-brown in color, the elytra black and slightly shining; yellowish squamules on the pronotum rather large and close basally and toward the sides, more slender apically, elsewhere denuded in the type; on the elytra they are slender and in single series; whiter and dense beneath; beak (♀) slender, feebly arcuate, much longer than the head and prothorax, rufous, the antennæ barely visibly behind the middle; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the parallel sides nearly straight, rounding in about apical third; apex distinctly more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, clearly defined and well separated toward the punctureless median line, gradually coarser and dense laterally; elytra oval, a fifth or sixth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and more than three-fourths longer; grooves deep

and abrupt, half as wide as the intervals, which have each a single series of coarse and close-set punctures. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**brevicollis** n. sp.

Prothorax less abbreviated, its surface more polished between the punctures..10

10—Pronotum conspicuously squamulose throughout, but with the squamules more slender and less close-set medially.....11

Pronotum sparsely and finely squamulose or, if more distinctly so, with the squamules wanting broadly toward the middle.....12

11—Body rather stout, oval, black, the legs and beak rufous; squamules above yellowish, only a little more slender narrowly at the middle of the pronotum; on the elytra conspicuous and close-set in single series, narrowly confused toward base on the inner intervals; whiter and dense beneath, except as usual on the propleura; beak (♂) black, rather thick, very moderately arcuate, feebly tapering, sculptured and longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) distinctly thinner, similarly arcuate but not quite so long; antennæ rufous, slightly beyond (♂) or a little behind (♀) the middle; prothorax a sixth (♂) or a fifth (♀) wider than long, the parallel sides nearly straight, rounding in apical third to the short tubulation, which is just half as wide as the base (♀) or narrower (♂); punctures strong, separated by their diameters or less toward the smooth median line; elytra oval, only very little longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and one-half (♂) to two-thirds (♀) longer; grooves deep, punctured, fully half as wide as the intervals, having strong and close-set, uniseriate punctures; male abdomen very feebly impressed and abruptly, sparsely and finely squamulose medio-basally, the porrect prosternal spines very slender, testaceous, upwardly somewhat curvate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax in normally developed examples. Length 2.35–2.8 mm.; width 1.1–1.28 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). May and November. Thirteen specimens.

brevipennis n. sp.

Body smaller, narrower and more convex, shining, rufous, the elytra alone more obscure; squamules nearly as in the preceding; beak (♂) more slender and more strongly arcuate, sculptured and partially squamulose as usual, very feebly tapering and much longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) notably shorter, still more slender, smoother, similarly arcuate and very little longer than those parts; antennæ (♂) submedial or (♀) near two-fifths; prothorax a fifth (♂) to a fourth (♀) wider than long, the parallel sides rounding from nearer the middle; punctures much coarser and everywhere close-set or dense, the median smooth line narrow and sharply defined; elytra a fifth longer than wide, oval, similarly proportioned with regard to the prothorax; sculpture almost similar, the uniseriate punctures of the intervals not quite so coarse; male abdomen medio-basally abruptly subdenuded but not impressed, the very slender pale porrect prosternal spines varying from very short to about half as long as the prothorax. Length 2.15–2.45 mm.; width 0.9–1.18 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). May and November. On flowers as usual. Eighteen specimens.....**seriellus** n. sp.

Body still a little smaller and more narrowly oval than in *seriellus*, piceous-black, shining, the legs pale red-brown, the squamules rather less conspicuous but with a more evident denser spot at the base of the second strial interval, white beneath but only moderately dense, sparse on the prothorax; beak (♀) piceous, slender, feebly arcuate, longer than in *seriellus* and much longer than the head and prothorax, the slender rufous antennæ only just visibly behind the middle; prothorax longer, scarcely a fifth wider than long, the parallel sides nearly straight, gradually rounding beyond the middle to the non-tubulate apex, which is wider and evidently more than half as wide as

the base; punctures coarse but separated by about their diameters, denser anteriorly as usual, the smooth median line much wider; elytra oval, a fifth longer than wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the sculpture nearly similar; pygidium similarly small, strongly rounded and just visibly wider than long. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**brunneipes** n. sp.

12—Body very narrow, parallel and cylindric. Color piceo-rufous throughout, the pronotum somewhat more obscure; squamules yellowish, those of the pronotum extremely fine and not dense, wanting in median third, on the elytra broader, white and conspicuous in single lines, confused basally except toward the sides; on the under surface fine, white and well separated; legs red-brown, beak (♀) slender, only feebly arcuate and distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the rufous antennæ very slightly behind the middle; prothorax a fifth or sixth wider than long, the parallel sides straight, rounding and oblique beyond the middle, the non-tubulate apex just half as wide as the base; punctures very moderate but deep, dense laterally, but distinctly separated toward the wide smooth median line; scutellum small, subglabrous, convex, truncate behind, with sharp angles; elytra fully a fourth longer than wide, the sides parallel and straight, evenly rounded in apical third, excepting the usual reëntrant sutural angle, just visibly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves deep, half as wide as the intervals, which have the usual single series of moderately coarse punctures; pygidium small, circularly rounded. Length 2.15 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One specimen.....**angustus** n. sp.

Body broader, oval, always deep black in color.....13

13—Pronotal punctures strong, but not dense, except toward the sides, generally separated by at least their own diameters; prosternum not spined in the male.....14

Pronotal punctures coarse, deep and dense, always closer than their own diameters; body deep black, the legs rufous.....17

14—Legs red.....15

Legs deep black.....16

15—Form oval, shining; color deep black throughout, excepting the legs; squamules throughout above whitish, slender, sparse and distinct though inconspicuous in single interstitial lines, broader and close beneath on the hind body; beak (♂) notably slender and arcuate, much longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) scarcely so slender as in the male, rather more thickened at base and very little shorter; antennæ piceous, at the middle (♂), or distinctly behind the middle (♀); prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides feebly converging and straight, broadly rounding beyond the middle; smooth median line entire; elytra broadly oval, a fifth or sixth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; grooves deep; interstitial punctures strong, rather well separated in the single series; male without distinct sexual modifications. Length 2.4–2.85 mm.; width 1.18–1.35 mm. Brazil (Espirito Santo). Desbrochers des Loges. Seven specimens.....**parcus** Fst. (MS?)

Form oval but narrower than in *parcus*, deep black throughout and rather less shining, the pronotum alutaceous; squamules above almost wholly denuded in specimens at hand, those beneath white and narrowly separated; beak (♀) slender, moderately arcuate, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ submedial; prothorax less transverse and more parallel, two-fifths to a third wider than long, the arcuate sides gradually becoming subparallel in about basal half; punctures isolated, not so coarse as in the preceding, separated by about their own diameters, dense at the sides as

usual; elytra less broadly oval, nearly a fourth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and nearly four-fifths longer; sculpture almost as in the preceding, except that the grooves are somewhat coarser, almost fully as wide as the intervals externally, the moderate deep punctures of the single interstitial series well separated. Length 2.65–2.8 mm.; width 1.25–1.28 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. On flowers, in forest clearings. Two specimens.....**ellipsis** n. sp.

16—Body more broadly oblong-oval than in the preceding, shining and deep black throughout, the squamules above white and distinct, sparse on the pronotum, in single lines on the elytra, short and well separated throughout beneath; beak (♀) smooth, shining, deep black, very moderately arcuate and notably slender, much longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ at three-sevenths; prothorax shorter, almost one-half wider than long, the sides converging and very feebly arcuate, rounding only in apical third or fourth, the subtubulate apex half as wide as the base; punctures still coarser and sparser, separated by nearly twice their widths, the smooth median line well developed and entire; elytra broad, rapidly and very obtusely rounded behind, the sides but slightly oblique, only very little longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer; grooves deep; punctures of the interstitial series rather strong but well separated. Length 2.55 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Brazil (Espirito Santo). Desbrochers des Loges. One specimen.....**nigripes** n. sp.

Body much narrower than in either of the two preceding, deep black throughout, the pronotum feebly alutaceous, the elytra strongly shining; squamules white, slender, sparse and inconspicuous above, separated beneath; beak (♀) very slender, smooth, shining, distinctly and evenly arcuate and only very little longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ slender, at three-sevenths; prothorax smaller and narrower, but little over a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight, rounding and oblique in apical third or fourth, the subtubulate apex distinctly more than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, separated by about their own diameters on the disk, the smooth median line distinctly defined and entire; elytra a fourth longer than wide, more evenly oval, almost a fourth wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long; sculpture nearly similar but with the seriate interstitial punctures less coarse and still more widely spaced; squamules beneath well spaced. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Petropolis). Desbrochers des Loges. A single example...**melaneus** n. sp.

17—Body very small, narrower, the male without prosternal spines. Deep black, rather shining, the legs bright rufous; squamules white, very slender, sparse and inconspicuous above, longer but well separated beneath; beak (♂) feebly arcuate, short, not as long as the head and prothorax, or (♀) more slender, less tapering and rather longer than those parts; antennæ just visibly behind the middle (♀), or medial (♂); prothorax almost as long as wide (♂), distinctly wider (♀), the parallel sides nearly straight, broadly rounding beyond the middle, the apex more than half as wide as the base in both sexes; punctures notably coarse, less so anteriorly, the smooth line narrow, incomplete in the female; elytra oval, a fourth longer than wide, broadly, obtusely rounded at apex, about a fourth wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long; grooves deep, more than half as wide as the intervals, the uniseriate interstitial punctures coarse; male without distinct sexual modifications beneath, the pygidium vertical, in the female oblique. Length 1.8–2.15 mm.; width 0.7–0.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. Six specimens.....**nanulus** n. sp.

Body not so small and always much more broadly oval; male, where known, with well developed prosternal spines.....18

18—Body oval, more oblong in the male, deep black and shining; squamules whitish, very slender, sparse and inconspicuous above, more distinct and in single lines on the elytra, close-set beneath, except on the propleura; beak (♂) evenly, moderately arcuate, longitudinally sculptured and much longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) slightly shorter, more slender and smoother; antennæ submedial; prothorax (♂) nearly as long as wide, with evenly arcuate sides, becoming parallel basally, or (♀) smaller and shorter, with slightly more converging sides; feeble tubulation half as wide as the base (♀), a little narrower (♂); punctures strong and close; smooth median line distinct and subentire (♂), or short and less distinct (♀); elytra oval, nearly a fourth longer than wide, less obtuse behind in the female, slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds (♂) to three-fourths (♀) longer; grooves deep, not quite as wide as the intervals, which have close strong uniseriate punctures; male abdomen narrowly and very feebly impressed medio-basally, the prosternal spines, when well developed, slender, testaceous, upwardly arcuate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax. Length 2.3–2.8 mm.; width 1.1–1.28 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. On flowers. Twelve specimens. . . . . **puncticollis** n. sp.

Body still more broadly oval, black and shining, squamules whitish, sparse above, shorter and still more inconspicuous than in the preceding and more distinctly brown in the elytral series, except toward suture and base, more separated beneath; beak (♀) similar, a little longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ scarcely visibly behind the middle; prothorax shorter, a third wider than long, the slightly converging sides very feebly arcuate, rounding in about apical third, the apex fully half as wide as the base; punctures as in the preceding but distinctly coarser, similarly separated by half their diameters; elytra relatively shorter and broader, with more oblique sides, only a fifth or sixth longer than wide, the grooves very deep, two-thirds as wide as the intervals, which have the close uniseriate punctures coarser. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.
sulcatulus n. sp.

Body short, oblong-oval, narrower and less inflated than the preceding, deep black, rather shining, the legs rufous; squamules above yellowish-white, very sparse on the pronotum, somewhat glistening in single loose series on the elytra, rather small and separated beneath; beak (♂) arcuate, dull and longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ obscure rufous, medial; prothorax a fourth wider than long, nearly as in the preceding in outline, the sides more parallel; punctures similarly coarse, somewhat more separated but on the whole by scarcely more than half their diameters, the median smooth line more distinct; elytra a sixth longer than wide, broadly oval, the sides more rounded and less oblique than in *sulcatulus*, a fifth wider and one-half longer than the prothorax, the grooves much less coarse, half as wide as the intervals, which have the serial punctures not quite so coarse; prosternal spines short in the type, barely longer than the femoral thickness. Length 2.5 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Para),—Baker. [*Limnobaroides bakeri* Csy.,—Mem. Col. IX, p. 495.] . . . . . **bakeri** Csy.

Body smaller than in *sulcatulus* and not so broadly oval, black, rather shining; squamules slender, sparse on the pronotum, yellowish to whitish, distinct throughout and pale in the interstitial series; beak slender, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax, the head and beak missing in the only male at hand; prothorax slightly wider than long, the sides feebly converging and very slightly arcuate, rounding apically to the rather abrupt and short tubulation, which is half as wide as the base (♀), a little less (♂); punctures coarse, deep and dense, very narrowly separated; medial smooth line narrow,

feeble and partial in both sexes; elytra short, oval, only a little longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and one-half (♂) to two-thirds (♀) longer; grooves deep, two-thirds as wide as the intervals, which have strong and rather close-set punctures in single series; male abdomen with a large flattened subglabrous basal area, which is minutely, densely punctate, the prosternal spines very slender, curving upward, testaceous and three-fourths as long as the prothorax. Length 2.3–2.65 mm.; width 1.0–1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Six specimens.....**rivularis** n. sp.

The above constitute probably a rather small proportion of all the Brazilian species of this very characteristic neotropical genus. They occur in flowers of various species, and, as a rule, are well differentiated specifically.

In view of the identity of *Limnobaroides* with the present genus, my remarks (Mem. Col. IX, p. 494) are irrelevant, as the *Limnobaroides* of Champion is a Madarid and not a Barid.

Groatus n. gen.

The body in this genus is small, usually subcuneiform, convex and partially squamulose, the prothorax large and subinflated. The beak is moderately long, cylindric, feebly arcuate and longitudinally sculptured—even in the female—and not separated by a distinct impression, the mandibles small, more dehiscent and straight on their inner edges. The antennæ in the type are slender, submedial, the first two funicular joints elongate, together about equal to the rest, the second the shorter, the seventh only a little thicker, pubescent, coronate at apex and longer than wide, the club about as long as the three preceding joints, oval, not very abrupt and with fine and feeble sutures. The prosternum is large, flat, very remotely separating the coxæ and, in the male, has two short subporrect spines, midway between coxæ and apex, less widely separated than the coxæ and without intermediate depression of any sort. The legs are moderate, the anterior slightly longer and with short arcuate diverging tarsal claws, the anterior tibiæ fimbriate within in the male. The prothorax has a small and feeble tubulation and small rounded basal lobe, the scutellum well developed, subquadrate and moderately free and the elytra very moderately grooved; the pygidium is very small, wider than long. The two known species are as follows:

Body cuneiform, convex, opaque, black throughout, the yellowish squamules above very minute and sparse throughout and in single interstitial lines, but they are large and dense at the base of all the intervals between the scutellum and the feebly marked humeri; beneath, they are minute and sparse, but larger and closer on the metasternum and especially on the metepisterna; beak (♂) moderately slender, feebly and evenly arcuate and half as long as the body, the antennæ exactly medial, piceous and slender; prothorax almost circular, very little wider than long, the parallel sides

strongly and evenly arcuate, much wider at the middle than at base; tubulation distinctly less than half as wide as the base; punctures fine, shallow, well separated and very evenly distributed throughout, but with a smooth though equally opaque median line; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, the oblique sides very feebly arcuate, the apex subevenly rounded, not quite as wide as the widest part of the prothorax and but little over one-half longer; sculpture peculiar, the grooves moderate, shallow, with minute rugulosity and minute distant punctures, half as wide as the intervals, which are flat, with the same dense rugulosity as the grooves, except along the narrow smooth shining edges, and having, along the middle, a single series of fine and well separated punctures; pygidium very short and transverse, continuous in convexity with the abdomen; male abdomen very feebly impressed along the median line basally, the first suture wholly obsolete medially; prosternal spines slender, arcuate and diverging, one-half longer than the femoral thickness in the type. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**roticollis** n. sp.

Body almost similarly cuneiform and convex, rather less opaque, black, the legs and elytra rufous; yellowish squamules above minute and remote, but large, though sparse, at the sides of the pronotum and few in number at base of the discal strial intervals; beneath they are large toward the sides of the meso- and metasternum; beak (♂) nearly similar but much shorter, only as long as the prothorax, the mandibles similar, the antennæ medial, very different in structure, shorter, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, which are short and equal, the seventh transverse, the club as long as the four or five preceding joints, oval, with its first segment fully half the mass; prothorax somewhat longer than wide, inflated, the parallel sides strongly and evenly arcuate, much wider at the middle than at base, the non-tubulate apex half as wide as the base; punctures small and sparse, coarser at the sides, the median line similar; scutellum very free, obtrapezoidal; elytra similar in outline and relationship with the prothorax, but barely one-half longer than the latter; grooves coarser toward base, the intervals nearly similar, but not so densely opaque, the minute serial punctures scarcely evident; male characters almost similar, the prosternal spines a little longer and straighter; pygidium very short and transverse. Length 2.3–2.6 mm.; width 0.9–1.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. Two specimens.
rufipennis n. sp.

As will be seen in comparing these descriptions, there are two distinct subgenera involved, having notably different antennal structure, though almost entirely homologous otherwise. The pygidium is much more evident in the female and vertical, though small and transverse, and the female is larger than the male. The opacity of the pronotum in both species is produced by a very close-set system of extremely minute punctules, as in *Camerones* and several other unrelated genera.

Palistes n. gen.

Here the body is quite different, being broadly oblong and depressed, highly polished and wholly glabrous. The beak is shorter, smooth, cylindric, nearly straight, feebly arcuate distally and simply finely punctate, separated by a very feeble impression,

which has a median puncture; the mandibles are non-decussate and rather short, but forming an angle when closed. Antennæ slightly behind the middle, moderate, the first two funicular joints moderately elongate and between two and three times as long as wide, the outer joints slightly transverse, the club small, oval, not as long as the three preceding joints, with its first segment glabrous and polished. The prosternum is large, flat, very remotely separating the coxæ and having, in the male, two short and rapidly acuminate spines, subporrect, nearly at the extreme apex and separated by a broad and feeble, simple concavity of the surface. The legs are rather short, the anterior (♂) only a little longer, the tibiæ not fimbriate, the tarsal claws moderate, slender, free and evidently diverging, the anterior femora with a short obtuse inferior tooth far beyond the middle. The prothorax is narrowly and feebly tubulate, the small short basal lobe deeply sinuate, the scutellum well developed, free and subquadrate and the elytra strongly grooved. The pygidium is moderate in size, slightly oblique, wider than long and prominent along the middle, at least in the male. The single species now known is the following:

Palistes oblongatus n. sp.—Oblong-oval, depressed, polished and deep black throughout; beak (♂) four-fifths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ almost glabrous, piceous in color; prothorax scarcely a sixth wider than long, the parallel sides broadly, evenly arcuate, rather rapidly rounding and oblique in about apical third, the tubulation scarcely two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures very fine and sparse, rapidly stronger and closer at the sides and, especially, coarser and denser antero-laterally; elytra short, only very little longer than wide, obtusely oval, with reëntrant sutural angle, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and only two-fifths longer; grooves very coarse, deep and punctured at the sides, but much finer discally, the intervals smooth, remotely and infinitesimally punctulate; male abdomen very short, strongly convex, minutely punctulate and sexually unmodified; sterna coarsely, loosely punctate; prosternal spines a little longer than the femoral thickness. Length 4.3–4.35 mm.; width 1.8–1.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two male specimens.

Easily identifiable by the oblong flattened form and apical position of the porrect male prosternal spines.

Zalinus n. gen.

In some respects this genus is related to *Palistes*, especially in its parallel polished black depressed body, which is however much narrower, and in the inflated and generally obtusely inferiorly dentate anterior femora in both sexes, but the mandibles are arcuate, deeply bifid and decussate, the beak of different habitus and the prosternum always unarmed in the male. The beak is short, very thick and compressed in the male, but much longer, thinner and thickened and compressed only at base in the female; antennæ short, thick,

distinctly beyond the middle (♂) or near two-fifths (♀), the scape virtually attaining the eye, long in the male, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, 2–7 short, compact, transverse and gradually increasing in width, the club large, oval, densely pubescent throughout, as long as the preceding six joints, at least in the male, and subequally divided by the deep and conspicuous sutures. The prosternum is large and with even surface, remotely separating the coxæ and wholly unarmed in the male. The legs are moderate, the femora somewhat inflated, the anterior not longer in the male but with more strongly inflated femora, with or without a blunt oblique asexual inferior tooth in both sexes, the tarsal claws moderate and divergent. The prothorax is feebly tubulate, the basal lobe very short and evenly rounded, the scutellum well developed, flat, transversely suboval, free at the sides but in close contact with the elytra behind; elytra with the grooves much diminishing in strength internally, as in the preceding genus. The species at hand are four in number as follows:

Anterior femora with an oblique truncate tooth beneath in both sexes.....2
Anterior femora with the lower margin of the inflation angularly dentiform....3
Anterior femora strongly medially swollen, but not at all dentate beneath.....4

2—Body parallel, feebly convex, with feebly tumid humeri, somewhat more abbreviated in the female, deep black throughout, polished and glabrous; beak (♂) thick, feebly arcuate, compressed, finely, loosely punctate and much shorter than the prothorax, or (♀) longer, slender, cylindric, smooth, dilated, compressed and with the flat sides impressed behind the antennæ, a little longer than the prothorax; piceous antennæ as described above, prothorax as long as wide, a little wider (♀), the parallel sides straight (♂), feebly arcuate (♀), rapidly rounding and converging in about apical third to the tubulation, which is rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures gradually stronger but not coarse, closer and subrugulose toward the sides, finer and denser in the female; elytra somewhat more (♂) to less (♀) than one-half longer than wide, the sides only just visibly oblique, gradually circularly rounding at apex, very little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves coarse and exarate at apex, fine and punctulate on the disk suturally and deep but not very coarse laterally; intervals smooth, loosely and infinitesimally punctulate; male abdomen strongly and closely punctate, more finely and densely on the last three segments, feebly impressed medio-basally. Length 3.8–4.0 mm.; width 1.4–1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens.....**femoralis** n. sp.

Body broader, feebly convex, deep black and polished, feebly subcuneiform, the prothorax larger; beak (♂) nearly similar but a little longer, four-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennæ blackish, nearly as in the preceding; prothorax as long as wide, the parallel sides evenly and very evidently arcuate, gradually rounding in about apical third, the tubulation longer and more sharply marked, not quite half as wide as the base; punctures minute and sparse, gradually more distinct and longitudinally ruguliform laterally, but not at all coarse, much finer than in the male of *femoralis;* elytra shorter, less than one-half longer than wide, more broadly and obtusely rounded at apex, with still more feebly marked humeral swelling, not quite as wide as the prothorax and scarcely one-half longer; grooves throughout nearly

similar; male abdomen finely, densely punctate throughout, the metasternum less coarsely and more densely punctate than in the preceding; sexual modifications not noticeable; pygidium similarly small, vertical and transversely suboval. Length 4.2 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One male specimen..... **thoracicus** n. sp.

3—Body much smaller than in either of the preceding, but nearly similar in general form, color and lustre; beak very thick, barely arcuate, compressed, shining and distinctly shorter than the prothorax, which is not quite as long as wide, the parallel sides evenly and feebly arcuate, gradually rounding in about apical third to the distinct tubulation, which is more than half as wide as the base; punctures fine but not quite so minute, sparse, gradually very little less fine, slightly closer and longitudinally ruguliform laterally; elytra about one-half longer than wide, parallel, obtusely and circularly rounding behind, with almost obsolete humeri, not wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves throughout nearly as in *femoralis;* first abdominal segment coarsely but shallowly punctate, the second more finely, the last three finely and still more densely punctate, the sterna somewhat coarsely punctate, the inferior thoracic flanks more deeply, longitudinally rugulose than in either of the preceding; abdomen feebly impressed at the middle of the base in the type. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.18 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One male specimen..... **parvulus** n. sp.

4—Form elongate-subparallel or feebly ovulate, rather more convex, similar in color and lustre; beak (♂) rather less thick and more arcuate, fully as long as the prothorax, less compressed and with the antennæ but little beyond the middle and blackish; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides parallel or nearly so, and straight beyond the middle, gradually more strongly rounding to the tubulation, which is somewhat more than half as wide as the base; punctures minute and sparse, gradually more distinct and longitudinally rugulose toward the sides, but not at all dense; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, with just visibly oblique and very feebly arcuate sides, gradually rounded apex and distinctly tumid humeri, very slightly wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long, the grooves throughout nearly as in *femoralis*, except that the inner ones become basally simple series of well spaced punctures; male abdomen without sexual modification, very gradually more finely and densely punctate from base to apex. Length 3.65–3.9 mm.; width 1.4–1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two male specimens..... **parallelus** n. sp.

No information is recorded concerning the habits of these species, which, though adhering to a common external habitus, are clearly distinct among themselves.

Anazalinus n. gen.

The type of this genus is a very small, exactly parallel and subcylindric, polished black and glabrous species, allied to the preceding in many features, but differing quite radically in others. The beak is short, rather thick, feebly arcuate and evenly cylindric, not at all compressed, smooth and not separated from the front by a distinct impression, although there is a median puncture as in *Zalinus*, and the mandibles are also similar. Antennæ medial, short and rather thick, the first funicular joint as long as the next two,

the outer joints gradually wider, compactly joined, the club large, oval, as long as the preceding six joints and subevenly divided by the feeble sutures. The prosternum is even, and separates the coxæ by one-half more than their width, being much less remote than in the preceding. Legs short, the intermediate smaller than the posterior, the anterior femora oval and compressed, not dentate, the tarsi small and slender, the last joint rather longer than all the rest, the claws long and arcuate. The prothorax is not in the least tubulate at apex, the basal lobe very small and deeply emarginate, the scutellum small, very free, obtrapezoidal and rounded at apex, and the elytra deeply grooved throughout, the grooves not coarse and exarate apically as in *Zalinus*, and the pygidium is wholly different, being very large and transversely oval, subvertical in the type. The only known species is the following.

Anazalinus nanus n. sp.—Cylindric and rather convex, polished, black throughout; beak shining, finely punctate, evenly arcuate and only two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the antennæ piceous; prothorax as long as wide, the subparallel sides very moderately and evenly arcuate, rounding more strongly but gradually anteriad to the extreme apex, which is truncate and slightly more than half as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse medially, gradually less fine and a little closer laterally, but not longitudinally rugulose, the inferior flanks not rugulose as in the preceding genus but clearly and discretely punctate; elytra a fourth longer than wide, parallel and straight at the sides, rapidly and very obtusely rounded at apex, without trace of humeral swelling, exactly equal in width to the prothorax and not quite one-half longer; grooves deep, a little coarser laterally but not apically; intervals flat, with single series of minute but evident punctures; abdomen very obtuse at apex, distinctly punctured, not sexually modified in the type and with the first suture evident throughout. Length 2.3 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

The sex of the type is not clearly determinable without dissection, but would appear to be female.

Myelantia n. gen.

In this singular genus the body is oblong-oval, much depressed, opaculate and sparsely bristling with erect stiff setæ. The beak is nearly straight, not separated by a distinct impression and is parallel and distally flattened, being rather thin in profile, and the mandibles are non-decussate and straight within. The antennæ are medial, the scape almost attaining the eye, the first two funicular joints elongate, together not quite as long as all the rest, the outer joints but slightly broader, not very compactly joined and the club small, stout, oval, about as long as the three preceding joints and finely pubescent, with distinct sutures, the basal segment more than half the mass and glabrous at base. The under surface is flat, but broadly impressed along the middle of the prosternum and more

strongly in basal half of the abdomen; the prosternum, with its broad shallow impression, can scarcely be said to be canaliculate, though the impression is limited along the sides by feeble tumidity clothed with denser squamules. The hind margin is broadly truncate, abutting closely against the mesosternum, and the coxæ are separated by nearly one-half more than their width. The legs are well developed, the femora all much swollen and bristling with erect setæ, the fourth tarsal joint much longer than all the rest, with well developed diverging claws. The prothorax is briefly tubulate, the basal lobe small and rounded, the scutellum free, obtrapezoidal and truncate, the elytra deeply grooved, the grooves somewhat coarser and more impressed apically, and the pygidium small, short, transverse and hairy. The two species are as follows:

Body depressed, alutaceous, dark piceous-brown, with obscurely rufous legs; beak three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ in both sexes medial, the outer funicular joints transverse; prothorax (♂) fully as long as wide, the sides in basal half straight and parallel, thence gradually evenly rounding to the tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base, or (♀) evidently shorter than wide, the sides anteriorly more strongly rounding, the tubulation subequal to half the basal width; punctures bearing the erect setæ rather strong and sparse, intermingled with fine and less remote punctures, the surface feebly rugulose laterally; elytra one-half longer than wide, or less (♂), oval, with distinct humeral swellings and reëntrant sutural angle, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves not coarse but deep, punctate, a fourth as wide as the flat intervals, which have single series of small and well separated punctures, bearing stiff erect yellowish setæ. Length 4.0–4.6 mm.; width 1.75–2.05 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens..... **hispidula** n. sp.

Body almost similar throughout but a little larger, the outer joints of the antennal funicle less transverse and larger; prothorax in the apparently male type shorter, not quite as long as wide, similar in form and sculpture but with the tubulation somewhat wider, though much less than half as wide as the base; elytra similar, but with the grooves a little coarser, almost a third as wide as the intervals, the remote uniseriate punctures of which are somewhat stronger; under surface nearly similar, the femora more inflated and with the erect bristling setæ sparser. Length 4.7 mm.; width 2.15 mm. A single specimen, probably from Para..... **setosula** n. sp.

Sexual differences seem to be extremely feeble, the broad basal impression of the abdomen being asexual, if I have correctly identified the female, which is much smaller than the male. *Setosula* is founded upon a specimen which was without locality label in the Levette collection, and it, as well as the type of *Notesia latior*, which had the same status, were both quite mysterious to me, until their analogues were discovered in the Smith Amazonian material.

It is highly probable that *Myelantia* is allied to the Panaman *Calandromimus* of Champion, but in that genus the mandibles are slightly decussate, the scutellum large and transversely subquadrate,

the pygidium entirely covered and the body partially squamose but not setulose.

Hulpes n. gen.

In this genus and the next the body is fairly large for the present subfamily, elongate-oval, smooth, black and glabrous, excepting the small subscutellar condensations of *Hulpes*. The beak here is notably thick, compressed, strongly arcuate and strongly punctured, separated from the head by an evident impression and with arcuate decussate mandibles; the channel at the sides, beyond the antennæ is very deep and distinct. Antennæ medial, with coarse and deep scrobes, the scape not attaining the eye, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second twice as long as wide, the following subquadrate, gradually broader, the seventh as wide as the club, which is broadly and obtusely oval and about as long as the three preceding joints, its basal segment not quite half the length. The prosternum is peculiar, being strongly tumid before the coxæ; its anterior slope is rapidly upward, and the canaliculation is broad, sharply limited at the sides but extremely shallow, so that its convex bottom along the middle attains the level of the side margins, which flare posteriorly toward the coxæ, these being large and separated by rather more than their own width. The legs are well developed, the femora subparallel, the middle and posterior feebly dentate beneath, the terminal tibial spur very strong and the tarsi long, with only feebly dilated rounded third joint, the claws moderate and slender. The prothorax is tubulate at apex, the basal lobe very small but narrowly rounded at tip, the scutellum free, transverse, arcuate at base and truncate at apex, the elytra with the rather fine grooves not exarate at apex, although coarser at tip, and the pygidium relatively small and vertical. The type is the following:

Hulpes tumidipectus n. sp.—Elongate-oval, strongly convex, shining, smooth, deep black throughout, completely glabrous, excepting in a small area of dense narrow whitish squamules at the base of the third interval; beak (♂) thick, strongly and closely punctured, compressed, slightly alutaceous and a little longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ blackish; prothorax slightly longer than wide, the sides feebly converging, very evenly and moderately arcuate from base to the tubulation, which is feebly medially sinuate and about half as wide as the base; punctures fine, well separated, very gradually though moderately coarse and subsimilarly separated toward the sides; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, the feebly oblique sides slightly arcuate, rapidly obtuse at apex, the humeri somewhat tumid, somewhat wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the grooves smooth and abrupt but scarcely a sixth as wide as the intervals, which are very minutely, sparsely punctate along the middle; under surface coarsely punctate, the femora and abdomen sparsely and less coarsely, the latter broadly impressed medio-basally and with the first suture distinct throughout. Length 7.6 mm.; width 3.18 mm. Mexico (Puebla). One specimen.

Although foreign to the fauna at present under investigation, this genus is introduced here for comparison, because of its very exceptional structural characters. I cannot identify it with any of the allies of *Madarus* hitherto discussed, but *Madarus eutoxoides* and *tumefactus* of Champion, belong without doubt to this genus.

Madaropsides n. gen.

The body in this genus is of somewhat similar general form and smooth and polished, entirely glabrous integuments, but the prothorax is shorter, the beak more slender and the antennæ quite different. The beak is evenly and rather strongly arcuate, and tapers gradually and strongly from base to apex in the three specimens of the type species at hand, which are probably females; it is compressed basally, somewhat flattened distally and separated from the head only by a very broad and shallow reëntrant angle, the mandibles rather thick, not dehiscent, their inner margins straight but feebly denticulate. Antennæ medial, the scrobes narrow, the scape far from attaining the eye, the first funicular joint notably elongate, as long as the next four joints, the second obconic, one-half longer than wide, the following compactly joined, transverse and increasing in width, the seventh as wide as the base of the club, which is thick, oval and scarcely longer than the three preceding joints, with its first two segments subequal. The rugosely punctured prosternum has a deep, parallel and sharply defined smooth canal, extending from the apical margin to the intercoxal suture, the coxæ large and separated by their own width. The femora are long, mutic and not dilated, the tibiæ much shorter, with very slender apical spur and the tarsi longer than the tibiæ and with slender, moderate claws. The prothorax is briefly and broadly tubulate, the basal lobe well developed, rapidly formed and evenly rounded at tip, the scutellum moderate, slightly free, semicircular and truncate at base, the elytra finely, obsoletely striate, not exarate at apex and the pygidium semicircular, vertical and umbonate at the middle in the type. The species are as follows:

Antennæ as described above. Beak smooth and polished, loosely punctured on the compressed sides basally, about as long as the head and prothorax, the lateral groove beyond the antennæ very short and feeble; antennæ piceous; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the feebly converging sides broadly and very slightly arcuate, rapidly rounding apically, the tubulation truncate throughout and broad but not quite half as wide as the base; punctures very fine and sparse throughout, almost obsolete medio-basally; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, the slightly oblique sides feebly arcuate, the apex obtuse, with broadly reëntrant sutural angle, the humeri with large rounded swelling, a fifth wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; subapical umbones distinct; striæ very fine and subobsolete, more distinct

apically, the punctures small but very distinct; intervals wide and smooth; propygidium finely, densely punctate, medially carinate, the pygidium large, more coarsely and loosely punctate, vertical, semicircular and with a strong submedial umbo; abdomen minutely and remotely punctulate. Length 7.9–8.0 mm.; width 3.7–3.75 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Three specimens..... **atrolucens** n. sp.

Antennæ more slender, the first funicular joint less elongate, about equal to the next three, the outer joints barely at all wider, the club much more abrupt..2

2—Pygidium small, vertical, semicircular, coarsely, densely punctate and medially carinate. Body oval, convex, deep black, smooth and polished; beak (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, slender, slightly flattened distally, nearly straight and smooth, rapidly very thick and strongly compressed, arcuate and with the flat compressed sides alutaceous and finely, sparsely punctate behind the antennæ, which are piceo-rufous in color and behind basal third; prothorax a third wider than long, the evidently converging sides straight, gradually circularly rounding from slightly beyond the middle to tubulation, which is similarly evenly truncate and half as wide as the base; surface almost impunctate, except minutely and sparsely at the sides; scutellum similar but in closer contact with the elytra, the latter but little over a third longer than wide, obtusely oval and slightly undulated, with prominent subapical umbones and tumid humeri, a fifth wider than the prothorax and twice as long; grooves narrow but sharply defined and deep, only the first becoming a series of small punctures toward base; abdomen finely, remotely punctulate, the first suture very distinct. Length 5.2 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen..... **minor** n. sp.

Pygidium in both sexes more elongate, oblique, strongly rounded and slightly tumid at apex, with the surface even and closely but discretely punctate. Body more narrowly oval, convex, polished, black and smooth; beak (♂) thick, moderately arcuate, compressed and punctulate basally and four-fifths as long as the prothorax, or more, the antennæ blackish, submedial in both sexes; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides distinctly converging, feebly arcuate, more rapidly rounding anteriad to the tubulation, which is half as wide as the base, or somewhat less; surface smooth, feebly punctate at the extreme sides; scutellum as in *minor;* elytra oval, three-fifths longer than wide, with moderately swollen humeri and very moderate umbones, barely at all wider than the prothorax and nearly twice as long; striæ very fine, obsolete and punctulate, becoming gradually deep and sharply defined impunctate grooves laterally, somewhat exarate at tip; intervals smooth; under surface almost similar; abdomen without sexual modification; prosternum similarly sinuate at the posterior margin. Length 5.2–5.6 mm.; width 2.3–2.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens... **obsidianus** n. sp.

As can be perceived readily, there are two distinct structural types among the above three species, which constitute in all probability two subgeneric groups.

Stenohulpes n. gen.

The body in this genus is parallel, strongly convex, smooth, polished and glabrous. The beak rather slender, cylindric, not separated from the head, the mandibles thick, arcuate, deeply bifid and decussate. Eyes large, separated on the front by somewhat less than the width of the beak; antennæ medial, somewhat slender,

the first funicular joint as long as the next two or three, the outer joints slightly enlarged, the club long, oval, densely pubescent, as long as the preceding six joints and subevenly divided by deep sutures. Prosternum sharply and deeply canalate, the coxæ separated by less than their own width. The legs are moderate and normal, the femora mutic, finely punctate and with rather close fine white squamules, the tibial spur well developed and the tarsal claws strong and diverging, the claw-joint fully as long as the rest of the tarsus. Prothorax not distinctly tubulate, but broadly impressed throughout the width anteriorly, the basal lobe small, short and truncate, the scutellum transverse, broadly angulate behind and somewhat free, the elytra with extremely fine, subobsolete striæ, not exarate at apex and wholly without subapical umbones; the pygidium is small, flat, transverse and strongly rounded at the middle beneath. The type and only known species is the following:

Stenohulpes perpolitus n. sp.—Parallel, strongly convex, smooth, deep black and highly polished, wholly glabrous above, each coarse puncture of the posterior sterna with a narrow white squamule; beak (♀) rather slender, evenly cylindric, finely, sparsely punctate and shining, feebly, evenly arcuate and a little longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ ferruginous; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides very feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and oblique between apical third and fourth, the apex almost three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures obsolete, fine and loose but evident on the feebly constricted apical part, the inferior flanks loosely and feebly subrugose; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, equal in width to the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the parallel sides nearly straight, rounding from somewhat behind the middle, the humeri only just visibly swollen; striæ subobsolete, extremely fine and barely traceable but finely punctulate, the first stria stronger but shallow, punctulate; abdomen convex, polished, glabrous and very minutely, sparsely punctate, more distinctly at the sides, the first suture distinct, only very feebly arcuate. Length 3.4 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

If I have correctly determined the sex of the type, the male must have the eyes still larger and more approximate on the front.

Sirabia n. gen.

The type of this genus approaches *Madarellus* in some respects, such as the abbreviated form and strongly undulated elytra, but it is not very closely allied. The integuments are glabrous, but in great part conspicuously punctate. The beak is rather thick but uncompressed, finely, evenly punctate and moderately arcuate, separated by a shallow reëntrant angle and with arcuate and bifid, decussate mandibles; antennæ medial, the first and second funicular joints moderately elongate, the second the shorter, the others short, glabrous, gradually more transverse distally, the club oblong, truncate at base, ogival at apex, subequally divided by the sutures,

densely pubescent, with glabrous basal margin and as long as the preceding five joints. The prosternum is shallowly and not abruptly canalate, the coxæ separated by but little more than their own width, and the legs slender and with mutic subglabrous femora, and the fourth tarsal joint longer than the remainder, with strong diverging claws. The prothorax is extremely briefly subtubulate, the basal lobe large and strongly, evenly rounded, the scutellum small, transversely sublunate and free, and the elytra are abruptly, deeply grooved, very coarsely exarate behind the middle, with distinct subapical umbones and broadly tumid humeri. The pygidium is small, transverse and divided by an entire transverse ridge, the upper part oblique, the lower vertical. The type is as follows:

Sirabia undulata n. sp.—Shining, convex, glabrous, piceous, with strong æneous lustre; beak subsimilar in the sexes, cylindric, thick, finely, loosely punctate, as long as the head and prothorax, slightly longer in the apparent female, the antennæ ferruginous; prothorax short, fully four-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, gradually becoming parallel toward base, the truncate apex only two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures rather small but strong and deep, separated by their own diameters, a little stronger, denser and longitudinally rugulose at the sides and becoming obsolete medio-basally; elytra a fourth to third longer than wide, oval, with the sides feebly sinuate near the medially obtuse apex, a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long; grooves moderate, coarse and punctate laterally, coarsely exarate, with prominent intervals posteriorly, the intervals flat internally before the middle, cariniform laterally, minutely, loosely and confusedly punctulate, the surface very conspicuously undulated; abdomen convex, in great part very smooth and subimpunctate. Length 3.8–4.25 mm.; width 2.0–2.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Seven specimens.

Either sexual differences are wholly undeveloped, or my material is entirely female; it is not practicable however to state anything definitely without dissection.

Rytonia n. gen.

This and the next are singularly aberrant genera, having a small oval convex and in great part glabrous shining body and apparently very feebly marked sexual characters. The beak is short, rather thick, feebly arcuate, evenly tapering and strongly compressed, with flat sides, separated by only the feeblest narrow impression and with bifid decussate mandibles. The antennæ are at apical third (♀) or slightly beyond (♂), with long scape, the first funicular joint longer than the next three, the second one-half longer than wide, the others short, transverse and rather compact, increasing in width, the seventh as wide as the truncate base of the club, which is elongate-oval, densely pubescent, with fine sutures, as long as the

preceding six joints and with its basal segment not quite half the length. The prosternum is evenly and feebly convex, deeply, transversely constricted near the apex, with its hind lobe flat and quadrate, attaining the mid-line through the middle coxæ, the surface therefore being continuous throughout, but the anterior coxæ are separated by only about half their width. The legs are moderate and somewhat slender, the femora mutic, the tibial spur short and the tarsi moderate, with rather short diverging claws. The prothorax is not, or but very faintly, tubulate, the basal lobe peculiar, being abrupt but extremely short and broadly truncate along the large and ogival, densely squamose scutellum, the elytra strongly, deeply and abruptly grooved, without umbones and with even surface, and the pygidium is well developed, subvertical and not transverse. There are two species as follows:

Form evenly oval, convex, shining, deep black, the legs and tip of the beak obscure rufous; upper surface glabrous, except the dense white scales of the scutellum, which also are rather less dense at the sides of the pronotum, the entire under surface densely clothed with white scales; beak (♂) thick, rather strongly, evenly arcuate, punctured, not quite so long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ bright rufous, or (♀) barely longer, though distinctly less thick and somewhat more shining, a little less strongly compressed, the antennæ a trifle less apical; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, gradually more rounding beyond the middle, the apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong and deep, separated by about their own diameters; elytra obtusely oval, a fourth (♂) to a sixth (♀) longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and less than twice as long; grooves coarse and deep; intervals but little wider than the grooves, subequal at base; pygidium moderately convex, larger and subcircular in the male, the latter without trace of abdominal modification. Length 2.65–3.3 mm.; width 1.12–1.38 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). May and June. Seven specimens. Found on flowers. . . . . **scutellata** n. sp.

Form more oblong-oval, almost similar in sculpture, lustre, color and vestiture; beak (♀) more nearly as in the male of the preceding, but with the antennæ just visibly less apical, stouter than in the female of *scutellata*, more strongly compressed at the sides and less shining; prothorax more transverse, almost one-half wider than long, with still broader apex and with more gradually rounding and less oblique sides; anterior punctures slightly denser; elytra more oblong-oval; obtuse at apex, similarly grooved but with the intervals everywhere much wider than the grooves, similarly with minute and generally confused punctures; pygidium as in the female of *scutellata*. Length 3.2 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. Two specimens. **obesella** n. sp.

Scutellata varies very much in the size of the body, but not much otherwise; *obesella* is closely allied, but is apparently a different species.

Anisorrhamphus Chmp.

In outward form and habitus this genus resembles the preceding to an extraordinary degree, being almost identical in outline,

sculpture, vestiture and in some special structures, but it differs in several rather important features. In *Anisorrhamphus*, for example, the antennal club is more obtusely oval, the beak deeply constricted at basal fourth or fifth and separated from the head by a much coarser and deeper transverse sulcus, and the basal thoracic lobe is longer though truncate; the pygidium is much more convex and, finally, the fourth abdominal suture is feebly reflexed at the sides; in the preceding genus there is no trace of posterior reflexion in any of the sutures. However, that two really distinct genera can bear such striking resemblance to each other, one would scarcely believe possible. The single species from our region is the following:

Anisorrhamphus mimus n. sp.—Oval, convex, shining, deep black, the legs black, rufescent distally; squamules white, evident at the extreme sides of the pronotum and dense on the scutellum, the large white scales dense throughout beneath and on the legs; beak (♂) deep shining black, thick, feebly punctulate, compressed, distinctly arcuate and about as long as the head and prothorax, the subbasal constriction deep; between this constriction and the base there is a feeble and more punctured, squamulose impression of the compressed sides; antennæ a little beyond apical third; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the feebly converging sides gradually a little more rounding anteriorly to the apex, which is almost three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures coarser and deeper than in the preceding genus, without median smooth line, the punctures separated by nearly their own diameters; elytra oval, more rapidly rounding behind to the somewhat obtuse apex, a fifth wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the humeri slightly prominent; grooves abrupt and deep, much narrower than the intervals, except at base, the interstitial punctures fine but distinct, partially confused; pygidium subhemispherical, the upper part oblique and a little flatter; abdomen without sexual modification. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.

A comparison of this species with a specimen of *squamiventris* Chmp., from Cahabon, Guatemala, sent me by the author, shows that *mimus* is slightly more rhombic, the humeri being more prominent and has the pygidium somewhat smaller, but—more important than these—the antennal scrobes are shorter and more oblique in *mimus* and, on the whole, less inferior.

Tropidobaris n. gen.

This is one of the most remarkable genera of the Barinæ in the structure of the beak, there being a high and abrupt dorsal keel at base. The body is rhombiform, convex, shining, with narrow and very sparse squamules above, and larger separated scales beneath. The beak beyond the keel is slender; it is evenly arcuate beneath from base to apex and only very feebly separated from the head, the mandibles bifid and decussate. The prosternum narrowly separates the coxæ and is feebly impressed along the middle, the impression even more densely squamose than the sides, the posterior

lobe broadly truncate at the middle coxæ. The legs are moderately long, the femora mutic. The prothorax is gradually tubulate, with small and feeble, truncate basal lobe, the scutellum free, quadrate, somewhat convex and very minutely, sparsely setulose in *electa*, smaller and longitudinally sulcate in *fastidiosa;* the elytra have coarse, deep and very sharply marked, moderately punctate grooves. The pygidium is very small, vertical and is partially covered by the elytra in the female. The two species now known are as follows:

Body moderately stout and rhombic-oval, convex, shining and deep black, the pronotum just visibly picescent, feebly alutaceous, with a few fine squamules at the sides of the apex, also along the basal margin at the sides and medially; on the elytra the larger white lineiform squamules are very remotely disposed, but are close narrowly along the suture, except posteriorly and along the base, the intervals each with a single series of fine, dark brown squamules; under surface throughout with broader and well separated scales; beak (♀) a fourth longer than the head and prothorax, evenly arcuate, the keel occupying more than basal fourth, flat at the sides and squamulose, the portion beyond very slender, evenly cylindric and smooth; antennæ blackish, between basal fourth and third at the end of the keel, slender, with short scape, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the outer joints subquadrate, the club moderate, evenly oval and abrupt; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides evenly and strongly arcuate, becoming subparallel only at extreme base, the tubulation rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse but more or less widely separated, the smooth median line entire; elytra a third longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the oblique sides broadly arcuate, the apex evenly and somewhat obtusely rounded; humeri not prominent, obliquely rectilinear basally; grooves not quite half as wide as the intervals, which have single series of distinct and well separated punctures; abdomen strongly convex, the first suture distinct; pygidium small, vertical, broadly rounded, densely punctate and half covered by the elytra. Length 4.0 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. On flowers. One specimen. . . . . **electa** n. sp.

Body nearly similar but more slender, convex, shining and deep black throughout, the vestiture nearly similar; beak (♂) distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, evenly, moderately arcuate, somewhat slender beyond the keel, strongly sculptured and partially squamulose; antennæ near basal third, shorter than in the preceding and with smaller and more narrowly oval club, the first funicular joint as long as the next four; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly convergent and scarcely arcuate, rounding anteriorly, the tubulation more than half as wide as the base; punctures nearly similar; scutellum smaller, narrower and deeply channeled; elytra one-half longer than wide, only a fifth wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the outline somewhat as in the preceding; grooves generally more than half as wide as the intervals, the punctures of which are more remote; pygidium vertical, semicircular, densely punctate; fifth ventral very feebly impressed along the median line. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen. . . . . **fastidiosa** n. sp.

The peculiar keel-like basal crest of the beak is similar in the sexes; its anterior end is slightly more prominent but obtuse.

Fastidiosa differs from *electa* in its much smaller size and narrower outline, very different scutellum and markedly alternating width of the strial intervals.

Antesis n. gen.

The rhombic form of the body in this and the preceding genus, would qualify them as typical members of the Centrinini, were it not for the exposed pygidium. The sculpture is rather coarse and dense, the upper surface in great part glabrous, the elytra with or without widely isolated scales, and the under surface is squamose throughout. The beak is rather long, slender, evenly and moderately arcuate, feebly tumid above at the extreme base and separated from the head by a deep constriction, the antennæ medial (♂) or very slightly post-medial (♀), slender, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the second also elongate and about equal to the succeeding two, the club small, oval and abrupt. The prosternum is densely squamose, scarcely at all constricted, very feebly impressed along the middle and very narrowly separates the coxæ, the posterior lobe not very wide, sinuate medially at tip, not quite attaining the anterior line of the middle coxæ and not forming quite so uniform a surface with the mesosternum as in the preceding. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, the basal lobe small, short and rounded, the scutellum well developed, quadrate, free and densely squamose, the elytra with coarse deep abrupt and punctured grooves, and the pygidium densely punctured, small, subvertical, semicircular and with the base covered in the female. The legs are slender, the femora mutic. The two species known thus far are as follows:

Body small, rhombic, deep black throughout, the fine interstices between the dense punctures shining; squamules above very few on the pronotum, but close in a short median line before the centre and larger and dense in a conspicuous median spot at base and also on the scutellum, the strial intervals with single series of small slender brown squamules, the general elytral surface with some remotely scattered and very large, white scales, the latter dense throughout the under surface, finer and separated on the legs; beak (♂) feebly arcuate, rather slender, punctured, smoother distally and more than half as long as the body, or (♀) still longer, more slender and smooth, densely punctured but only slightly thickened basally and nearly two-thirds as long as the body; antennæ piceous, medial (♂) or slightly post-median (♀); prothorax a third wider than long, the sides slightly converging and barely arcuate, gradually a little more arcuate and oblique in about apical two-fifths to the apex, which is about half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, deep and very dense throughout, with a very narrow smooth median line; elytra elliptic, a fourth longer than wide, fully a fourth wider than the prothorax and twice as long (♀), a little less (♂); grooves coarse, as wide as the intervals, which have single series of coarse and slightly separated punctures; male with an extremely feeble medio-basal abdominal impression, which is scarcely less densely squamose. Length 2.5–2.85 mm.;

width 1.15–1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). May. On flowers in clearings. Eight specimens..... **conspersa** n. sp.

Body narrowly rhomboid, more convex, deep black throughout, the interstices not quite so shining, the sculpture coarser; white squamules above wanting on the pronotum, except in a loose median line in basal half, close on the scutellum and in single close line on the first strial interval, the other intervals with very small slender brown squamules; beneath, the white scales are oval and slightly separated, but dense on the pro- and mesosterna; beak in the type half as long as the body, feebly arcuate, slender, cylindric and finely, sparsely punctate, gradually much thicker, compressed and strongly punctured basally; antennæ slightly post-median, piceous; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate basally, gradually rounded and oblique beyond the middle to the apex, which is fully half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and almost in mutual contact, without smooth median line; elytra a third longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the oblique sides only very feebly arcuate, the apex strongly rounded; grooves very coarse and strongly punctured, as wide as the intervals, the punctures of which, in single series, are rather small and well separated; abdomen without distinct sexual marks. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **sculpta** n. sp.

There is reason to believe that the type of *sculpta* is a male, but it is not possible to state this conclusively.

Zyzzyva n. gen.

In this singular genus the body is oblong-oval, convex and clothed very densely and uniformly above with parallel, ochreous yellow scales, those of the under surface less dense, shorter, whiter and very narrowly separated. The beak is short, thick, rapidly but gradually tapering distally and carinate above, not separated from the head by an impression. The mandibles are peculiar, being large, flat and triangular, arcuate externally, their truncate inner margin obtusely quadridentate. Antennæ slender, slightly ultra-median, with long scape, the first two funicular joints elongate, the second the shorter, all the succeeding joints a little longer than wide, the club small, oval, as long as the three preceding joints, with its first segment about half the mass. The prosternum is flat, feebly constricted at apex, narrowly separating the coxæ, its posterior lobe not broad, bilobed at tip and extending to the tangent line of the middle coxæ, the legs simple, not very long or slender. Prothorax not at all tubulate at apex, the base perfectly straight, with a distinct and rounded, gradually formed lobe, the scutellum small, rather free and quadrate, but wider than long and only sparsely punctate, not densely squamose, the elytral striæ moderate and the pygidium vertical, as long as wide, evenly and feebly convex and with its apex bilobed. The type is as follows:

Zyzzyva ochreotecta n. sp.—Rather broadly oblong-oval, convex, densely clothed with scales, ochreous and very uniform above, completely concealing the sculpture; beak (♂) scarcely longer than the prothorax, thick, distinctly arcuate, compressed basally, finely, closely punctate, longitudinally furrowed and carinate above; antennæ obscure rufous; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight in basal two-fifths, thence oblique and nearly straight to the apex, which is truncate and much less than half as wide as the base; parallel scales dense and directed longitudinally in great part; elytra a third longer than wide, a fifth or sixth wider than the prothorax and nearly two and one-half times as long, the sides parallel, broadly, circularly rounded in apical third, the sutural angle not reëntrant; pygidium closely but not densely clothed with slender and suberect pale squamules; under surface without sexual mark, the first ventral suture fine but very distinct throughout, the others coarse, the fourth not reflexed at the sides. Length 4.3 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

Nothing else known at present approaches this genus closely in general habitus, except the next in some features.

Polpones n. gen.

The body is here very elongate and convex, somewhat as in *Loboderinus*, and the beak is reminiscent of that genus, being thick in the male, with the antennæ near apical third, but the resemblance extends scarcely further. The beak is rather short and evenly arcuate, strongly, longitudinally sculptured and not separated from the head by an impression, the mandibles somewhat sharp and bifid but prominent when closed. Antennæ rather short but with long scape, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the second slightly elongate, the seventh wider and obtrapezoidal, the shaft bristling with slender white squamules, the club moderate, oval, as long as the four or five preceding joints, with its basal segment nearly half of the mass. Prosternum even, very densely squamose as in the preceding, finely constricted at apex and rather narrowly separating the coxæ, the posterior lobe not broad, feebly sinuate at tip and not extending quite to the tangent line of the middle coxæ, which are separated by less than their own width. Legs moderate, simple, the tibiæ fluted and with small spur. Prothorax not tubuliferous, the basal lobe very small, short and feeble, but shallowly sinuate at tip, the scutellum small, subquadrate, free and densely squamose, and the elytral striæ sharply impressed, nude and feebly punctulate, forming narrower partings of the vestiture than in the preceding genus. The pygidium is densely punctured and squamose, oblique, wider than long and evenly rounded. The type is the following:

Polpones tectus n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, the integuments entirely concealed but black throughout, clothed very densely and uniformly above with large pale brownish-yellow scales, as large, even denser and whitish-yellow beneath, longitudinal on the pronotum, oblique basally; beak (♂) subcylindric,

thick, densely punctured, squamulose basally, cariniform above, evenly arcuate and four-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennæ piceous; prothorax but little wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, rounding and strongly converging in apical two-fifths to the truncate apex, which is much less than half as wide as the base, the dense crust of scales not at all interrupted along the median line; elytra one-half longer than wide, equal in width to the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the sides just visibly converging, gradually more arcuate to the rather obtuse apex, with broad and deep reëntrant sutural angle; striæ observable as moderate partings of the dense vestiture; propygidium short but distinct; abdomen without evident sexual mark, the first suture very fine and barely traceable, the fourth segment as long as the two preceding. Length 4.5–4.7 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Two male specimens.

When accidentally denuded the pronotal surface is seen to be subalutaceous, finely and densely punctate; the confused interstitial punctures of the elytra are also small.

Loboderinus Solari

In this rather isolated genus the body is elongate and cylindric-suboval, somewhat as in the preceding, and the beak is moderate, not very slender and strongly sculptured, especially in the male, separated by a very shallow impression and with acute bifid mandibles, very prominent when closed, but beyond this there is very little resemblance between the two genera, which differ much in the sexually modified male antennal club and widely separated anterior coxæ of *Loboderinus*, among other features. The body is only partially squamose above, the prothorax non-tubulate and with very small and feeble basal lobe, the scutellum slightly free, variable in form but well developed and the elytra with strong punctured grooves; the pygidium is small, flat, closely punctate and oblique (♂), or subvertical (♀). The antennæ are medial (♀) or at about three-fifths (♂), with long scape, the first funicular joint as long as the next two or three and the club rather large and abrupt, evenly oval (♀), or broad, flattened, very obtuse at tip and with greatly dilated basal segment (♂). The prosternum is even, separating the coxæ by distinctly more than their width, not spinose in the male; femora mutic. The three species at hand are the following:

Pronotum clothed very evenly throughout with slender yellowish squamules, rather widely separated among themselves. Body black, narrow, elongate, subcylindric and convex, the elytra glabrous and shining, the scutellum rather large, wider than long, ogival and densely, pallidly squamose; under surface clothed densely with pale sulphur-yellow scales, the femora with fine slender squamules; legs bright rufous; beak (♂) pale rufous throughout, thick, compressed at the sides, nearly straight, arcuate and feebly tapering distally, finely punctate and as long as the prothorax, which is about a sixth longer than wide, the sides feebly converging and straight, gradually slightly

rounding in apical third to the truncate apex, which is fully half as wide as the base; surface finely, closely punctate, without trace of interruption in sculpture or vestiture along the median line; basal lobe abrupt but very short and broadly rounded; elytra two-thirds longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides feebly oblique and straight, evenly rounding in about apical third, without reëntrant sutural angle; grooves moderate, slightly exarate at apex, only very finely punctate, a fourth as wide as the flat and subalutaceous intervals, which are minutely, confusedly punctulate; pygidium slightly wider than long, somewhat convex, evenly rounded, slightly squamulose at base; abdomen without sexual mark, the segments differing but slightly in length among themselves. Length 4.25 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). One specimen.

bipartitus n. sp.

Pronotum glabrous, the sides and part of the base abruptly clothed densely with pale scales. 2

2—Body smaller, elongate-oval, convex, rather shining, deep black, the legs pale rufous, the beak rufous (♂) or black, picescent at apex (♀); beak (♂) very feebly arcuate, compressed, alutaceous and finely punctate, as long as the head and prothorax, having beneath a few erect hairs recalling the dense fringe of *Pseudomadarus*, or (♀) similar in length and barely less thick, the flattened alutaceous sides less extended from the base, the distal parts smoother, the arcuation more even and slightly greater; antennæ medial (♀), or at three-fifths (♂), the general structure and broad flattened male club as described above; prothorax very slightly longer (♂) or shorter (♀) than wide, the feebly converging sides straight, gently rounding and oblique in nearly apical third; punctures very moderate but deep and separated by about their diameters; dense sulphur-yellow squamules confined to lateral fourth—a little more basally—and to a small ante-scutellar spot, also to the rather large free triangular scutellum; elytra wholly glabrous, two-thirds longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and scarcely twice as long, the feebly oblique sides nearly straight, rather obtusely rounded behind; grooves deep and distinctly punctate, exarate at apex; intervals with very minute confused and close-set punctulation; pygidium densely punctate, as wide as long (♀), wider than long and more oblique (♂); entire under surface densely clothed with pale yellowish scales; abdomen without sexual mark in the male, the segments of equal length. Length 3.5–3.75 mm.; width 1.2–1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October to December. Three specimens. [*Baridius collaris* Boh.]. . . . . **collaris** Boh.

Body nearly similar but more parallel and cylindric, distinctly shining, deep black, the legs obscurely rufescent, the beak black; dense yellow squamules confined to lateral eighth of the pronotum, and thence in broader fascia along the base, abruptly interrupted in median fourth, the scutellum transversely oval, shining and glabrous; under surface with generally separated, elongate, yellowish scales, denser on the abdomen and met-episterna; beak (♀) rather thick, feebly tapering, nearly as in the preceding but less flattened at the sides, and a little shorter, barely as long as the prothorax, the latter not quite as long as wide, the sides nearly parallel, straight, more rapidly rounded and oblique in apical fourth; punctures moderate, deep, much sparser and separated by twice their diameters and with narrow and partial smooth median line, wholly wanting in *collaris;* elytra three-fifths longer than wide, about equal in width to the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the sides parallel, nearly straight, rapidly obtusely rounded in about apical third; grooves moderate, punctate, coarse at apex; intervals with the minute punctulation much sparser than in the preceding. Length 3.75 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One specimen, on flowers.

basalis Solair

Basalis bears no close relationship to *collaris*, as was suspected by Champion; *clavatus* Solari is doubtless allied closely to *collaris*, but has a much more elongate prothorax, according to the description. It is to be regretted that, excepting the long rufous scape, both antennæ are broken off in the unique type of *bipartitus*, so that the singular male club cannot be described.

Loboderes Schön.

This genus is perhaps somewhat more closely allied to *Madarus* than to the preceding, though differing greatly from either, and here, as in the preceding, the male antennæ are singularly modified; but the special abnormality in this case affects the shaft and not the club to any notable degree. In *Loboderinus* there is a remarkable sexual difference in the color of the beak, this being very pale in the male and virtually black in the female; here a sexual difference in color also sometimes exists, but it affects the antennæ and not the beak; in *flavicornis* Gyll., and some allied species of small size for instance, the antennæ are pale yellow in the male but very dark or black in the female. In *Loboderes* the body is elongate-oval and strongly convex in form, with the upper surface polished and wholly glabrous, but the under surface is generally densely clothed, wholly or partially, with sulphur-yellow scales. The beak is more or less thick and differs very little in the sexes, being sometimes a little more compressed in the male, and the antennæ are inserted near two-thirds to three-fourths in both sexes, the first funicular joint thick and only slightly elongate, the outer joints closely joined and increasing in width, so that the rather large oval club is somewhat gradually formed in the male, the funicle short; the very transverse outer funicular joints bristle with long erect squamiform setæ, which are wholly wanting on the less transverse joints of the female. The prosternum is flat, sometimes transversely ridged between the coxæ and separates the latter by not quite twice their width as a rule. The legs are simple, rather short and with mutic femora, the posterior and intermediate compressed, with very acute upper margin, the prothorax only feebly subtubulate, with prominent rounded basal lobe and flat, closely fitted and transversely lunate scutellum; the elytra are very finely and subobsoletely striatulate and individually rounded at apex. The pygidium is rounded, subsimilar in the sexes and only feebly oblique. The abdominal segments are subequal among themselves as in *Loboderinus*.

The species are rather numerous, those at hand being as follows:

Femora glabrous, or with minute and very remote squamules; under surface in part glabrous; species of larger size. Body elongate-oval, convex, polished, feebly sculptured and deep black throughout, the legs, beak and antennæ

black or blackish in both sexes; under surface with dense pale yellow scales, the median part of the sterna, the abdomen narrowly along the middle, at least basally and throughout the first segment, the mesosternum, outer part of the mes-episterna and posterior half of the inferior thoracic flanks, wholly glabrous; beak thick, cylindric, straight, feebly arcuate distally, sparsely punctured and at the sides moderately longitudinally sculptured and, in both sexes, a little shorter than the prothorax; antennæ at three-fifths in both, with longer scape but shorter, thicker, bristling shaft (♂); prothorax slightly elongate, the feebly converging sides straight, very gradually feebly arcuate and more converging beyond the middle, the feeble tubulation more than half as wide as the base; punctures very small, sparse and inconspicuous; basal lobe defined by a distinct small sinus at each side of its base, as usual in the genus; elytra nearly two-thirds longer than wide, very little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the feebly oblique sides straight, gradually arcuate behind the middle to the obtusely rounded apex, the humeri feebly tumid; striæ extremely fine and feeble, punctulate, distinctly impressed at apex, the intervals virtually impunctate; abdomen without sexual impression, glabrous medially throughout its length in the female. Length 6.0–7.5 mm.; width 2.25–3.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). January. Eight specimens..... **australis** n. sp.

Femora more or less densely squamulose; under surface densely squamose throughout; species often notably small in size.....2

2—Legs black, the tibiæ sometimes obscurely rufous.....3

Legs dark rufous throughout. Guatemala.....7

3—Form short, stout and oblong-oval, the prothorax somewhat inflated. Deep black and shining; beak thick, compressed, very feebly arcuate and hardly four-fifths as long as the prothorax, more or less longitudinally sculptured; antennæ (♀) at scarcely three-fifths, blackish, of the usual structure; prothorax barely as long as wide, the sides evenly and distinctly arcuate from base to the feeble tubulation, which is a little more than half as wide as the base; punctures very fine, sparse and inconspicuous; basal lobe with the lateral sinuses rather deep; scutellum angulate behind as usual, transverse and strongly sinuate at base; elytra barely more than a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, with feebly tumid humeri; sides very feebly oblique and straight, very obtusely rounded in about apical third; striæ extremely fine and feeble, having minute and distinct punctules, fine but impressed at apex; intervals with very feeble and infinitesimal punctulation; pygidium small, subvertical, fully as long as wide, rounded below, very feebly convex and rather closely, distinctly squamose; legs unusually short. Length 4.65 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen..... **subovalis** n. sp.

Form relatively narrower, more elongate-oval, the prothorax not inflated.....4

4—First ventral segment behind the coxæ only about half as long as the second measured on the same longitudinal line; antennæ black in both sexes, with paler club.....5

First ventral much more than half as long as the second, measured in the same way.....6

5—Male antennæ with the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second a third longer than wide, the others slightly transverse, closely bristling with very stiff setæ—almost as long as the articular width—internally, and with almost similar stiff setæ, but inclined in direction, externally, the distal joints more oblique, the seventh much shorter than the sixth and transversely cuneiform; club gradual, as long as the four preceding joints, oval, pointed, evenly pubescent and paler, with almost regular sutures internally, the sutures

finer and very oblique on the other side; body elongate-oval, convex, deep black, the anterior tibiæ slightly piceous; beak (♂) cylindric, not quite as long as the prothorax, thick, shining and finely, sparsely sculptured, nearly straight, the antennæ rather beyond three-fifths; prothorax slightly elongate, with feebly arcuate sides, the apex nearly three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures sparse and very fine; elytra very obtusely oval, three-fifths longer than the prothorax and very little wider, the striæ obsolete, represented by series of fine distinct punctures, the minute confused interstitial punctures evident; pygidium vertical, convex, glabrous, excepting a few fine squamules basally, and loosely punctate, somewhat wider than long and strongly arcuate beneath; legs rather long. Length 5.7 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**abdominalis** n. sp.

Male antennæ shorter, with much larger club, the second funicular joint longer and thinner than the first, nearly twice as long as wide, the remaining joints very transverse and close, rapidly increasing in width and herissate on both sides with setæ, which are subequally inclined, long and thinner than those of the preceding, the club large, thick, conoidal and with oblique sutures, the distal part paler than the basal; body much smaller; beak (♂) very thick, nearly straight, scarcely over three-fourths as long as the prothorax, strongly flattened on the sides and finely, sparsely sculptured, the antennæ near three-fifths, the scrobes extremely cavernous, oblique; prothorax narrower, more distinctly elongate and with more nearly straight sides, the apex three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse but rather more evident; elytra nearly similar in outline and sculpture, similarly having the striæ somewhat coarsely impressed at apex; legs shorter, the tibiæ more notably shorter than the femora and piceous; pygidium smaller, semicircular, less convex, more finely punctate and more uniformly clothed with narrow yellow squamules; anterior coxæ less distant, separated by but little more than their width. Length 4.7–4.75 mm.; width 1.85–1.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**flumineus** n. sp.

6—Body narrowly oval, convex, black and shining; female a little broader and more oval; beak very thick and short, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, straight, arcuately beveled at apex, flattened on the sides and strongly sculptured, almost similar in the sexes; antennæ at three-fifths, very pale (♂), black and with slender shaft and abrupt club (♀), the first funicular joint (♂) as long as the next two, the second scarcely as long as wide, the joints thence gradually very strongly transverse and close but symmetric, bristling on only the inner side with extremely thick stiff erect setæ, which are much shorter than the articular width, the club large, almost as long as the entire stem, oblong, truncate at base, conical apically, the first two sutures very coarse and deep, moderately sinuate, the sides of the first two segments prominent at apex within; prothorax just visibly longer (♂) or shorter (♀) than wide, the sides slightly arcuate for some distance beyond the middle; apex much more than half as wide as the base; punctures very fine, sparse, closer, stronger and more impressed toward the sides, especially in the male; elytra only a third or fourth longer than wide, very obtuse at apex, the sides barely at all oblique, slightly wider than the prothorax and one-half longer; striæ very fine but evident, finely punctulate, the infinitesimal punctulation of the intervals evident (♂), but almost obsolete (♀); pygidium semicircular, somewhat larger in the male, feebly convex and sparsely squamulose; legs rather short, black or piceous, with obscurely rufous tibiæ. Length 3.7–4.15 mm.; width 1.5–1.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). January. Four specimens.....**flavicornis** Gyll.

Body larger, rather more broadly oval, convex and polished, black, the legs piceous-black; head missing in the type; prothorax slightly longer than wide, the sides less arcuate than in the preceding and nearly straight; apex feebly sinuate medially as usual, four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures sparse, minute throughout; elytra evenly oval, not so obtuse behind, barely over one-half longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the humeri less tumid, only very feebly swollen; striæ very fine, almost obsolete, a little stronger but still very fine at apex, minutely punctulate, the infinitesimal interstitial punctulation barely visible; pygidium small, as long as wide, rounded, nearly flat and clothed rather closely with slender parallel yellow squamules; first two ventrals behind and in line with the coxæ equal in length and each nearly a fourth longer than either the third or fourth in the same line, the fifth one-half longer than the fourth. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.18 mm. Brazil (Santarem)..... **congruens** n. sp.

7—Body small, narrow and elongate-oval, polished, black, the legs rufous throughout; antennæ (♂) somewhat as in *flavicornis*, very pale, short, the funicle similarly formed and bristling with even coarser setæ, the club nearly similar; first funicular joint shorter, not as long as the next two; beak (♀) nearly similar in form but almost as long as the prothorax, although actually of less length, the flattened sides more finely sculptured; antennæ nearly at three-fourths; prothorax narrower, distinctly longer than wide, the sides slightly arcuate anteriorly; punctures finer and sparser, especially toward the sides; scutellum a little smaller; elytra ovoidal, obtuse at apex, three-fifths longer than wide and about three-fifths longer than the prothorax; striæ similar but somewhat more strongly and remotely punctate, more strongly impressed at apex than in *flavicornis*, the interstitial punctulation still more minute and sparser; pygidium (♂) relatively larger, similarly convex but more glabrous; anterior coxæ separated by evidently more than their own width. Length 3.65–3.75 mm.; width 1.45–1.5 mm. Guatemala (Vera Paz),—Champion. Two specimens. [*Lob. flavicornis* Chmp. nec Gyll.] **parvulus** n. sp.

The identification of *flavicornis* given above, is only tentative, as it is impossible to be sure without an actual inspection of the type; for example, in the description of Gyllenhal, the elytra are said to be scarcely more than twice as long as the prothorax, whereas in actuality they are much less than twice as long in the Chapada specimens, and there are other inconsistencies; the legs in *flavicornis* are definitely stated as black, whereas in *parvulus* they are rufous throughout. The type of *congruens* is doubtless a female, so that the absence of head is of but little moment.

Madarus Schön.

In this genus the body is oblong-oval, convex, polished and wholly glabrous, the beak thick, subcylindric, feebly arcuate, separated from the head by a broad shallow impression and similar in the sexes; the mandibles are well developed, bifid and moderately decussate. The antennæ are at three-fifths (♂), or just visibly less apical (♀), the scrobes deep and oblique, the scape far from attaining the eye; the first funicular joint is as long as the next three,

the outer joints not compactly joined, gradually slightly more transverse, the club oval, as long as the four preceding joints and more obliquely pointed in the male. The prosternum is not modified and separates the coxæ by one-half more than their width, the apical constriction fine, deep and entire; the posterior lobe extends to a line tangent to the middle coxæ and is obtusely emarginate. The legs are normal, the tarsi only moderately dilated and the tarsal claws rather strong, arcuate and widely divergent; the femora are completely unarmed. The prothorax is tubulate, the basal lobe large, prominent and evenly rounded, the scutellum transversely lunate, not exactly free, the elytra with extremely fine, subobsolete, finely punctulate striæ, becoming coarse and exarate at apex and with large and very moderately prominent subapical umbones and broadly tumid humeri. The pygidium is semicircular, feebly oblique in both sexes, slightly larger in the male and always feebly ridged along the middle. In the male the beak has some erect setæ and often a subcrenulate edge beneath, somewhat as in *Pseudomadarus*, but less developed. The three species at present known to me are as follows:

Sides of the prothorax strongly arcuate, except posteriorly, the third hind tarsal joint well developed and dilated as usual.....2

Sides of the prothorax feebly arcuate, the third hind tarsal joint much smaller and less dilated, though similarly bilobed; body smaller in size.....3

2—Body larger and more obese, deep black and polished, the large humeral red area extending to the second stria; beak (♂) thick, shining, very moderately and evenly punctured, as long as the head and prothorax—a little shorter but otherwise similar (♀)—and having an obtusely impressed channel at each side, extending from base nearly to the antennæ, the latter blackish; prothorax large, a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually rounding anteriorly, the tubulation much less than half as wide as the base in both sexes, but especially in the male; punctures sparse and very fine, somewhat more evident at the extreme sides; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, only very slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the moderately oblique sides nearly straight, the apex obtusely rounded, with reëntrant sutural angle as usual in this section; minutely punctured subobsolete striæ deeper at the suture and on the flanks; pygidium closely punctured and with slender yellowish squamules, especially in the male, where there is a distinct medio-basal abdominal impression. Length 9.3–9.8 mm.; width 4.1–4.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October and November. Four specimens.....**latus** n. sp.

Body not so large and distinctly narrower, similar in color, lustre and almost similar in all structural characters, the beak a little shorter, not as long as the head and prothorax (♂), and still shorter and less thick (♀) and more finely punctate, the antennæ nearly similar; prothorax relatively not so large or broad, only very little wider than long, the sides nearly similar but not quite so rapidly rounding anteriorly, the tubulation and sculpture almost similar; elytra nearly similar throughout, but with somewhat less oblique sides and still more obtuse apex; pygidium almost as in *latus*, but exhibiting still greater sexual contrast, being relatively much smaller in the

female, where it is smaller and narrower than in the female of *latus;* abdomen nearly similar. Length 7.7–8.5 mm.; width 3.15–3.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October and December. Six specimens. . . . **chapadæ** n. sp.

3—Body smaller than in either of the preceding, nearly similar in color, lustre sculpture and general structural characters, the beak (♂) not quite so thick and somewhat more closely punctured, not quite as long as the head and prothorax, the latter almost as long as wide, the moderately converging sides very gradually and only moderately arcuate anteriorly, the tubulation somewhat more abrupt and parallel-sided; sculpture nearly similar; elytra almost as in the two preceding throughout, except that the feebly oblique sides are perhaps somewhat more arcuate; pygidium (♂) nearly as in *chapadæ*, but less transversely semicircular; abdominal impression in this and *chapadæ* much narrower and more acute along the bottom than in *latus*. Length 7.4 mm.; width 3.28 mm. Brazil (Minas Geraes); Desbrochers des Loges. One specimen. . . . . **reductus** n. sp.

The locality and dimensions of *biplagiatus* Boh., are not given and, as there are evidently a number of rather closely allied species, it is impossible to select any one of those at hand as being definitely *biplagiatus;* it is therefore necessary to leave the decision of this point to one having the actual type before him.

Eudamarus n. gen.

The body is here smaller and more rhombic than in the preceding, highly polished and almost completely sculptureless above, deep black and with the elytra immaculate. The beak is rather thick, cylindric and feebly arcuate, feebly separated from the front and with stout, bifid and decussate mandibles. Antennæ inserted well beyond the middle, with deep scrobes, rapidly becoming inferior, and rather long scape, the first funicular joint somewhat longer than the next three, the outer joints compactly joined, gradually more transverse, the club subevenly oval, as long as the preceding six joints, being relatively much larger than in *Madarus*, and not very evenly divided by the moderate sutures. The prosternum is feebly convex, even and separates the coxæ by evidently more than their own width, the posterior lobe, in typical *Eudamarus*, with its entire base broadly and strongly, evenly and angularly emarginate; but in the subgenus *Damarites*, it is only very feebly sinuato-truncate. The legs are shining, well developed, the femora normal and mutic throughout in the type, but with the upper margin of the posterior broadly angulate near basal third in *vernicatus;* the tarsi are rather slender, the third joint larger in *impressirostris*, notably small in *vernicatus*, the claws long and strong in the former, shorter in the latter, widely diverging. The prothorax is very gradually and feebly constricted apically, not at all sharply tubulate, the basal lobe prominent and angulate to broadly rounded, the scutellum in close contact and transversely lunate and the elytra

with extremely fine and scarcely traceable striation on the disk. The pygidium is evenly convex, subvertical and more or less semicircular, narrower in *vernicatus*. The two known species are as follows:

Form rather broadly rhombic-oval, convex, very smooth, polished, black and devoid of sculpture, wholly glabrous above and beneath; beak (♀) thick, evenly cylindric, straight, arcuate and just visibly tapering distally, as long as the head and prothorax, minutely and remotely punctulate, the upper surface with a deeply impressed broad channel from basal to apical fifth; antennæ at four-sevenths, blackish, the scape gradually rufous basally; prothorax a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides evenly and moderately arcuate, becoming subparallel at base and very feebly sinuate at apex, the latter truncate and much less than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe prominent, bluntly angulate at tip and with a feeble basal impression at each side; punctures minute, remote and very feeble; elytra oval, with rather prominent humeri but no subapical umbones, a fourth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; striæ excessively fine, subobsolete except at the suture and on the flanks, not stronger at apex, minutely punctulate, the general surface minutely, remotely and evenly punctulate; pygidium distinctly but sparsely punctate, even and semicircular; prosternum in the type not transversely constricted at apex, but with a large and rounded, very deeply impressed apical pit, the basal emarginate lobe briefly and sparsely setulose. Length 7.5 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (Para). June. One specimen. [**Eudamarus** in sp.].
impressirostris n. sp.

Form narrower, much more evenly oval, smooth, deep black, polished and glabrous, except that the entire met-episterna and the sides of the abdomen behind the second suture are densely clothed with orange scales; beak (♀) not quite so stout, evenly and moderately arcuate, cylindric though feebly compressed at the sides basally, separated from the head by a much deeper impression and with the punctures much larger, deep and denser, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax and not at all impressed dorsally; antennæ rather beyond four-sevenths, rufous, fuscous distally, almost similar but with the club longer than the preceding six joints; prothorax a sixth wider than long, the sides converging and straight to apical third, there rounding and thence oblique to the apex; basal lobe large, broadly rounded; punctures fine and sparse but very evident; scutellum broadly ogival, less sinuate at base than in the preceding; elytra very evenly oval, nearly a third longer than wide, with almost obsolete humeral swelling, slightly wider than the prothorax and nearly three-fourths longer; sculpture almost as in the preceding, the minute strial punctures more distinct; pygidium smaller, narrower, scarcely wider than long and with coarser and much closer, very deep punctures; prosternum not modified at apex, excepting a small sinuation of the edge; it and the entire under surface much more strongly and closely punctured than in the preceding. Length 5.7 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. [**Damarites** n. subgen.]. . . . . **vernicatus** n. sp.

As may be perceived very readily, there are two distinct subgenera represented by the above two species. The *Calandra corvina* of Fabricius, placed in *Madarus* by Boheman, belongs to the present genus, but there are several characters mentioned by the latter author that do not harmonize very well with *impressirostris*, and

vernicatus is quite different. There is also a species of true *Eudamarus*, occurring in Central America and recorded by Mr. Champion under the name *corvinus*.

Pseudomadarus n. gen.

In some features this genus may be considered an intermediate between *Madarus* and *Conoproctus*, resembling the latter somewhat in form of body, quadrimaculate elytra and radical sexual differences in the beak, but it differs not only in the post-apical position of the male antennæ, but in the entire form of the pygidium, this part being very much less oblique in the male and more similar in form in the male and female. The body is rather large in size, elongate-suboval, sometimes feebly rhombic, the integuments very smooth, shining and almost sculptureless, the color generally black, the elytra each always with two oblique red spots, and with the legs very much longer than in *Madarus* but similar to those of *Conoproctus*. The elytral sculpture differs greatly from that of *Eudamarus*, the apical part being strongly exarate as in *Madarus*, this feature being much more accentuated than in *Conoproctus*. The beak (♂) is very long, nearly straight and feebly bent at the point of antennal insertion, but (♀) is much shorter, rather strongly, evenly arcuate and gradually more tapering, also smooth beneath and without the inferior fringe of the male. The mandibles are feebly bifid and slightly decussate. Antennæ at apical third or fourth (♂), or medial (♀), long and slender, with very long and abruptly defined, deep scrobes, the scape very long, especially in the male, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the second also moderately elongate, the outer joints scarcely dilated, not compact and but little wider than long, and the club subcylindric-oval and usually rather longer than the preceding five joints. The prosternum is even, long and upwardly sloping before the coxæ and, in the male, often has a feebly obtuse tubercle near each coxa; the posterior lobe is broadly bilobed at tip and the coxæ are separated by somewhat more than their width. The femora are not dilated and are mutic, the tibiæ long and straight and the tarsi long and slender, with long and narrow, only feebly diverging lobes of the third joint, the claws strong and widely diverging. The prothorax is very gradually tubulate, the basal lobe very prominent and rounded, the scutellum close, transversely lunate, the elytral striæ almost obsolete and the pygidium subvertical and transversely oval in both sexes. The species are rather numerous, those now known to me being as follows:

Antennal club (♂ ♀) about as long as the preceding five or six joints; sides of the prothorax distinctly arcuate, generally more so posteriorly. [**Pseudomadarus** in sp.] 2

Antennal club very long, as long as the scape and very much longer than the entire shaft; prothorax a truncated cone, the sides very nearly straight; body very much smaller and narrower than in any other species; beak strongly, evenly arcuate, the antennæ medial in the type, which is apparently a male. [**Leptomadarus** n. subgen.]....8

2—Prothorax more or less inflated, rapidly narrowed anteriorly....3

Prothorax more conical, the sides almost evenly and only very moderately arcuate throughout....7

3—Body notably broad in form....4

Body much more narrowly elongate-oval and smaller in size....6

4—Distal joints of the antennal funicle distinctly transverse. Body smooth, deep black, the four elytral pale spots rather dull in color; legs deep black (♂), the femora somewhat piceous (♀); beak (♂) rather more than half as long as the body, finely but deeply, sparsely punctate, not very evidently crenulate but strongly fringed beneath, the antennæ at apical third, or (♀) much shorter, evenly and strongly arcuate, smooth and feebly narrowed beyond the antennæ, which are at four-sevenths as usual, separated from the head by an extremely feeble impression; prothorax a sixth (♂) or a fifth (♀) wider than long, the distinct tubulation not defined by a transverse constriction and much less than half as wide as the base; surface almost completely smooth; elytra three-fifths (♀) to three-fourths (♂) longer than wide, elongate-suboval, but obtuse at apex, and with slightly tumid humeri, a little wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the striæ discally very fine and subobsolete, evident but fine at the sides, very coarse, deep and exarate in nearly apical fifth; male abdomen with a simple deep medio-basal impression, the sides of which, except at base, are densely brunneo-setulose; pygidium (♂) nearly twice as wide as long, densely punctate, or (♀) a little less wide though otherwise nearly similar. Length 8.8–9.5 mm.; width 3.8–4.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Seven specimens.

quadripustulatus Fabr.

Distal funicular joints subquadrate, only very slightly wider than long (♂), very slightly more transverse (♀)....5

5—Color, lustre and sculpture nearly as in the preceding, the elytral rufous spots similar; legs deep black throughout; beak (♂) just visibly more than half as long as the body, finely but strongly, loosely punctate, its under surface feebly crenulate and with a dense fringe; antennæ piceous, at apical third; prothorax longer, a fifth wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides very converging anteriad, the tubulation strong, defined by a fine and feebly impressed line, scarcely three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface smooth, excepting the usual remote and infinitesimal punctulation; scutellum strongly, transversely lunate and rather small, almost four times as wide as its median length; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the feebly oblique sides nearly straight, circularly rounding at apex, with the usual reëntrant sutural angle, the humeri feebly tumid; sculpture similar; pygidium nearly as in the preceding, but a little larger and rather less densely punctured, with the median line more strongly tumid; medio-basal abdominal impression more oblong, with the setiform hairs at the sides posteriorly somewhat longer and finer than in the preceding. Length 10.2 mm.; width 4.28 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen....**barbatulus** n. sp.

Color, lustre, sculpture and general features as in the preceding, the legs even somewhat longer and deep black in both sexes; beak (♂) longer, very nearly as long as the elytra, coarsely serrato-crenate beneath and with a long conspicuous fringe, finely but strongly, sparsely punctate, or (♀) shorter,

more slender, strongly, evenly arcuate, two-thirds as long as the elytra, smooth and gradually feebly tapering beyond the antennæ, which are long, slender, piceous, near apical fourth (♂), or medial (♀); prothorax as long as wide (♂), a sixth wider (♀); inflated basally, thence gradually narrowed to the tubulation, which is defined by a distinct impressed line; surface similar; scutellum and elytra subsimilar; surface throughout above very faintly alutaceous; pygidium (♂) similar but less coarsely punctate, or (♀) almost exactly similar but smaller; medio-basal abdominal impression of the male differing in being loosely clothed throughout, except at base, with long slender brownish setæ. Length 10.2–11.0 mm.; width 4.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens.....**longipes** n. sp.

6—Body nearly as in all the preceding in color, lustre and sculpture, except that the black legs have the femora distinctly though nubilously rufous medially; beak (♂) not quite so long, a little less than half as long as the body, finely, loosely punctate, nearly straight, arcuate beyond the antennæ as usual, or (♀) differing somewhat less from that of the male than in the preceding, though evidently shorter, evenly and rather strongly arcuate, the smooth part beyond the antennæ more abruptly narrowed; under surface (♂) only very feebly crenulate and with a shorter and sparser fringe; antennæ (♂) slender, at apical third, the outer funicular joints but little wider and only very slightly transverse, the club barely longer than the five preceding joints, more oval and equally divided by the sutures, or (♀) having more transverse distal funicular joints and slightly shorter club; prothorax very slightly shorter than wide, more evidently (♀), less inflated basally, the sides only a little more arcuate anteriorly, the surface similar, the scutellum and elytra also nearly as in the preceding species; pygidium differing much more in the sexes, large, only one-half wider than long and tumid along the middle (♂), or smaller, shorter, flatter and more densely punctured (♀); medio-basal abdominal impression (♂) larger, more broadly oval, and with only the extreme sides sparsely setulose. Length 8.6–8.85 mm.; width 3.4–3.65 mm. Brazil (Amazon Valley). Desbrochers des Loges. Two specimens.

lucidus n. sp.

Body still smaller and narrower, deep black, with similar elytral maculæ, the legs deep black; beak (♂) still shorter, evidently less than half as long as the body, not crenate but briefly and loosely fimbriate beneath; antennæ near three-fifths, piceo-rufous, the outer funicular joints but very slightly enlarged or transverse, the club long, cylindric-oval, nearly as long as the six preceding joints, its basal segment much longer than the second, obconic and truncate at base as usual; prothorax a fifth or sixth wider than long, the converging sides nearly straight, gradually broadly rounding anteriorly, the tubulation defined by a very fine and feeble impressed line; sculpture, lobe, scutellum and elytra nearly as in the other species; pygidium (♂) smaller and much shorter than in the preceding, nearly twice as wide as long, the deeply punctate surface not medially carinulate as in *lucidus*, but discally tumid medially beyond the middle; medio-basal abdominal impression of the male much feebler, narrower and shallower than in any of the preceding, with a few fine decumbent sublateral yellowish setæ. Length 7.3 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Brazil (Para). A single specimen.....**parensis** n. sp.

7—Legs rufous, the femora slightly shaded at base and apex; four elytral red spots brighter than usual. Oblong-oval, shining, the body deep black, excepting the red elytral maculæ; beak (♀) two-thirds as long as the elytra, strongly and evenly arcuate, smooth, but only very feebly and gradually tapering beyond the antennæ, which are just visibly beyond the middle, piceous, with narrow and gradually pointed club, the outer funicular joints

but slightly wider than long; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the fine line at the tubulation obsolete; sculpture infinitesimal as usual; elytra as in the preceding species; pygidium very moderate, only slightly wider than long, strongly and densely punctate, carinulate basally. Length 9.5 mm.; width 3.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**vividus** n. sp.

Legs deep black throughout. Body of the usual form, coloration and sculpture; beak (♂) long, four-fifths as long as the elytra, finely, sparsely punctate, bent at apical fourth, crenulate and strongly fimbriate beneath, or (♀) much shorter, evenly and strongly arcuate, scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, very gradually smoother and feebly tapering, not at all more rapidly so beyond the antennæ, the latter (♂) at apical fourth, slender, rufo-piceous, the outer funicular joints barely at all wider and only a little wider than long, though as wide as the base of the club, which is very narrow and cylindric, gradually pointed and somewhat longer than the five preceding joints, or (♀) very slightly beyond the middle, the funicular joints somewhat shorter, the club more oval; prothorax fully as long as wide (♂), a little shorter (♀), the fine constriction at the tubulation evident; elytra about as usual in the other species; pygidium (♂) strongly, densely punctate, semicircular, about one-half wider than long, the median line tumid, more broadly so toward tip, or (♀) smaller, similar in shape and verticality, flatter, not tumid along the middle; medio-basal abdominal impression of the male shallowly concave, clothed throughout, except at the basal margin, with close-set slender subdecumbent yellowish-brown setæ. Length 9.4–10.0 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.

productus n. sp.

8—Body much smaller and more slender than in any of the preceding species, shining, rather piceous black, with four elytral red spots, which are more approximate longitudinally than in the preceding section, the abdomen rufous, the legs black; integuments similarly glabrous, the minute punctulation, and especially the punctulate elytral striæ, more evident; beak (♂) very different, almost as in the female of the preceding subgenus, rather thick, evenly and strongly arcuate, finely punctulate, slightly tapering distally and with a small transverse impression above on a line with the points of antennal insertion, a little longer than the head and prothorax, with the lower edge smooth and not at all fimbriate; antennæ near four-sevenths, piceo-rufous, the first funicular joint longer than the next three, the second but little longer than wide, the outer joints short, compact, gradually more transverse, the club very long, cylindric, as long as the scape, clothed with short dense erect hairs, the sutures indistinct, except one near the base, which delimits a segment very much like the seventh funicular joint; this segment is, however, a part of the club and is similarly clothed; prothorax conical, nearly as long as wide, with nearly straight sides, the apical tubulation rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures very minute and sparse, the lobe and scutellum, and also the elytra, nearly as in the preceding section, except that the subobsolete striæ are much more distinctly punctulate, exarate at apex in similar manner; pygidium different, subvertical and circularly rounded beneath, but only about as wide as long, evenly convex and with well separated, deep punctures; prosternum similar; male abdomen with a smaller and feebler medio-basal impression, which has a few short glistening yellowish hairs at the sides posteriad. Length 6.2 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). September. One specimen.....**conicicollis** n. sp.

I have no doubt that *conicicollis* will have to be separated some day as a fully distinct genus, but at present prefer to leave it with a subordinate status; the mandibles are thick, straight and slightly

irregular within and are non-decussate. *Quadripustulatus* is recorded from Central America by Mr. Champion, but, in view of the considerable number of Amazonian species now before me, I am quite certain that it will prove to be specifically distinct; it is, however, interesting to note that the genus extends to the northward beyond the Amazonian region, for there is no evidence now at hand indicating a southern extension, excepting the very aberrant *conicicollis* described above.

Conoproctus Lac.

The body here is very much as in the preceding genus in form, color and sculpture, the four oblique red elytral spots almost identical, but in many other respects it is quite different. The beak in the male is similarly very long, but is feebly arcuate, smooth beneath and without trace of the inferior fringe of *Pseudomadarus*, and the antennæ are as near as possible to the extreme apex; it is similarly separated from the head by a very feeble transverse impression and the mandibles are non-decussate. In the female, the beak is even relatively shorter and distally more slender than in the preceding genus, and similarly, it is evenly and rather strongly arcuate. Antennæ very long and slender, the scape (♂) longer than in any other Barid genus, extending nearly through the entire length of the beak, the first funicular joint as long as the apical width of the prothorax and three-sevenths of the entire shaft, the first three joints diminishing rapidly in length, 4, 5 and 7 a very little longer than wide, 6 a little shorter, the club very moderate, narrowly oval, gradually pointed and as long as the four preceding joints, or (♀) much shorter, medial, the scape as long as the apical thoracic width, only the first two funicular joints elongate, the first as long as the next four, 4–7 wider than long, the club a little more oval. The prosternum is almost exactly as in the preceding genus, the coxæ separated, however, by about their own width or less, the prothorax throughout, scutellum and elytra nearly similar, except that the elytral apex is merely remotely striate, not at all exarate; the pygidium is very different, being convex, subhorizontal, long, angulate and minutely, sparsely punctate (♂) or slightly oblique, wider than long, semicircular, flatter and coarsely, deeply and densely punctate (♀). The legs are similarly long and rather slender, simple and with nearly similar tarsi, the third joint but slightly dilated; the male anterior legs are much more notably longer than those of the female than they are in *Pseudomadarus*, where the difference is barely observable. The single species in my collection is the following:

Conoproctus fluvialis n. sp.—Form very elongate-suboval, convex, smooth, faintly alutaceous, deep black, the elytra each with two oblique red spots; beak

(♂) evenly and moderately arcuate, as long as the elytra, finely but distinctly, sparsely punctate, the antennæ dark rufous, or (♀) two-thirds as long as the shorter elytra, more arcuate, the basal half cylindric, more closely punctate than in the male and rather thick, the apical half—beyond the antennæ—much thinner, smooth, straight and distinctly flattened, the lateral groove beyond the antennæ distinct for some distance; prothorax conical, the sides basally and feebly arcuate, evidently longer (♂) or a little shorter (♀) than wide, the infinitesimal punctules very feeble; lobe and scutellum as in the preceding genus; elytra twice as long as wide (♂), two-thirds longer than wide (♀), elongate-suboval, barely wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer; striæ as nearly as possible obsolete, deep at apex; male abdomen with a deep elongate impression medio-basally, extending further than in the preceding genus and almost to the apex of the second segment, its slopes with very few remote and extremely minute prostrate hairs. Length 9.3–12.3 mm.; width 3.3–4.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem, Para and Benevides). June and July. Fourteen specimens.

This species differs from the type, named *quadriplagiatus* by Lacordaire, in its much smaller size and different habitat, that species being an inhabitant of French Guiana—a region evidently separated from the Amazon Valley—and 15 mm. in length, excluding the beak as usual.

Eutoxus Schön., is another genus allied apparently to *Pseudomadarus* and *Conoproctus*, but there the male prosternum is very broad and armed, and the pygidium is only half free in the male and indistinct in the female. A number of Central American species assigned to *Eutoxus* by Mr. Champion, probably belong to other genera, undescribed as yet.

Stripenia n. gen.

The body in this genus is small, oblong-oval, convex, shining and glabrous above, but densely clothed with large yellowish-white scales throughout beneath. The beak is rather slender, equal, feebly and evenly arcuate, separated by a very feeble impression and with the mandibles dentate within, but only feebly decussate; they are prominent when closed. Antennæ medial, short, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the second not quite as long as wide, 3–7 very short, transverse, compactly joined and gradually wider to the base of the club, which is very large, ovoidal, thickest beyond the middle, nearly twice as long as the entire shaft, with its basal segment half the length and obconic, with straight sides, and is finely, densely pubescent throughout. The prosternum is flat, separating the coxæ by one-half more than their width, and with broadly truncate posterior lobe. The legs are moderate and normal, the prothorax strongly but not abruptly tubulate, with the basal lobe short and broadly truncate, the scutellum wider than long, triangular and punctured and the elytra deeply, evenly grooved, feebly umbonate and with moderately tumid humeri.

The pygidium is fully as long as wide, subvertical, moderately convex and deeply, closely punctate. The type is as follows:

Stripenia infratectum n. sp.—Oblong-oval, strongly convex, deep black throughout and very shining and glabrous above; beak rather slender, very evenly cylindric throughout the length and evenly, moderately arcuate, shining, glabrous, finely, loosely punctulate and a fourth longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ piceous, with blackish club; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides just visibly converging, feebly and evenly arcuate, rounding in fully apical third, the tubulation more than half as wide as the base; punctures very fine and sparse, stronger toward the sides and in a single line along the base; scutellum well developed and in rather close contact; elytra fully one-half longer than wide, ovulate but somewhat obtuse at apex, very little wider than the prothorax and about twice as long; grooves slightly punctate and a fourth or fifth as wide as the flat intervals, which are sparsely and extremely minutely punctulate; abdomen unmodified, convex, the first suture fine but evident throughout. Length 4.3 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

The type is probably a female, as there is no abdominal modification. The genus is widely isolated, and I know of none other that can be in any way compared with it.

Tripusus n. gen.

This is a very singular genus among the typical Madarids, in the very long and strongly flattened, slender and evenly arcuate beak, separated by a narrow shallow sulcus, and having prominent nondecussate mandibles, straight but obtusely dentate within. The body is rather broadly rhomboid-oval, shining and glabrous throughout. Antennæ at basal third, slender but rather short, the scrobes mostly inferior, the scape rather short, the funicle shining and glabrous, the first two joints notably elongate, equal and each as long as 3–5 together, the outer joints but little larger and loosely joined, the club small, oval, pointed and as long as the three preceding joints, with its first segment short, glabrous and shining. Prosternum evenly convex, unmodified, except by a fine subapical constriction, and with the posterior lobe truncate, the coxæ separated by about their own width. Legs well developed, shining, simple, the femora slightly swollen and the tarsi slender, with somewhat large arcuate claws. Prothorax not tubulate, the basal lobe small, very gradually formed and with its apex abruptly and deeply sinuate for the small and triangular, flat scutellum, the elytra rather coarsely, deeply and evenly grooved. The pygidium is very oblique, as wide as long, narrowly rounded, strongly, sparsely punctate and with a very sharp entire median carina. The type is the following:

Tripusus filirostris n. sp.—Rhomboid-oval, rather convex, shining, deep black, with very faint æneous lustre, punctured throughout; beak in the type three-fourths as long as the body, evenly and strongly arcuate, very smooth, but,

behind the antennæ, slightly thickened and strongly punctured, beyond the antennæ extremely thin—viewed in profile, moderately wide on the upper flattened surface and ribbon-like; antennæ in part piceo-rufous; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and barely arcuate, gradually rounding and then oblique and nearly straight beyond the middle, the apex truncate and only two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, close and deep, gradually becoming much smaller and sparse medially; elytra obtusely oval, only a fifth longer than wide, with deep reëntrant sutural angle, a fifth wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the umbones obsolete and the humeri feebly swollen; grooves feebly punctate, half to third as wide as the even flat intervals, which are strongly but loosely, confusedly punctate; under surface strongly punctured, the abdomen finely and sparsely. Length 5.5 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. One specimen.

The type is doubtless a female, and the male probably possesses some striking sexual peculiarities.

Tripusidia n. gen.

The body in this genus is much smaller than in the preceding and with very different beak; it is subrhombic-oval, convex, shining, sparsely clothed with very slender squamules, fine and hair-like in the single interstitial series. The beak is moderate in length and somewhat slender, separated by a distinct sulcus and with the mandibles bifid, arcuate and feebly decussate; antennæ medial, with subinferior scrobes and rather short scape, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second twice as long as wide, the others transverse but not very compact, increasing in width distally, the club conic-oval, gradually ogivally pointed, well developed and about as long as the five preceding joints, its basal segment short, glabrous and shining as in the preceding genus. Prosternum flat, with fine subapical constriction, squamose medially and on the large sinuato-truncate posterior lobe, and with a distinct sinuate intercoxal suture, the coxæ separated by rather less than their width. Legs simple, short, the femora somewhat clavate, the tarsi short, with the fourth joint thick and long, much longer than all the rest, with the claws strong and divergent. Prothorax only very feebly and obtusely constricted apically and imperfectly subtubulate, the basal lobe as in the preceding genus, the scutellum flat and triangular, but more obtuse at base than in *Tripusus*, the elytra and female pygidium almost similar. The two species are as follows:

Body moderately stout, rather convex, shining and deep black, with very faint subæneous lustre; beak (♀) not very slender, evenly, feebly arcuate, cylindric, coarsely, longitudinally sculptured at the sides and slightly longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ as described above; prothorax but little wider than long, the sides moderately converging and evidently arcuate —very slightly more so anteriad—from base to the very feeble sinuses defining the tubulation, the latter barely less than half as wide as the base; punctures

strong, dense and bearing slender whitish squamules laterally, fine, sparse and nude medially; elytra obtusely oval, with deep sutural reëntrant, nearly a fourth longer than wide, with feebly tumid humeri, very slightly wider than the prothorax and one-half longer, the grooves less than half as wide as the intervals, which bear series of distinct, somewhat irregular punctures; pygidium vertical, as wide as long, circularly rounded, evenly and strongly convex and with loose strong punctuation; the abdomen is unimpressed but with close punctures and fine squamules medio-basally; segments 2–4 subequal in length and very short, the first suture fine but distinct throughout. Length 3.8 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**punctulata** n. sp.

Body smaller and narrower, oval, the sculpture, color and lustre similar; beak (♂) more slender and smoother, gradually dilated and more sculptured behind the antennæ, evenly and feebly arcuate and about as long as the head and prothorax, not flattened distally; antennæ piceous, nearly as in the preceding but distinctly behind the middle; prothorax a fifth wider than long, nearly as in the preceding but with the close lateral punctures occupying a narrower area and having longer setiform squamules; apex more tubulate and less than half as wide as the base; elytra nearly similar but a little shorter and more obtuse at apex; pygidium nearly as in the type of *Tripusus*, but much wider than long, a little more declivous and more obtusely rounded at apex, and with a deep channel along the apex medially, the carina acute and the punctures fine and sparse. Length 3.35 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One specimen.....**incerta** n. sp.

Although rather similar, I believe the type of *incerta* represents a species different from *punctulata*, because of femoral and abdominal structure. The femora are not clavate and only feebly inflated, and the second abdominal segment is about as long as the next two combined, with the first suture completely obsolete medially. The form of the pygidium and also thoracic lobe, scutellum and elytra are characters betraying an intimate relationship with *Tripusus*, but the beak, antennæ, vestiture and sculpture are altogether different.

The female has a distinct transverse propygidium wholly obsolete in the male.

Pycnorthoris n. gen.

The body here is rather small, very evenly oval, convex, shining, bristling with sparse erect setæ and is very coarsely sculptured, the pronotal punctures dual in size. The beak is rather long, almost straight, slender, smooth and cylindric, gradually inflated, coarsely sculptured and herissate with stiff setæ very near the base, separated from the head by a distinct impression, the mandibles bifid and decussate; antennæ inserted between basal fourth and third, slender, the first two funicular joints notably elongate and equal, the others short but loose, not much thicker distally, the club oval, as long as the four preceding joints and abrupt. The prosternum is even, separating the coxæ by distinctly more than their width, the posterior lobe large, extending behind the mesocoxal tangent and broadly sinuato-truncate. Legs moderate, the femora mutic, the

tarsi narrow. Prothorax gradually and moderately tubulate, the small short basal lobe with an equilatero-triangular emargination, receiving the basal angulation of the small and obtriangular flat, free and apically truncate scutellum, the elytra deeply grooved, the pygidium rather small, slightly oblique, semicircular, convex, very coarsely punctate, feebly ridged along the middle and clothed with sparse dark hairs. The unique type is as follows:

Pycnorthoris hispidula—Oval, with slightly prominent humeri, deep black throughout and shining, clothed above with very sparse erect dusky setæ, beneath with slender and subdecumbent, white and very sparse setiform squamules; beak (♀) nearly three-fifths as long as the body, slender, cylindric and smooth, except at base, just visibly arcuate, the antennæ blackish, the scrobes in great part inferior; prothorax short, three-fifths wider than long, the sides converging and moderately arcuate from base to the feeble apical sinuses, the apex barely half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, dense and rugulose at the sides, gradually isolated and mingled with smaller punctures medially, with smooth median line; elytra obtusely oval, a fifth longer than wide, with broad and feebly reëntrant sutural angle, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; grooves nearly smooth, a third as wide as the intervals, which have single series of strong, moderately separated punctures, bearing the suberect setæ; under surface coarsely, closely punctate, the abdomen evenly convex, the last three sutures rapidly reflexed at the sides. Length 3.4–3.65 mm.; width 1.7–1.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.

A third specimen, agreeing in every way, was received from Desbrochers des Loges, marked "Amazon."

Onychobaris Lec.

This genus is abundant in the nearctic regions but apparently not so developed in species in the tropics, and, in the collections at hand, is represented by but a single species as follows:

Onychobaris amazonica n. sp.—Stout, oblong-oval, strongly convex, shining and pale brownish-red throughout, glabrous, the squamules of the under surface minute and entirely within the coarse punctures; beak evenly arcuate, cylindric, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, distinctly punctured—nearly smooth in the female—the antennæ well behind the middle, slender and rather short, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the outer three joints a little longer, the club narrow, as long as the four preceding joints, gradually pointed from behind the middle, its basal segment two-fifths the mass; prothorax large, two-fifths (♂) to nearly half (♀) wider than long, the sides rather strongly, subevenly arcuate, gradually parallel basally; apex very briefly and feebly subtubulate, half as wide as the base; basal lobe rather large, gradual, evenly rounded; punctures strong, dense and longitudinally rugose at the sides, gradually isolated inwardly and fine and sparse medially, with rather wide smooth median line; scutellum small, closely fitted, flat and equilatero-triangular; elytra short, oval, very little longer than wide, with feebly tumid humeri, about as wide as the prothorax and one-half (♂) to two-thirds (♀) longer; grooves deep, nearly smooth, fully a third as wide as the intervals, which have series of coarse and rather close, transverse punctures; pygidium vertical, large, evenly rounded and

more than twice as wide as long (♂), or much smaller but transverse and semicircular (♀), closely punctate; abdomen scarcely modified in the male, the last three sutures very coarse; anterior coxæ widely separated, the posterior prosternal lobe broad, extending rather behind the mesocoxal tangent and feebly sinuato-truncate. Length 2.2–2.5 mm.; width 1.3–1.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Five specimens.

This species agrees rather well structurally with the northern forms, but the thoracic punctuation is much less uniform.

Micromadarus n. gen.

In this well defined genus the body is very small for the present section, stout, suboblong-oval, convex and subglabrous, the elytra with dense basal squamose areas somewhat as in *Linomadarus*. The beak is moderate, cylindric, gradually more arcuate distally, very feebly sculptured, separated by the faintest possible broad impression and with the mandibles obtuse at apex, non-decussate, straight and dentate within. The antennæ are very slightly post-median, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the second barely longer than wide, the others moderately transverse, increasing in size, the club large, oval, as long as the six preceding joints. Prosternum peculiar, being elevated in a strong narrow transverse ridge between the coxæ, thence sloping upward and feebly concave to the apex, the posterior lobe scarcely at all evident, but on a level with the mesosternum, the coxæ separated by one-half more than their width. The legs are slender, the femora not at all inflated, minutely denticulate beneath, the tarsal claws short and arcuate. The prothorax is abruptly tubulate, the basal lobe very short and feeble, broadly rounded, the scutellum closely fitted, ogival and the elytra deeply but not coarsely grooved. The pygidium in the type is small, vertical, transverse, rounded beneath, flat and densely punctate. The type is the following:

Micromadarus collaris n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, convex and deep black throughout, moderately shining, the elytra somewhat alutaceous; beak (♂) evenly cylindric, shining, finely, sparsely punctate, distinctly arcuate, straighter basally and a fourth longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ blackish; prothorax large, nearly a third wider than long, the parallel sides unevenly arcuate, very rapidly rounding and subtransverse at apex to the tubulation, which is somewhat more than half as wide as the base; disk widest at basal third; punctures nude, moderate in size but deep, dense laterally, a little smaller and well separated medially, without well defined smooth line; elytra small, oval, but little longer than wide, not wider than the prothorax and only two-fifths longer; grooves narrow, smooth, becoming coarser and somewhat crenate basally, the intervals glabrous, finely but distinctly and confusedly punctate, the second and third each with an oblong spot of dense whitish scales at base, the outer the longer; male abdomen minutely, sparsely punctate, shining, with a very feeble simple medio-basal impression, the first suture almost obsolete. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

Each of the coarse sternal punctures bears a very slender setiform white squamule.

Hulpesellus n. gen.

The body here is narrow, cuneiform, polished, very smooth and glabrous, with a few sparsely dispersed slender white elytral squamules. Beak very smooth, cylindric, not very slender, evenly and moderately arcuate, separated by a distinct sulcus and with prominent, non-decussate mandibles, which are straight and but feebly irregular within, the left somewhat shorter than the right. Antennæ submedial, somewhat as in the preceding, the club smaller, oblong-oval. Prosternum apparently somewhat impressed along the middle, separating the coxæ by barely their own width, the posterior lobe broad, slightly produced and broadly sinuate. Legs rather long, the femora not inflated, strongly and acutely dentate beneath beyond the middle, the tarsi and claws well developed. Prothorax very gradually tubulate, the basal lobe wide, rather short and broadly, evenly rounded, the scutellum closely fitted, small, flat, as long as wide and evenly ogival, the elytra with fine but deep and sharply defined smooth grooves, feeble subapical tumidities and feebly tumid humeri. The pygidium is small, transverse, vertical, punctate, flat and evenly rounded, concealed from above by the more extended elytra. The single species is the following:

Hulpesellus cuneiformis n. sp.—Narrowly cuneiform, convex, polished, deep black; beak (♀) polished, minutely, sparsely punctulate, rather thick, a fifth longer than the head and prothorax, the latter inflated basally, a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, becoming gradually parallel toward base, the arcuato-truncate apex half as wide as the base; surface very smooth and completely impunctate, glabrous; elytra one-half longer than wide, equal in width to the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the oblique sides long, only feebly arcuate, the apex rapidly obtuse, without reëntrant sutural angle; grooves impunctate, a fourth or fifth as wide as the intervals, the latter flat, perfectly smooth; surface feebly undulate, with a few white squamules on the first interval at basal sixth, a narrow streak of seven or eight on the second in basal fifth and three or four at the base of the third, also very few in short postmedian lines on intervals 4–6; coarse sparse sternal punctures each with a slender white squamule, the abdomen glabrous and polished, almost impunctate, the first segment as long as the next three, which are short and subequal, the first suture deep and entire; sexual impression wholly wanting. Length 4.0 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One example.

A species easily identifiable by the strong inferior tooth of the femora, general cuneiform outline and peculiar disposition of the very few long slender white elytral squamules.

Parasolaria n. gen.

Although the femora are wholly unarmed in this genus, I have placed it near *Solaria* because of a certain similarity in habitus, it

having merely a rather narrower form of body, with stouter beak, larger antennal club, transversely sublunate scutellum and larger pygidium. The body is glabrous and polished, the beak rather short, not tapering, arcuate, subcylindric and moderately punctate, the mandibles very strongly, acutely dentate and decussate, and it is separated from the head by a rather distinct sulcus. The antennæ are submedial (♂) or post-medial (♀), with short scape and stem and large oval club, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the others increasing in width, very transverse and compact. The flat prosternum separates the anterior coxæ by scarcely their own width. The prothorax is not or very faintly tubulate at apex, the basal lobe prominent and abruptly formed, rounded at apex, the scutellum moderate in size, transversely lunate, the elytra abruptly grooved and the pygidium vertical, scarcely wider than long and coarsely punctate. The type species is as follows:

Parasolaria lobata n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, deep black, polished and glabrous throughout; beak (♂) feebly, evenly arcuate, not tapering, distinctly shorter than the prothorax and somewhat strongly punctured, or (♀) longer and even somewhat thicker, but more tapering distally, more arcuate and a fourth longer than the head and prothorax, finely and sparsely punctate, the antennæ piceous, near basal third; prothorax two-fifths to one-half wider than long, the sides, feebly converging and nearly straight, rapidly rounding beyond two-thirds, oblique and feebly sinuate to the apex, which is prominently lobed medially, less so in the female and much more than half as wide as the base; punctures strong but well separated, gradually smaller and sparser medially, with rather wide smooth median line; elytra oval, nearly one-half (♂), but only a fifth (♀), longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and two-thirds (♂) to one-half (♀) longer; grooves deep, punctate, a third as wide as the intervals, which become slightly carinulate laterally, the interstitial punctulation uniserial and infinitesimal; first ventral suture wholly obsolete throughout; male ventral characters not evident. Length 2.7–3.0 mm.; width 1.3–1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). Two specimens.

If the two specimens representing this species are correctly assigned, there is a rather unusual amount of sexual divergence, but on the whole, partaking of the nature of these differences in *Conoproctus* and others, where the male is notably larger than the female; but here, the female beak is distinctly longer than that of the male; it is somewhat flattened distally in both sexes and very much broader than in *Solaria*.

Solaria Chmp.

In this genus the body is more broadly oblong-oval, with more developed prothorax, small antennal club, more gradually formed and rounded thoracic lobe, smaller and equilatero-triangular scutellum, smaller pygidium and distinctly denticulate femora. There seems to be but little sexual difference, the beak in the male smaller

than in the female, less arcuate and less tapering distally; it is cylindric and finely, sparsely punctate in both sexes, and is separated from the head by a very feeble impression. The mandibles are small, bifid and decussate and the antennæ post-medial, the funicle much longer and more slender than in the preceding genus. The prosternum is flat and separates the coxæ by distinctly more than their own width. The first ventral suture is extremely fine and feeble, the second segment barely longer than the third or fourth and very much shorter than the first. The two species at hand have the beak much shorter and the elytral grooves very much less punctate than in the Panama species identified as *curtula* by Champion, and they may be described as follows:

Body stout, ovoidal, somewhat attenuate behind, convex, glabrous, shining and black throughout; beak (♂) distinctly shorter than the prothorax, evenly and distinctly arcuate and only very feebly and gradually tapering distally, or (♀) slightly longer, more arcuate or rather more bent medially, and thence more rapidly tapering, shining in both sexes, the antennæ blackish, the club gradually formed; prothorax large, barely two-fifths wider than long, the sides very feebly converging and just visibly arcuate, rather rapidly, evenly rounding anteriorly to the very short and gradually and feebly subtubulate truncate apex, which is much less than half as wide as the base, rather coarsely but loosely punctate, longitudinally rugose at the sides, the punctures gradually less coarse and sparser medially, the smooth line feebly defined and not entire; elytra parabolic, only about a fifth longer than wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; grooves coarse and strongly punctate laterally, narrower and less punctate internally, a third or fourth as wide as the intervals, which are somewhat strongly but unequally punctate; pygidium small, vertical, densely punctate and subsimilar in the sexes; abdomen without sexual modification. Length 3.0–3.2 mm.; width 1.6–1.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. Seven specimens. **pinguicula** n. sp.

Body smaller and still more abbreviated, convex, polished, deep black; beak (♂) nearly as in the preceding but subequal in length to the prothorax, which is much shorter, fully one-half wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, gradually less so and parallel posteriorly, the apex even less subtubulate, in fact not tubulate and nearly half as wide as the base; punctures strong, forming rather less coarse, loose longitudinal rugæ at the sides, well defined and rather strong but sparse medially, the smooth line subentire; elytra still shorter, only a little longer than wide, the similarly oblique sides nearly straight, rather obtusely rounding at apex, at the feebly tumid humeri only just visibly wider than the prothorax, two-thirds longer; grooves narrower and much less punctate, the interstitial punctures distinct, more transverse in certain lights. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.28 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One male specimen..... **chapadana** n. sp.

The under surface of the body in all the known species is very coarsely, closely and conspicuously punctured.

Madarellus Csy.

This is a rather large genus, distributed from the subarctic to subantarctic regions in the American continents, but apparently

not occurring near the Pacific coast-line. The body is smaller and much more abbreviated than in *Madarus*, usually with distinctly cuneiform outline, with glabrous, smooth and polished integuments and strongly undulated elytra. The femora are denticulate beneath, though never as strongly as in *Hulpesellus*, and it is sometimes a partially obsolete character as in *Linomadarus*. I have been unable to note the entire absence of the tooth on the anterior femora, however. The beak is cylindric, arcuate and varies in length from rather short, as in *sortitus*, to notably long, as in *oblongulus*, separated by a very feeble wide impression and with the mandibles prominent when closed and denticulate within. The antennæ are somewhat as in *Hulpesellus*, submedial and with rather narrower but well developed club. The prosternum separates the coxæ by about twice their width as a rule, and is flat, often as in *sortitus* with two small apical foveæ, each continued posteriorly by an inwardly oblique impressed line to a point midway between the coxæ, the intermediate surface with a small medial tumidity. The nine species now considered are the following:

Tooth of the anterior femora quadrate, oblique and broadly truncate; body very smooth, deep black throughout and anteriorly inflated.....2

Tooth triangular; body not, or much less, inflated anteriorly, the surface not maculate, except feebly in *seriatus;* thoracic surface normally convex antero-laterally.....5

Tooth parallel-sided, oblique, rounded at tip; body cuneiform, the elytra with a transverse red fascia.....10

2—Elytral striæ obsolete and consisting of series of moderate punctures, except at the sides and apex, where they are fine and smooth.....3

Elytral striæ in the form of narrow and sharply defined, deep, impunctate grooves throughout the width, but coarser and feebly crenulate laterally.....4

3—Body broad and rapidly cuneiform, convex, polished, black and smooth above, in great part very coarsely, deeply punctate beneath, less strongly and in part rugulose on the inferior thoracic flanks; beak rather thick, cylindric, finely, loosely punctate, as long as the head and prothorax (♂), slightly less thick and as long as the prothorax (♀), the smooth blackish antennæ behind the middle; prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, very rapidly and abruptly, transversely convergent at apex to the tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base; surface strongly convex as seen in profile, smooth, finely, sparsely rugulose at the sides and, anteriorly, asperate at the abrupt narrowing, the surface antero-laterally concave and smooth; basal lobe broad and evenly arcuate as usual, the scutellum triangular; elytra scarcely a fifth longer than wide, not as wide as the prothorax and less than one-half longer, parabolic, with moderately tumid humeri and distinct subapical umbones; pygidium small, vertical, feebly convex, evenly rounded beneath and much wider than long; abdomen nearly smooth, the basal segment rather strongly, sparsely punctate; sexual differences very feebly marked. Length 3.8–4.3 mm.; width 2.0–2.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens.

truncatidens n. sp.

Body somewhat as in the preceding, the color, lustre and sculpture almost similar, the size smaller, the subapical angulation of the prothorax much less conspicuous and more obtuse, the antero-lateral concavity of the surface much less pronounced; beak thick, arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ medial; prothorax similarly convex, not quite so transverse, the parallel sides a little more arcuate, the tubulation relatively wider, half ás wide as the base; surface similarly smooth and with a regular line of punctures along the basal margin as in the preceding; elytra nearly similar, the pygidium not so transverse, similarly densely punctate; under surface almost similar. Length 3.4 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**amnicola** n. sp.

4—Form, color and sculpture—other than that of the elytra—nearly as in the two preceding; beak similarly sculptured and arcuate but longer and a little less thick, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ behind the middle; prothorax not quite so convex—viewed in profile, scarcely more than a third wider than long, the parallel sides distinctly arcuate, the subapical angle rather more obtuse when viewed from above, the tubulation narrower, much less than half as wide as the base, the head smaller; surface less smooth, sparsely, finely punctulate at apex and near the sides, the lateral rugulosity rather more pronounced; descending antero-lateral ridge delimiting the concavity much more pronounced than in *amnicola*, and even more prominent than in *truncatidens;* basal line of punctures similar; scutellum similarly triangular, but more minute; elytra nearly similar in form and relationship, but quite different in sculpture, the surface with more evident minute punctulation laterally; pygidium nearly similar but more finely punctate; under surface nearly as in the two preceding, the legs shorter. Length 3.15 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**amazonicus** n. sp.

5—Femoral tooth distinct; strial intervals smooth or nearly so; prothorax not wider than the elytra.....6

Femoral tooth very minute; strial intervals coarsely, uniserially punctate, the punctures obsolete toward the suture; prothorax more inflated, slightly wider than the elytra.....9

6—Prothorax about as wide as the elytra.....7

Prothorax evidently narrower than the elytra.....8

7—Integuments shining, glabrous, black, the prothorax very faintly picescent; beak rather short, not quite as long as the prothorax, feebly and gradually tapering, evenly arcuate, somewhat strongly but loosely punctate, the antennæ a little behind the middle; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, gradually less so and parallel behind the middle; tubulation short, feebly sinuate medially, not quite half as wide as the base; surface smooth, minutely punctulate, longitudinally rugulose at the sides, the basal series as usual; scutellum small, ogival; elytra scarcely a fifth longer than wide, the oblique sides nearly straight, the apex rapidly and somewhat broadly obtuse, one-half longer than the prothorax; grooves sharply marked throughout, exarate apically; intervals smooth, feebly punctulate laterally; pygidium small, almost flat, densely punctate and semicircular; metasternum very coarsely, perforately punctate; legs rather short. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.....**sortitus** n. sp.

Integuments polished and glabrous, black, the prothorax dark rufous; beak more slender than in the preceding species, evenly arcuate, smooth, cylindric, dilated, compressed and finely, sparsely punctate at base and a little longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ subinferior and at basal third;

prothorax very convex—viewed in profile, nearly two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and oblique in about apical third, the distinct tubulation much less than half the basal width; surface minutely, sparsely punctate, much more distinctly so and then rugulose toward the sides, with the usual basal series; scutellum as in the preceding; elytra as in *sortitus*, but more evidently punctulate toward the sides, the humeri rather distinctly swollen; pygidium nearly similar but larger; body larger, similarly punctured beneath; abdomen without sexual modification. Length 3.6 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). December. One female specimen.....**chapadanus** n. sp.

8—Body much larger, broadly ovoidal, deep black, smooth and polished, glabrous as usual; beak long, slender, strongly, evenly arcuate, very smooth and cylindric, even and not at all thickened at base and three-fifths as long as the body; antennæ near basal third, with the first funicular joint unusually elongate, as long as the next four joints; club as long as the preceding five, cylindric, with ogival apex; prothorax only moderately convex in profile, three-fifths wider than long, the sides distinctly, subevenly arcuate, widest very near the base; tubulation strong, nearly half as wide as the base; surface smooth, very feebly subrugulose at the extreme sides, the tubulation with some minute punctulation, the basal series very fine; scutellum triangular, more transverse than in any of the preceding, twice as wide as long; elytra but little longer than wide, obtusely oval, the oblique sides feebly arcuate behind the notably tumid humeri, evidently wider than the prothorax and nearly two-thirds longer; striæ distinct laterally and toward base, deeply and coarsely exarate at apex, but elsewhere very fine, feeble and distantly punctulate; pygidium as usual; under surface sparsely punctate, the abdomen smooth, with the first suture as coarse and deep as 2–4, being very different from the extremely fine or obsolete first suture of the other species. Length 4.9 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen.....**oblongulus** n. sp.

Body small, smooth and polished, dark rufous, the legs and beak black, the elytra more obscure than the pronotum; beak short, barely as long as the head and prothorax, evenly and moderately arcuate, slender and smooth, feebly thickened and distinctly punctured at base; antennæ at basal third, having the usual structure; prothorax rather strongly convex in profile, two-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly, evenly arcuate beyond, subparallel and feebly arcuate behind, the middle, the tubulation very short and feeble and almost half as wide as the base; surface smooth, feebly, longitudinally rugulose at the sides, the basal series close-set, but broadly subobsolete at the middle; scutellum small, ogival, as wide as long as usual; elytra obtusely oval, a fifth longer than wide, with distinctly but obtusely tumid humeri, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; grooves deep and sharply defined, smooth, fine suturally, the intervals smooth; pygidium small, vertical, densely punctate and semicircular; under surface closely, strongly punctured, the abdomen finely and sparsely, the first suture very fine and obsolescent. Length 2.85 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. In forest clearings, on flowers. One female specimen.

rufopiceus n. sp.

9—Form stout, subcuneiform, small in size, polished, black, with æneous lustre, each elytron very feebly and nubilously rufous at the centre and near apex; beak evenly arcuate, cylindric, moderately slender, finely, loosely punctulate, even in thickness throughout and somewhat longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ near basal third; prothorax rather strongly convex in profile, three-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and strongly arcuate,

rapidly rounding and convergent near the apex, which is strongly tubulate; surface with remote infinitesimal punctulation, gradually more distinct laterally and rugose at the sides, the basal series very distinct and entire; scutellum very small, equilatero-triangular; elytra barely longer than wide, parabolic, with feebly tumid humeri, slightly narrower than the prothorax and barely one-half longer; surface less undulate than in any of the preceding, the grooves coarse and deep, finer suturally, the sculpture as defined above; subapical umbones small but prominent; pygidium as usual; under surface very coarsely, densely punctured, the first abdominal segment rather strongly and closely, the others feebly, the first suture obsolete at least medially. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. **seriatus** n. sp.

10—Body small, cuneate, polished, black, with strong æneous lustre above, the elytra with a very nearly entire transverse medial, nubilously red fascia; beak rather slender, very evenly cylindric, evenly arcuate, finely, loosely punctulate and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ somewhat beyond basal third; prothorax moderately convex in profile, two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and moderately arcuate, rounding rapidly and becoming subtransversely convergent beyond the middle, the strong tubulation narrow, only about two-fifths as wide as the base; sculpture and the scutellum nearly as in the preceding; elytra but slightly longer than wide, parabolic, with slightly tumid humeri, not quite as wide as the prothorax and one-half longer; grooves deep, somewhat crenate, fine suturally, the intervals smooth in about inner, strongly and closely, confusedly punctured in outer, half, except toward apex and on the humeri; scutellum finely, closely punctate, twice as wide as long and circularly rounded; under surface nearly as in the preceding, the punctured first abdominal segment with a very small and feeble medial impression; middle and posterior femora with small simple acute inferior denticle. Length 2.4 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. A single male specimen. . . . **balteatus** n. sp.

Oblongulus evidently constitutes a distinct subgeneric group, not only in the more elongate first funicular joint, but more especially in the extraordinary first abdominal suture. Because of the long first funicular joint and transverse scutellum, it is probable that the Nicaraguan *caseyi* Solari, is allied to *oblongulus*, but the beak is much shorter and the sculpture quite different; *caseyi* is united with *cuneatus* Csy., by Mr. Champion, but it bears no close resemblance to that species, differing besides in the scutellum and in antennal structure. *Seriatus* and *balteatus*, together with *fasciatus* Kirsch, also form a very distinctly characterized group of the genus, to which the central Brazilian *rufescens* and *maculatus* of Solari may also be assigned.

Paramadarus n. gen.

A single species of moderately large size and very peculiar appearance alone constitutes this genus at present. The body is oblong-suboval, somewhat cuneiform in the male, with vestiture of complex design, and, in profile, the upper surface ascends upward anteriorly from the base of the prothorax. The beak (♂) is long, straight, arcuate in about distal half, not separated from the head and with

peculiar mandibles, these being subvertical in plane and broadly, deeply bifid at apex, or (♀) shorter, a little more slender and distally smoother, but otherwise nearly similar; antennæ at three-sevenths (♂) or barely behind the middle (♀), slender, moderate in length, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second between two and three times as long as wide, the outer joints loose, the seventh nearly as long as wide and densely pubescent, the club small, narrowly oval, pointed and as long as the three preceding joints. The prosternum is very large, even, with subobsolete constriction, flat and horizontal behind, ascending beyond the intercoxal line, the suture wholly obsolete; posterior lobe not produced, very broadly and shallowly sinuate, the coxæ separated by nearly three times their width. The legs are rather long and simple, the anterior longer, especially in the male, the anterior femora with a small sharp inferior denticle, the others with the denticle very minute or sobobsolete; the anterior tarsi are rather broad, the claws moderate. Prothorax strongly and narrowly tubulate at apex (♂), or very briefly and more broadly (♀), the basal lobe large, prominent and angulate, the scutellum extremely short, transverse and arcuate, the elytra coarsely, deeply and unevenly striate and the pygidium subvertical in both sexes, small, feebly convex and rounded. The type can be briefly described as follows:

Paramadarus complexus n. sp.—Rather broadly, feebly cuneate-oval and somewhat depressed above, deep black, the integuments shining, but clothed in great part with a mixture of white and fulvous scales, dense in an oblique pronotal line at lateral third and thence unevenly aggregated to the sides, on the elytra unevenly aggregated and with a glabrous space about the scutellum, at the middle of the suture and near the apex of each, also with dense whitish spots, remotely arranged along parts of the intervals, close, fulvous and with uneven condensations throughout the under surface, except broadly along the middle of the abdomen, this being abruptly glabrous; beak three-fifths as long as the body (♂), about one-half (♀), cylindric, closely and strongly punctate and with fulvous squamules basally, smoother and glabrous (♀) beyond the antennæ, which are nearly black; prothorax large, a little more convex anteriad, as viewed in profile, a fifth (♂) or more than a fourth (♀) wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate in basal, oblique in apical, half; surface abruptly glabrous and minutely, sparsely punctate in median third, thence to the sides coarsely, unevenly and subrugosely punctate; elytra rapidly subparabolic, a fourth longer than wide, equal in width to the prothorax and less than one-half longer; humeral swelling subobsolete; surface somewhat uneven; alternate intervals feebly convex and flat, with strong and more or less sparse, uneven punctures, the coarse striæ also punctate and squamose. Length 7.2–9.2 mm.; width 3.25–4.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). Nine specimens.

In the male, the abdomen has a small feeble simple and nude indentation at the middle of the apex of the first segment. The first suture is fine but distinct.

Linomadarus n. gen.

The type of this proposed genus is the *Madarus vorticosus* of Boheman, inhabiting the Central American region; it is a large group, including many South American species, all of which are much more glabrous than *vorticosus*. The body is smaller, narrower and more convex than in the preceding, subcuneate or elongate-oval in outline and apparently with very feebly marked sexual differences. The beak is moderate in length, evenly but moderately arcuate, separated from the head by a very feeble impression and with the mandibles somewhat as in the preceding, being strongly and very widely bifid; it is fully as long in the female as in the male, but, in the former sex, is abruptly narrowed, smooth and cylindric beyond the antennæ as a rule. The antennæ are medial (♂) or distinctly post-medial (♀), the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the second but little longer than wide, the club rather small, oval and pointed. The prosternum is almost as in the preceding genus throughout, the coxæ separated by about three times their width. The prothorax is briefly and feebly to strongly and abruptly tubulate at apex, equally in the sexes, the well developed basal lobe evenly rounded, the scutellum moderately transverse and lunate, angulate behind, and the elytra may be abruptly but smoothly and finely grooved or with fine or obsolete striæ, marked by series of fine punctures, somewhat as in *Madarellus;* but here, the surface is not or only very feebly undulated. The pygidium is small, vertical, evenly rounded, nearly flat and densely punctate. The anterior legs are longer in the male, with the tarsi broader and the femora may be minutely denticulate beneath or unarmed. The South American species at hand are the following:

Third strial interval with a short basal line of dense and usually whitish decumbent squamules.....2
Third interval with a small spot of dense squamules, at about basal fourth.....9
Third interval and entire integument above and beneath completely glabrous..10
2—Basal lines of squamules longitudinal and not quite attaining the basal margin so far as noted.....3
Basal lines oblique and attaining the basal margin; striæ fine but abruptly grooved, impunctate; beak longer and thinner.....8
3—Striæ very fine and subobsolete, finely punctulate.....4
Striæ fine but deep and abruptly grooved, impunctate; body slightly though appreciably less elongate.....7
4—First ventral suture deep and very distinct; femora long and slender, mutic, the intermediate with a very feeble angulate tooth beneath.....5
First ventral suture very fine, feeble and subobsolete.....6
5—Body elongate, suboval, convex, polished and deep black throughout; beak (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, evenly arcuate, smooth and cylindric, rapidly thickened and distinctly punctate in barely more than basal two-fifths, the antennæ at two-fifths, black; prothorax subquadrate, a fifth or sixth wider than long, the parallel sides scarcely arcuate, gradually rounding

beyond the middle to the abrupt constriction, the tubulation parallel, distinctly less than half as wide as the base; surface smooth, very minutely punctulate toward the sides; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, about as wide as the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the sides subparallel, gradually arcuate behind to the rapidly obtusely rounded apex; striæ strongly grooved at apex; intervals smooth and flat throughout; squamules of the basal line long, very dense and brownish-white; anterior coxæ very remote, the short posterior lobe rectilinearly truncate. Length 7.0 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Peru. One example. **subnimius** n. sp.

Body nearly similar in color, lustre, sculpture and general characters, but narrower and with the sides of the elytra more oblique and feebly, evenly arcuate from the moderate humeral swellings to the less broadly rounded obtuse apex; beak (♀) nearly similar but as long as the head and prothorax, and with the abruptly thickened part occupying basal three-sevenths; prothorax nearly a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and very slightly arcuate, gradually rounding beyond the middle—transversely at the abrupt tubulation—nearly as in the preceding; surface similar; elytra also nearly similar throughout in proportions and sculpture; pygidium a little less flat and more densely punctate. Length 6.4 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Upper Amazon basin (Chanchomayo)..... **elongatus** n. sp.

6—Form subcuneate-oval, convex, polished and deep black throughout; beak evenly but moderately arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, cylindric, not very slender and minutely, remotely punctulate, very gradually just visibly thicker and more strongly, closely punctate in nearly basal half; antennæ barely visibly behind the middle, black; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly, subevenly arcuate, more parallel posteriad, the apical constriction deeply angulate and abrupt, the tubulation three-sevenths as wide as the base; surface remotely, infinitesimally punctulate, more distinctly and in series toward the sides of the apical constriction; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, the sides slightly oblique and nearly straight, arcuate gradually behind to the circularly obtuse apex, barely as wide as the prothorax and three-fifths longer; striæ deeply grooved toward apex and also toward the sides, except basally; pygidium rather finely, densely punctate, subsemicircular and flat, with a feebly tumid median line; femora slender, the anterior legs notably longer than the others, the inferior spicule minute. Length 4.6–4.8 mm.; width 1.8–2.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens..... **perlævis** n. sp.

Form nearly similar but larger in size and with longer legs, polished, black; beak (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, evenly arcuate, rather slender, smooth and cylindric, rapidly thickened and strongly but sparsely punctate behind the antennæ, which are at about two-fifths, or (♂) very little shorter and very evenly and slightly tapering from base to apex, minutely, sparsely punctate, gradually a little more strongly but sparsely toward base, the antennæ well behind the middle, blackish; prothorax convex, only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the parallel and feebly arcuate sides gradually more strongly rounding beyond the middle, the abrupt tubulation half as wide as the base; surface with very minute, sparse punctulation; elytra one-half longer than wide, barely as wide as the prothorax and one-half longer, or less (♂), the oblique sides nearly straight, gradually obtusely rounded behind, the sculpture and basal squamulose line nearly as in the preceding; legs longer than in most of the other species, slender, the anterior much longer than the others in both sexes; spicule extremely minute; abdomen with a very feeble medio-basal impression in the male. Length 5.6–6.0 mm.; width 2.3–2.55 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Six specimens..... **subtilis** n. sp.

7—Body moderately stout, convex, polished, black, the elytra slightly more cuneate in the male; beak (♂) not as long as the prothorax, rather thick, strongly arcuate, evenly but only feebly tapering, rather coarsely, loosely punctate, finely and sparsely beyond the antennæ, or (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, equally thick and almost as strongly punctured basally, but evidently, though not abruptly, less thick and subimpunctate in apical four-sevenths; antennæ blackish, medial (♂) or near two-fifths (♀); prothorax less convex than in the two preceding and shorter, fully a third wider than long, the sides broadly, feebly arcuate, parallel at base, abruptly constricted at apex, the tubulation distinctly less than half as wide as the base in both sexes; surface very minutely, remotely punctulate; elytra only a fourth to third longer than wide, parabolic, barely as wide as the prothorax and one-half to three-fifths longer, the humeri feebly swollen; grooves impunctate, a fifth or sixth as wide as the intervals, coarse and exarate apically; intervals with sparse infinitesimal punctulation; squamose line of the third short and distinctly separated from the basal margin; pygidium small, semicircular, closely punctate, a little more convex in the male, the latter with the medio-apical region of the more punctate first ventral just visibly impressed; prosternum with two small apical foveæ, only very briefly prolonged; legs not as long as in the two preceding, the anterior femora (♂) finely dentate beneath. Length 4.7–5.0 mm.; width 2.15–2.28 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Eight specimens.....**morio** n. sp.

Body smaller and narrower, similar in color, lustre and sculpture; beak (♂) less thick and longer, as long as the head and prothorax and differing also in being very evenly cylindric, not at all tapering distally, evenly arcuate, the sparse punctures less coarse; antennæ blackish, submedial; sides of the prothorax evenly arcuate and slightly converging from base to the abrupt apical constriction, the tubulation less than half as wide as the base; elytra throughout nearly similar but narrower; pygidium shorter, the punctures similarly deep but not so large and denser; impression at the apex of the first ventral narrower, smaller and more definite; legs slender and shorter, the anterior much shorter than in the preceding and with still more minute inferior denticle. Length 3.9 mm.; width 1.73 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**simulator** n. sp.

8—Form rather stout, attenuately ovoidal, convex, deep black and polished; beak (♀) nearly as long as the head and prothorax, slender, smooth and arcuate, gradually thickened, straighter and deeply but sparsely punctured in about basal third; antennæ piceous, at basal third; prothorax large, a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, gradually strongly rounding in about apical half to the feeble sinuses defining the constriction, which is very much feebler than in any of the preceding species, the tubulation feeble and shorter, less than half as wide as the base; surface with fine sparse punctulation, much more distinct than in the preceding section and less sparse gradually toward the sides; basal lobe rather more broadly rounded; elytra only a fifth longer than wide, barely as wide as the prothorax and rather less than one-half longer, the oblique sides nearly straight, the apex circularly rounded, with the usual broad reëntrant sutural angle; humeri moderately swollen; grooves fine, only a little coarser apically, the first obsolete, except apically, and formed by a series of fine punctures; squamose line almost a third the length, broader than in any of the preceding and attaining the basal margin; pygidium densely punctate, only a little wider than long, slightly oblique and distinctly convex; prosternum with two small approximate apical foveæ, not at all prolonged; legs rather long, the anterior femora with a minute angular inferior tooth. Length 5.9 mm.; width 2.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**gradatus** n. sp.

Form less stout, more cuneiform and smaller in size, deep black and polished; beak (♀) very peculiar, nearly straight, a fourth longer than the head and prothorax, exactly cylindric and very smooth, very abruptly thick and strongly, densely punctate at base, this thicker part only slightly longer than wide, the antennæ at its apex and at about basal sixth, blackish, longer and more slender than usual, the first two funicular joints much elongated, all the others longer than wide, the club as long as the three preceding; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the parallel and feebly arcuate sides rapidly rounding in about apical third, then sinuous to the apex, the tubulation short, gradual and half as wide as the base; punctures medially minute and remote, but rapidly becoming strong and close laterally and apically, also strong and extremely dense throughout the inferior flanks and coarse, dense and rugose on the upward prosternal slope, where each bears a fine whitish squamule; basal margin with a line of punctures, the lobe and scutellum as usual; elytra with the moderately oblique sides feebly arcuate, subsinuate behind the slight humeral swellings, the apex obtusely rounded, a fourth longer than wide, not quite as wide as the prothorax and scarcely one-half longer; grooves fine but distinct throughout, a little coarser apically, the intervals distinctly punctured laterally and transversely rugose at apex; first ventral suture fine; legs longer, the femora similar but densely punctured, the anterior tibiæ more contorted; pygidium nearly similar but still narrower. Length 4.9 mm.; width 2.1 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

subulirostris n. sp.

9—Body elongate-ovoidal, polished, black; beak (♂) rather longer than the head and prothorax, strongly and evenly arcuate, gradually and distinctly tapering throughout, unevenly and strongly punctured, nearly smooth distally; antennæ piceous, normal and slightly behind the middle; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides evenly arcuate, not parallel basally, the apical constriction small and deep, the tubulation abrupt, less than half as wide as the base; surface very smooth, the inferior flanks strongly and sparsely punctate; elytra oval, a third longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves smooth, abrupt, very coarsely and deeply exarate at apex, the first basally obsolete and becoming a series of very fine punctures; pygidium flat, semicircular, densely punctate; femora long, slender, the anterior legs long, with broad pallid and very hirsute tarsi, the femur not denticulate; abdomen in the type evenly convex. Length 5.5 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Peru (Rio Toro). One specimen. . . . . **discalis** n. sp.

10—Form rather stout, subcuneate-oval, convex, deep polished black throughout; beak (♂) rather thin, evenly arcuate, barely at all tapering, as long as the head and prothorax, strongly, loosely punctate at the sides basally, nearly smooth elsewhere; antennæ normal, blackish, barely visibly behind the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides evenly and moderately arcuate from the base, rapidly subtransverse at apex to the abrupt tubulation, which is about two-fifths as wide as the base; surface with sparse infinitesimal punctulation; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, the oblique sides feebly arcuate, the apex rather broadly, obtusely rounded, as wide as the prothorax and one-half longer, the humeri distinctly tumid; grooves fine, abrupt, coarsely exarate at apex, the first obsolete in about basal third; pygidium small, flat, vertical, semicircular and very densely punctate; legs rather long, the anterior femora denticulate beneath, the anterior tarsi dilated, very hairy and pale piceous; prosternum with the upward slope alutaceous and asperate; male abdomen flattened and sparsely punctate medio-basally, the first suture fine and obsolescent. Length 5.5 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Upper Amazon (Chanchomayo). One specimen. . . **inornatus** n. sp.

Form more oblong, much smaller in size, deep black and polished; beak (♀) rather thick, evenly and feebly arcuate, very evenly cylindric, not tapering, minutely, sparsely punctate throughout and rather short, barely as long as the prothorax; antennæ nearly normal and just visibly behind the middle; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides very feebly converging and just visibly arcuate, more rounding but only feebly oblique in apical third to the very broad and gradually formed tubulation, which is nearly two-thirds as wide as the base; surface remotely and very finely punctulate, somewhat more evidently toward the sides, the sides sparsely rugulose; elytra parabolic, a third longer than wide, at the rather tumid humeri just visibly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; striæ very fine and subobsolete, represented by series of fine punctures, moderately grooved at apex; pygidium rather larger, semicircular, the deep punctures well separated; under surface strongly punctured; legs rather short, the anterior not longer in the type and with slender and non-fimbriate tarsi; femora not spiculate beneath; abdomen evenly convex, the first suture fine but distinct throughout. Length 3.8 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **simplex** n. sp.

The species described above under the name *subulirostris*, although similar to *gradatus* and the other species in its general habitus, exhibits some very peculiar and aberrant characters relating to the beak and antennæ.

Piperis n. gen.

The body here is elongate-oval, convex, glabrous, polished and very feebly sculptured, the beak long, rather thick, evenly and strongly arcuate, separated from the head by a rather deep sharp impression, the mandibles bifid, arcuate and decussate. Antennæ median, rather short and thick, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the second one-half longer than wide, 3–7 short, compact and transverse, gradually scarcely wider, the club more than twice as long as wide, gradually pointed and as long as the preceding six joints; along the sides of the beak beyond the antennæ there is a very deep cavernous groove, extending almost to the tip. Prosternum transversely and evenly convex, sparsely punctured and without trace of suture; it is prolonged posteriorly in a long pointed cone, extending behind the posterior mesocoxal tangent and free at apex. Legs simple, rather short; tarsi moderate, with very long fourth joint and strong connate claws, the femora mutic. Prothorax gradually feebly tubulate, the basal lobe gradual, prominent and broadly rounded, the scutellum closely fitted, flat, transversely sublunate, angulate behind, the elytra with very fine striæ, stronger but not coarse at apex, and the pygidium well developed, vertical, rounded, very little wider than long, evenly and strongly convex, finely, sparsely punctate and glabrous. The first ventral

suture is impressed and very distinct throughout. The type is the following:

Piperis convexicauda n. sp.—Form very evenly elongate-oval, with but very feebly swollen humeri; beak in the type fully two-thirds as long as the body; antennæ blackish, the scape almost as long as the remainder; prothorax a little longer than wide, the sides moderately converging and straight, gradually rounding in about apical third to the feeble sinuses, the tubulation conical and fully half as wide as the base, defined at the sides by a feeble constriction; punctures very minute and sparse; toward the sides there are some fine longitudinal ruguliform lines, which are finely punctulate; elytra oval, two-fifths longer than wide, at the humeri just visibly wider than the prothorax, only one-half longer, the very fine and extremely feeble striæ finely punctate, the intervals smooth; under surface in great part strongly but loosely punctate. Length 5.65 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. One specimen.

On the median line of the abdomen there is a very feeble impression on the first and another on the second segment; this may or may not indicate the male as the sex of the unique type of this very peculiar and isolated species.

Parapiperis n. gen.

In this genus the body is also elongate-ovoidal, sometimes faintly rhombic and, in one species, distinctly cuneiform; it is shining, very feebly sculptured and glabrous throughout. The beak and antennæ differ somewhat in the species, but in the type the former is moderate in length, thick, cylindric, nearly smooth, distinctly and evenly arcuate, feebly impressed along the sides basally and deeply beyond the antennæ, separated by a moderate sulciform impression and with the mandibles deeply bifid, arcuate and strongly decussate. The antennæ in the type are notably short, very slightly postmedian, the first funicular joint longer than the next two, the second slightly, the others strongly, transverse, compact and increasing in width, the club large, oval, more than twice as long as wide, gradually pointed, somewhat gradually formed and nearly as long as the preceding seven joints. The prosternum separates the coxæ by almost twice their width and is rather tumid, rapidly sloping upward beyond the coxæ and, posteriorly, it is broadly, evenly sinuate somewhat behind the mesocoxal tangent, closely adhering to the mesosternal surface. The legs throughout are nearly as in the preceding genus. Prothorax broadly constricted at apex, the gradual tubulation conic, the basal lobe gradual, prominent and broadly rounded, the scutellum more or less transverse, closely fitted, triangular, with broadly sinuate base, the elytra nearly as in the preceding; the pygidium is smaller, narrower, vertical and nearly flat, not longer than wide and deeply, loosely punctate; first

abdominal suture not evident, but marked by a strong impression. The species known to me are as follows:

Body subevenly oval....2
Body narrower, cuneiform....3

2—Body evenly oval, a little stouter, shining and deep black; beak in the type and antennæ as described above, the former almost as long as the head and prothorax, the latter shining, black, with densely pubescent club; prothorax slightly elongate, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, very gradually arcuate and more converging beyond the middle to the feeble sinuses, the apex subsinuate medially and half as wide as the base; surface with infinitesimal sparse punctulation, becoming fine, longitudinal ruguliform lines at the sides, which are finely punctulate as in the preceding genus; elytra rapidly oval or parabolic, scarcely a third longer than wide, at the evidently tumid humeri very slightly wider than the prothorax, only two-fifths longer, the subapical umbones very moderate; striæ extremely fine and subobsolete, finely punctate, impressed at apex, the intervals each with a single series of infinitesimal punctules; punctures beneath diversified, coarse to fine on various parts, the abdomen nearly smooth, evenly convex; posterior prosternal lobe almost smooth, the anterior slope distinctly punctate. Length 5.7 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. **scrobiculata** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding but narrower, with similar humeri but more prominent subapical umbones; beak in the type similar in form, but not quite so long or thick, still more minutely and remotely punctulate and not quite as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ similar in general plan but with the funicle more slender, the club as long as the preceding six joints; prothorax more distinctly elongate, the evenly converging sides feebly and evenly arcuate from base to the feeble apical sinuses; apex rather more than half as wide as the base; sculpture similar, the lateral punctulate rugulosity still finer; scutellum smaller, more ogival and less transverse; elytra narrower, more than a third longer than wide, the oblique sides straighter, the apex more rapidly obtuse, barely wider than the prothorax and two-fifths longer; pygidium and the evenly convex and nearly smooth abdomen almost similar; posterior prosternal lobe very smooth, the anterior slope sparsely punctate. Length 4.8 mm.; width 1.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada —campo). November. One example....**atrolucens** n. sp.

Body smaller, evenly elongate-oval, convex, shining, deep black; beak much shorter but as long as the prothorax, relatively thicker, strongly arcuate and compressed, sparsely punctulate, the upper line of the flanks acute; flattened flanks longitudinally impressed, deeply sulcate beyond the antennæ; antennæ black, very slightly post-median, short, the club longer than the entire stem; prothorax as long as wide, the sides feebly converging and very slightly arcuate, a little more rounding anteriorly, the apex fully four-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe much shorter and more broadly rounded than in either of the preceding; punctures small but distinct, sparse, forming longitudinal punctulate ruguliform lines at the sides; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, oval, rather obtusely rounded at apex, not evidently wider than the prothorax and about three-fifths longer, the humeral swellings very feeble, the subapical umbones also feeble; striæ represented by series of fine punctures, impressed at apex, the interstitial punctures very small but evident in single lines; pygidium as long as wide, strongly, closely punctate; abdomen smooth and very evenly convex in the type. Length 3.85 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. **spissicornis** n. sp.

3—Form narrower, inflated anteriorly, deep black, polished and smooth, the elytra feebly undulated; beak in the type not so thick as in any of the preceding and longer, distinctly more than half as long as the body, cylindric, evenly and moderately arcuate, not compressed, rather strongly sculptured, longitudinally impressed at the sides basally and sulcate beyond the antennæ, which are blackish, median, longer than in the preceding forms and with shorter oval club, this being as long as the four or five preceding joints; prothorax large, scarcely as long as wide, the parallel sides evenly and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding and oblique in apical third or fourth to the more definite tubulation, which is distinctly more than half as wide as the base; basal lobe moderately prominent, broadly rounded; punctures infinitesimal and remote, forming irregular distant ruguliform but not evidently punctulate lines at the sides; scutellum ogival, wider than long, sinuate at base as usual; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, the moderately oblique sides feebly arcuate, the apex rapidly rather obtuse, not quite as wide as the prothorax and somewhat less than one-half longer, the humeri and umbones moderate; striæ extremely fine but evident and obsoletely impressed, minutely punctate, more impressed but only a little coarser at apex; single loose lines of interstitial punctures so infinitesimally minute as to be scarcely discoverable; pygidium vertical, as long as wide, feebly convex and rather sparsely punctured, much less strongly or closely than in any of the preceding; abdomen very evenly convex in the type, the prosternum as usual. Length 4.6 mm.; width 1.7 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**subcuneata** n. sp.

It is not practicable to state definitely the sex of any one of the above four unique types, as there are no decisive characters evident beneath, and the pygidium is almost similar in shape throughout. It is certain, however, that no two of them are very closely related specifically.

Ampeloglypter Lec.

This genus, like *Onychobaris*, is of very wide distribution in the western hemisphere and is composed of small to very small, rather elongate, posteriorly very obtuse, glabrous and smooth shining species. The beak is moderate, with bifid decussate mandibles, cylindric and separated by an impression often obsolete in the male but distinct in the female. The antennæ are short, submedian, with rather elongate first funicular joint and moderate, narrowly oval club. The prosternum has a large shallow shining excavation, which sometimes takes the form of a rounded fossa, and the generally densely punctate broad posterior lobe approaches very close to the mesocoxal tangent, the anterior coxæ separated by their width to one-half more. The legs are rather slender, the femora usually mutic, but sometimes the anterior and middle femora are feebly dentate beneath; the tarsi are narrow, with moderate connate claws. The prothorax is generally tubulate at apex, but not sharply constricted, the basal lobe small, very gradual and broadly rounded or subtruncate, and the scutellum is small, closely fitted and equi-

latero-triangular. The abdomen is peculiarly subquadrate and obtuse. The species at hand are as follows:

Under surface strongly but loosely punctate, the abdomen very finely and sparsely; prosternal lobe and adjoining short mesosternum abruptly very densely cribrate.....2

Under surface as in the preceding, but with the prosternal lobe loosely and strongly punctate; prothorax strongly transverse, only very obsoletely subtubulate..7

Under surface throughout, excepting the propleura and mes-epimera, extremely densely cribrate with moderate but very deep punctures, the abdomen uniformly so.....8

Under surface as in the preceding, except that the very dense cribrate sculpture on the abdomen is confined to the first segment, all posterior to the fine first suture similarly but more loosely punctate.....9

2—Prothorax very moderately transverse, strongly tubulate at apex.....3

Prothorax rather strongly transverse, only very briefly and feebly tubulate at apex.....6

3—Pronotal punctures extremely fine and sparse.....4

Pronotal punctures not coarse but deep, sparse and conspicuous.....5

4—Form oblong-suboval, blackish-piceous, with more rufous elytra, the legs piceo-rufous; beak (♂) rather thick, evenly cylindric, moderately arcuate and finely, sparsely punctate, as long as the prothorax, or (♀) a third longer than the head and prothorax, thinner, very feebly arcuate but rapidly so at base; prothorax a fourth (♂) to a third (♀) wider than long, the sides parallel or very feebly convergent, just visibly arcuate, rapidly and briefly rounded at apical third to the long subparallel tubulation, which is about three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures extremely fine and sparse throughout, with a rather more distinct single series along the base; elytra a fifth longer than wide, a fourth or fifth wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the sides only feebly oblique and slightly arcuate, the apex very rapidly and broadly obtuse; grooves abrupt but very fine, the intervals nearly smooth; pygidium vertical, small, transverse, similar in the sexes and densely punctate; abdomen very obtuse at apex, shining, finely, sparsely punctate, the first suture obsolete medially. Length 2.3–2.6 mm.; width 1.1–1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). September to November. Three specimens.....**tubulatus** n. sp.

Form oblong-oval, much broader, polished, piceous, with more rufous elytra and legs; beak finely, sparsely punctate and separated from the head by a deep impression in both sexes, moderately slender, evenly arcuate, and as long as the prothorax (♂), or feebly arcuate, more so and dorsally slightly tumid at base and as long as the head and prothorax (♀), the prothorax strongly convex—viewed in profile, nearly a third (♂) or two-fifths (♀) wider than long, the sides subparallel, rounding beyond the middle to the more moderate subconic tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; surface very smooth, the remote punctulation barely traceable; elytra a fourth (♂) to a fifth (♀) longer than wide, broadly oval, relatively somewhat less obtuse at tip than in the preceding, distinctly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the grooves very fine, less sharply defined and shallower, but coarsely exarate at apex suturally; small transverse pygidium shorter in the female, more finely and sparsely punctate than in the preceding; abdomen nearly similar. Length 2.5–2.65 mm.; width 1.28–1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**probatus** n. sp.

Form narrower, similarly polished but black, the legs black, piceous distally, the elytra rufo-piceous; beak (♂) nearly similar, barely as long as the prothorax,

separated by a deep reëntrant angle; prothorax much less convex—viewed in profile, between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides parallel, straight to subsinuate, rounding from a point slightly beyond the middle to the strong tubulation, which is slightly more than half as wide as the base; surface smooth, nearly as in the preceding; elytra suboblong and a fourth longer than wide, the sides but feebly oblique and nearly straight, the apex rapidly and very broadly obtuse, relatively wider and less rounded than in the preceding, much wider than the prothorax but not quite twice as long; grooves almost similar but a little deeper, very fine at apex, not coarsely impressed as in the preceding, and barely at all more distinct; abdomen nearly similar, the legs longer. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single male example.....**pertinax** n. sp.

5—Body much more slender than in any of the preceding, shining, piceous, the elytra faintly more rufous; beak (♂) moderately slender, evenly cylindric and arcuate, as long as the prothorax, more closely, rugosely sculptured and separated by a very feeble impression; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, feebly and evenly convex in profile, the sides just visibly converging and subsinuate, rapidly rounding well beyond the middle to the strong tubulation, which is four-sevenths as wide as the base, the punctures rather small but strong and distinct, sparse; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, with slightly oblique, nearly straight sides and broadly rounded apex, fully a fourth wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the very fine grooves coarse basally and at apex; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, the sterna of the hind body more closely than in the preceding section, but not densely cribrate as in some of the succeeding species. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. One specimen—probably like the others found in flowers.....**furtivus** n. sp.

6—Body narrowly subrhombic-oval, black and shining throughout, the elytra with very faint piceous tinge; beak (♀) moderately thick, unusually short and strongly arcuate, especially toward base, scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, feebly tapering, rather strongly and closely punctate at the sides, separated by a very shallow reëntrant; prothorax about one-half wider than long, the sides distinctly converging and broadly, evenly arcuate from base to the very brief tubulation, which is rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures sparse and very small, but more distinct than in the first three species, though less conspicuous than in *furtivus;* elytra a third longer than wide, with rather prominent humeri and distinctly oblique and feebly arcuate sides, the apex rapidly somewhat obtusely rounded, about two-thirds as broad as the width at the humeri, distinctly wider than the prothorax and evidently more than twice as long; abdomen and sterna about as in the first three species. Length 2.25 mm.; width 1.05 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen, apparently female.

nigrinus n. sp.

Body stouter and with rather larger prothorax, polished black, the elytra feebly picescent, the legs black; beak not distinctly separated from the head in either sex, very short, stout, feebly arcuate, finely, sparsely punctulate and much shorter than the prothorax (♂), or a little less thick, straighter, bent at base, minutely, sparsely punctate, barely at all tapering and as long as the prothorax (♀), and much thicker than in the female type of *nigrinus;* prothorax a third wider than long to slightly more, the sides slightly converging and nearly straight, broadly rounding and oblique beyond the middle to the very short and feebly defined tubulation, which is slightly more than half as wide as the base; surface moderately convex, the remote infinitesimal punctulation scarcely discoverable; elytra a fourth—or slightly more—longer than wide, with distinctly oblique, broadly and subevenly arcuate

sides and strongly rounded, only moderately obtuse tip, evidently wider than the prothorax and scarcely twice as long; grooves very fine, not coarser basally and barely perceptibly so apically; abdomen as usual in this section, minutely, sparsely punctulate and evenly convex in both sexes; sternal punctures strong but well separated. Length 2.1–2.4 mm.; width 0.9–1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August and October. Four specimens..... **fusiformis** n. sp.

7—Body oblong-oval, polished, black throughout; beak in the type moderately slender, evenly, rather strongly arcuate, feebly tapering, rather dull, compressed and strigato-punctured at the sides and evidently longer than the head and prothorax, the separating impression scarcely traceable; prothorax somewhat less than one-half wider than long, the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, becoming straighter and feebly diverging basally, oblique and scarcely at all sinuate apically, the tubulation obsolete, the surface slightly impressed, however, apically; apex not quite half as wide as the base; surface convex, more strongly just behind the middle, very smooth and without discernible punctulation; elytra obtusely oval, a fourth longer than wide, the slightly oblique sides but just visibly arcuate, the apex broad and rounded, at the very feebly tumid humeri slightly wider than the prothorax, evidently more than twice as long; grooves extremely fine, not coarser basally, but somewhat so and impressed apically toward the suture; intervals wide and very smooth; sterna loosely punctate. Length 2.3 mm.; width 1.18 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen, possibly female..... **elotus** n. sp.

8—Outline oblong-oval, the surface shining and convex, smooth, deep black throughout; beak (♂) rather strongly, evenly arcuate, equally subcylindric, finely, loosely strigato-punctate, not separated by an obvious depression and but little longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) almost similar but longer, not quite so strongly, though evenly, arcuate, and very little more slender, a third longer than the head and prothorax, the latter evenly and moderately convex in profile, two-fifths wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and nearly straight, strongly, evenly rounded beyond the middle to the short, very gradual and feebly defined tubulation, which is not quite half as wide as the base; surface with the remote infinitesimal punctulation scarcely discernible, the basal lobe truncate medially; elytra with the sides slightly oblique and feebly arcuate, the apex strongly but broadly rounded, a fourth or fifth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax but scarcely twice as long, the humeri distinctly swollen; grooves fine and shallow, faintly subcrenulate, broadly, feebly impressed suturally at apex, not coarser basally; intervals smooth; pygidium small, transverse and densely punctate. Length 2.0–2.15 mm.; width 1.0–1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Two specimens..... **nugator** n. sp.

Outline somewhat similar but much larger in size and stouter, rather more convex, oblong-oval, shining, deep black throughout; beak (♀) longer, somewhat more than half as long as the body, evenly but rather feebly arcuate and finely, somewhat closely sculptured; prothorax large, not quite one-half wider than long, the sides feebly converging and just visibly arcuate, rapidly evenly and strongly arcuate beyond the middle to the rather definite, though gradually formed, short tubulation, which is nearly half as wide as the base; punctures minute and sparse, becoming rather strong though not close at the extreme sides; basal lobe truncate, the scutellum slightly free or at least not very closely fitted; elytra broadly oval, scarcely a fifth longer than wide, the feebly arcuate sides a little more oblique than in the preceding, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the apex relatively somewhat less obtuse; striation similar, the fine striæ remotely and feebly crenulate. Length 2.5 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One example..... **definitus** n. sp.

9—Form oblong-oval, convex, shining, deep black throughout; beak in the type rather thick and closely sculptured, strongly arcuate distally but less so basally, not separated by an impression and fully a third longer than the head and prothorax, the latter rather strongly convex in profile, well developed, fully a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and scarcely arcuate, broadly rounding and oblique beyond the middle, the subobsolete tubulation—though indicated as usual by the transverse dorsal impression—much less than half as wide as the base; punctures remote and very minute, becoming less remote and rather distinct toward the sides, the basal lobe feebly truncate medially; elytra with evidently though slightly oblique and but feebly arcuate sides and very broadly obtuse apex, a fifth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and only about three-fourths longer, the humeri distinctly prominent; grooves only moderately fine, somewhat crenulate, very little stronger basally and at apex; intervals not very polished and with single series of minute but evident remote punctures; pygidium nearly as in the preceding; tibiæ mutic. Length 2.1 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen, of undetermined sex.

devinctus n. sp.

Form much narrower, the size smaller, the prothorax relatively shorter and the elytra longer, black, shining; beak in the type much more slender and less sculptured, not separated by a distinct impression, rather strongly bent, straighter basally and nearly one-half longer than the head and prothorax, the latter two-fifths wider than long, in outline and punctuation nearly similar; elytra a third longer than wide, subsimilar in form but less broadly obtuse at apex, with similar humeri, slightly wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; subapical umbones subobsolete as usual in the genus; surface less declivous at tip than in the preceding and almost similarly sculptured, except that the intervals are narrower and with the punctuation more minute and less remote; pygidium still smaller, transverse; femora still more slender, mutic. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One example, probably female.....**minutus** n. sp.

In *Ampeloglypter ater* Lec., the general structure is very much as in these smaller tropical species, but the beak is rather thicker and distinctly separated by an impression and the femora are mutic; there seems to be only a limited group of the Brazilian species having the femora partially armed, however. In *ater*, almost the entire under surface, including the propleura, is very densely sculptured, but with the punctures less individually defined on the portions having this form of sculpture, than in the above species.

Solariopsis n. gen.

In some respects this genus is allied rather closely to *Ampeloglypter*, differing, however, very much in the regularly oval form of the body, strong dorsal punctures and striation and more widely separated anterior coxæ. The very broad and feebly convex posterior lobe of the prosternum extends almost to the line through the middle of the intermediate coxæ, and the surface before the anterior coxæ is flat, having, near the apex, a large and transversely

oval fossa. The entire under surface of the body is very densely cribrate, excepting the shining prosternal fossa. The beak, antennæ and legs are very much as in *Ampeloglypter*, the femora slender and mutic, the beak not separated by an impression and having bifid decussate mandibles and submedian antennæ. The two species now in my collection are the following:

Body oval, the humeri feebly swollen, shining, deep black throughout; beak (♂) evenly and moderately arcuate, rather slender, feebly compressed, finely, somewhat closely punctate, and a little less than half as long as the body, or (♀) longer but not more slender, somewhat more than half as long as the body and with rather sparser punctulation; prothorax about one-half wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming straighter and subparallel in about basal half, oblique anteriorly, the apex not tubulate and much less than half as wide as the base; punctures deep, moderate and separated by two or three times their diameters medially, becoming rather coarse, conspicuous and separated by their own diameters laterally; scutellum small, ogival, as long as wide; elytra oval, only a fifth to sixth longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves deep, punctate, a little coarser basally and apically; intervals with very minute, remote punctulation; pygidium small, transverse, rounded and densely punctate, somewhat oblique; first ventral suture obsolete. Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. . . **nanella** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding in outline, color, lustre and sculpture, but larger and somewhat stouter, oval, the humeri slightly protuberant; beak (♂) longer and thicker than in the preceding, somewhat closely punctate, slightly compressed and nearly one-half longer than the head and prothorax, evenly and rather feebly arcuate; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, similar in outline but with somewhat closer punctuation and more sharply, medially sinuato-truncate basal lobe, the apex wholly non-tubulate but similarly with a transverse dorsal impression, between which and the apex the surface is smooth; elytra more obtusely oval, but little longer than wide, two-thirds longer than the prothorax; grooves stronger and more equal, punctate, not coarser basally and but little so apically; minute sparse interstitial punctulation rather more evident. Length 2.0–2.25 mm.; width 1.0–1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens. . . . . **elusa** n. sp.

The singularly densely cribrate sculpture of the under surface is similar to that characterizing many species of *Ampeloglypter*, in diverse degree according to the species; here it extends throughout the under surface, even on the propleura.

Radamus Kirsch

I have assigned the two following species to this genus, without, however, having seen the typical Peruvian species. The body is oblong-oval, convex and glabrous, feebly sculptured and with the coarse punctures of the under surface well separated throughout, never having at any part the cribriform condensations of the preceding or of a section here assigned to *Ampeloglypter*. The beak and antennæ are nearly as in the two preceding genera, but the

anterior coxæ are more widely separated than in *Ampeloglypter* and the posterior lobe of the prosternum extends behind the mesocoxal tangent; the anterior part of the prosternum feebly slopes upward from the coxæ and is broadly, feebly impressed along the middle, the apical part of the impression sometimes deep and foveiform. The legs are slender, longitudinally sculptured, the femora mutic and the tibiæ unusually short. The prothorax is not sharply tubulate, and the basal lobe is notably different from that of the two preceding genera, being more as in *Madarus*, large, prominent and evenly rounded, the scutellum small, closely fitted and equilaterotriangular, the elytra moderately grooved and the pygidium small, rounded and transverse. The two species in my collection are the following:

Form stout, oblong-oval, convex, polished and black throughout; beak in the type slightly thick, evenly and somewhat strongly arcuate, cylindric, feebly tapering distally, finely, not very closely sculptured and evidently less than half as long as the body; antennæ medial, with rather stout, oblong-oval club; prothorax not quite one-half wider than long, the sides converging and barely arcuate, rounding and oblique beyond the middle to the short but distinct conical tubulation, which is much less than half as wide as the base; punctures very minute and remote, rather abruptly coarse and unevenly dense at the extreme sides; elytra very little longer than wide, with only feebly oblique and slightly arcuate sides and rapidly broadly obtuse apex, at the moderately tumid humeri only very slightly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; grooves sharply defined, rather strong, deep and only finely, feebly punctate, a third to fourth as wide as the intervals, which have single uneven series of very minute punctules; abdomen evenly convex, loosely and moderately punctate, the first two segments longer than all the rest, the first suture obsolete; sternal punctures rather coarse; prosternal impression ending at apex in a deep oval fovea. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One specimen, found on flowers..... **fastidiosus** n. sp.

Form more oval, narrower, polished, black and still less punctate; beak in the type thinner, evenly cylindric, evenly and moderately arcuate, less so than in the preceding, finely and sparsely punctulate and very nearly half as long as the body, the groove at the sides beyond the antennæ deeper and conspicuous; antennæ blackish, submedial; prothorax one-half wider than long, the sides more converging, feebly arcuate, gradually more rounded anteriorly, oblique to the apex, which is not tubulate and less than half as wide as the base; punctures extremely minute and remote, becoming somewhat coarse and closer at the extreme sides, but much less coarse, close and conspicuous than in the preceding; basal lobe and scutellum similar; elytra a fifth longer than wide, the moderately oblique sides nearly straight, the apex rapidly obtuse, barely wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the humeri somewhat swollen; sculpture nearly as in the preceding, except that the intervals are not quite so wide and with the minute remote punctulation much less evident; short transverse pygidium with a large impressed channel along the apex, not observable in the preceding type; legs moderate, the tibiæ shorter and more slender than in the preceding. Length 2.4 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **obsolescens** n. sp.

In *obsolescens* the prosternal impression of *fastidiosus*, and apparently also of the other species alluded to by Champion, is entirely wanting, the surface before the coxæ being plane or only very feebly and vaguely concave, sloping gently upward and finely, sparsely punctate; the abdomen is evenly convex, polished and minutely remotely punctulate, the coarse sternal punctures nearly as in *fastidiosus*.

Stethobaroides Chmp.

This genus very closely resembles *Stethobaris* in external appearance, being broadly oval, glabrous, polished and nearly smooth above, with small subconical prothorax and very coarsely and deeply grooved elytra; it differs greatly from any of the preceding genera of this section, in having the scutellum widely free and of peculiar form, being parallel and straight at the sides and much longer than wide, truncate at apex, circularly rounded at base and very feebly impressed, fitting loosely into a more or less deep angulate emargination in the short feeble and gradual basal thoracic lobe. The beak is moderate, not separated by an impression, compressed at the sides and with slenderly and acutely bifid decussate mandibles. Antennæ slightly post-median, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second very slightly elongate, the others short, not increasing much in width, the club large, oval, abrupt and about as long as the preceding six joints. The prosternum separates the coxæ by less than twice their own width and has a large non-parallel excavation before the coxæ, which seems to serve occasionally as a shelter for the distal parts of the antennæ. The legs are moderate, the femora mutic and the tibiæ short and slender, the tarsi and claws rather small.

This genus is to all appearances singularly close to *Stethobaris*, differing, however, in one of the characters assumed to be of prime importance in the subfamily, for the pygidium here is distinct though small, vertical, transverse, convex, densely punctate and with its lower margin feebly, transversely arcuate, while in *Stethobaris* the pygidium is entirely concealed, and the thoracic lobe is not deeply emarginate, though truncate or sinuato-truncate medially, the scutellum much more abbreviated though free, and the tarsal claws are similarly rather small and connate. For these reasons *Stethobaroides* must be regarded as a very remarkable genus. The only South American species at hand is the following:

Stethobaroides scutellatus n. sp.—Stout, convex, shining, black throughout and glabrous; beak in the type rather thick, evenly and moderately arcuate, barely longer than the head and prothorax and strongly, closely and in part longitudinally sculptured, the lateral groove beyond the antennæ distinct for some distance; antennæ piceous, the scape short but almost attaining the eye; prothorax small, two-fifths wider than long, broadly arcuate at base from side to

side, with extremely short feeble lobe; sides converging, moderately and evenly arcuate from base to the extremely feeble short sinuses at the apex, which is much less than half as wide as the base; punctures extremely minute and remote medially, but gradually larger and less sparse laterally and, at the sides, distinct though well separated; elytra large, broadly oval, the sides but feebly oblique, arcuate, gradually broadly rounding behind, only a fifth or sixth longer than wide, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the sutural angle slightly reëntrant, the humeri distinctly tumid; grooves coarse and deep, punctured along the bottom; intervals wide suturally, only about as wide as the grooves laterally, nearly smooth, the punctulation not obvious; entire under surface strongly and closely punctate, the abdomen broadly smooth medially, without sexual marks in the type. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil. A single specimen from the Amazon region, sent to me by Desbrochers des Loges.

It is not practicable to determine the sex of the type, but probabilities indicate that it is a male. This species differs from *nudiventris* in its more parallel elytra and more conical prothorax, much shorter, thicker beak and deeper emargination of the thoracic lobe, among other features.

Hasidus n. gen.

This is also a remarkably isolated genus in the present section, the body being regularly elongate-oval, closely punctate throughout, sparsely squamulose beneath and opaculate. The beak is moderate, slightly arcuate, gradually thickened and compressed at base, not separated by an obvious depression and with moderate bifid decussate mandibles. Antennæ moderately long and notably slender, slightly ultra-median, the scape not attaining the eye, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second and third also slightly elongate, the others shorter, the three distal joints longer, obconic and slightly longer than wide, the club small, oval, abrupt and not as long as the three preceding joints, with its first segment half the mass. The prosternum is flat, with a simple subapical constriction, separating the coxæ by slightly less than their width, the posterior lobe trapezoidal, sinuato-truncate and extending to the mesocoxal tangent. The legs are moderate, the femora mutic, the third tarsal joint rather strongly dilated. The prothorax is briefly and feebly tubulate at apex, the basal lobe extremely short, gradual and obtuse, the scutellum free, truncate, as long as wide, flat and obtriangular, the elytra deeply grooved and the pygidium large, oblique, feebly convex, closely, shallowly punctured, slightly squamulose and as long as wide. The type is as follows:

Hasidus obliquatus n. sp.—Oval, convex, with feeble humeral swellings, subopaque, black, the pronotum with some short erect stiff setæ laterally, the elytra with short sparse slender and fuscous subdecumbent squamules, paler and larger at base toward the scutellum, the coarser punctures of the under surface each with a small slender whitish squamule; beak in the type very feebly arcuate, tapering, strongly sculptured and evidently longer than the head and prothorax,

with shining blackish antennæ, the outer half of the club paler; prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides subparallel basally, thence broadly, evenly rounded to the tubulation, the sides of which are oblique; apex not quite half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, very close-set though narrowly separated, with a distinct narrow median smooth line; scutellum glabrous, very feebly impressed; elytra oval, a fifth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and scarcely one-half longer; surface opaque, feebly impressed along the suture, scarcely at all declivous apically, the grooves a little less than half as wide as the intervals, which are strongly, closely and confusedly punctate, the grooves very gradually less coarse from base to apex; abdomen convex, the first suture obsolete medially, the last three segments largely glabrous along their bases; legs finely, sparsely squamulose. Length 4.3 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

The sex of the type is probably male, as the pygidium is conspicuously prominent behind the elytra.

Brachybaris Faust

There are few genera more remarkably isolated than this, even in the entire subfamily, the very small straight conical beak and acute thoracic side margins, being its most noteworthy characters. The body is small, convex, oblong and slightly oval, glabrous, rather finely sculptured and convex, the broadly angular thoracic base having medially a small prominent lobe, with its apex narrowly truncate as a rule, the scutellum very small, closely fitted, flat and triangular, the elytra grooved, sometimes shallowly. The pygidium in *cuneirostris* is peculiar, being large, oblique, rather longer than wide and strongly rounded at tip in the male, without propygidium, but, in the female, it is small, vertical, transverse, convex, less closely but more deeply punctured and separated from the elytra by a very large oblique propygidium. There is but little sexual difference in the beak, which is conical and straight, finely, loosely sculptured and only two or three times as long as wide, the antennæ short but rather slender, the scape extremely short, subbasal, the outer funicular joints a little longer and obconical, nearly as in the preceding genus, the club small, broadly oval, about as long as the two preceding joints, with its basal segment smooth, shining, glabrous and slightly more than half the mass; the scrobes are very short, basal and foveiform, prolonged forward slightly by a narrow impression along the sides, the mandibles large, bifid and broadly decussate. The eyes are large, approximate beneath and rather more coarsely faceted than usual. Prosternum short, broadly, shallowly concave and separating the coxæ by about their own width, the posterior lobe broad, flat and truncate, attaining the mesocoxal tangent and with the intercoxal suture obsolete. The legs are very short, the femora mutic, the tarsi very slender, with

an extremely slender claw-joint and very small close-set but free claws. The species at hand are three in number as follows:

Thoracic apex broadly truncate from the rounded side angles across the median parts, there being as usual no tubulation. Body oblong, with arcuate sides, moderately shining, black, with piceous legs; beak extremely short, only twice as long as thick and much less than half as long as the prothorax, rather shining, separated by a very faint impression and with its upper outline evenly and feebly arcuate; prothorax transverse, three-fifths wider than long, the sides moderately converging and feebly arcuate from base to the rapidly rounded apical angles; head much less than half as wide as the thoracic base; punctures fine and sparse, gradually larger toward the sides, where they become rather coarse but separated; elytra short, not quite as long as wide, very broadly obtuse at apex, the sides arcuate and but slightly oblique, the humeri broadly swollen, slightly wider than the prothorax and one-half longer; grooves deep, punctate, coarser gradually toward base; intervals with single series of small but evident punctures, becoming larger basally; pygidium (♂) rather wider than long, convex, subvertical and coarsely, closely punctate, without propygidium; under surface strongly, closely punctured, the abdomen in the type very evenly convex, finely and sparsely punctulate, more closely at apex, the first suture obsolete medially. Length 2.4 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). One specimen. **humerosa** n. sp.

Thoracic apex rounded as usual, without trace of tubulation.....2

2—Body broadly oblong-oval, convex, feebly shining, black, with feeble subæneous lustre, the legs black; beak cuneiform, rather shining, nearly three times as long as wide, straight, less than half as long as the prothorax, separated by a rather evident reëntrant angle, the upper outline straight, becoming arcuate basally, more especially in the male; prothorax two-thirds wider than long, the sides broadly and rather strongly arcuate, becoming gradually straighter and feebly divergent toward base; apex much less than half as wide as the base; punctures very fine and sparse, gradually stronger but not very coarse and distinctly separated toward the sides, the median line smooth as usual; scutellum obtuse, ogival; elytra oval, with more arcuate and oblique sides and more narrowly obtuse apex than in the preceding, a little wider than the prothorax and scarcely three-fifths longer; grooves shallow and not abrupt, rather fine, feebly crenulate or catenulate, the fine uniserial interstitial punctures not coarser toward base; abdomen very shining, evenly convex in both sexes. Length 2.7–2.85 mm.; width 1.6–1.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Five specimens.....**cuneirostris** n. sp.

Body smaller, convex, more strongly and evenly oval, black throughout, with the legs black; beak about twice as long as wide, three-sevenths as long as the prothorax, feebly separated, more conical (♂), subparallel (♀); antennal club not quite so thick, very small; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the sides converging rather strongly and very evenly, distinctly arcuate from base to apex, the latter much less than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe more narrowed apically than usual; punctures strong and separated by about their own diameters, becoming but little larger but dense and longitudinally subcoalescent toward the sides, the smooth median line well defined; scutellum freer, small, subquadrate, wider than long and feebly impressed; grooves rather coarse and deep, catenulate, gradually much finer posteriad; intervals with single series of rather large and close-set, subtransverse punctures; pygidium (♂ ♀) nearly as in *cuneirostris;* abdomen

evenly convex, rather strongly, not densely punctate, with obsolete first suture as usual. Length 2.65–2.7 mm.; width 1.6–1.65 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. Two specimens.....**elliptica** n. sp.

The Colombian *Baridius mutilus* Boh., is I think distinct from any of the above species; it is said to have the rostrum slightly arcuate. This genus has been reported from the Central American regions by Mr. Champion.

Tribe EURHININI

It seems desirable to separate three conspicuous genera as a distinct tribal group; these genera are *Eurhinus*, *Eurhinopsis* and *Barycerus*. They have a number of structural points in common, and are much more closely allied to the very composite Madarini than they are to the Barini. The posterior lobe of the prosternum, for example, extends about as far as the mesocoxal tangent, but the general plane of the surfaces is less uniform than in the Madarids; the general habitus of the body does not harmonize at all well with the Barini, except in *Barycerus*, where also the generally pervading brilliant metallic coloration entirely disappears; it is this brilliant metallic lustre, among other features, that causes the tribe to stand alone between the Madarids and Barids. The antennal funicle is often peculiarly modified, and its very thick compact form in many species of *Eurhinus* signifies an affinity with *Barycerus*, where this feature is extremely developed. The genera may be characterized as follows:

Tarsal claws connate; beak thick but moderately long in *Eurhinus*.....2
Tarsal claws free, divergent, arcuate and rather slender.....3
2—Antennal funicle gradually very thick and subequal in width to the club distally, the club short, conoidal and gradually formed; body rhomboidal, feebly sculptured as a rule. [Type *E. cyaneus* Gyll.] *Macrorhinus* Latr. **Eurhinus**

Antennal funicle much more slender, the club narrower and more elongate-oval; body smaller, oblong, short and broad, attenuated behind, the sculpture closer and more conspicuous as a rule; beak shorter. [Type *E. æruginosus* Chmp.].....**Eurhinopsis**

3—Body oblong-oval, moderately convex; beak shorter and very thick, as usual not separated from the front by an obvious impression; antennæ medial, very thick, the club short, pointed, ovulate and not wider than the funicle; sculpture fine and sparse above. [Type *B. collaris* Gyll.] *Taxicerus* Dej. **Barycerus**

The body is shining and wholly glabrous throughout, the femora mutic and the pygidium vertical and well developed, differing only slightly in the sexes.

Eurhinus Schön.

The body in this genus is moderately large, thick, convex, glabrous, polished, very feebly sculptured above and of a rhomboidal

outline, reminding us somewhat of *Diastethus* and other similar genera in the Centrinini. The very brilliant metallic coloration, however, distinguishes the species from any others of the subfamily and constitutes one of the more important of the generic characters. The beak is thick, compressed, only very moderately arcuate, not separated from the head by an obvious impression, sparsely punctate and with stout decussate mandibles, the left sometimes shorter than the right and more truncate. The antennæ are inserted far beyond the middle in both sexes and are short and more or less thick, at least distally, the club very moderate and conically pointed; the funicular joints are often, or perhaps generally, flattened, and deeply impressed at the side. The prosternum is not modified, except by feeble impression, and separates the coxæ by their own width (*chevrolati*) to much less (*cyaneus*); the legs long, thick and shining, with uninflated and mutic femora, which are generally feebly swollen at apex, the tibiæ smooth, with short thick inner uncus at apex, the tarsi with transverse second and dilated third joints and moderate, closely connate claws. The prothorax is tubulate at apex, the basal lobe broadly rounded, the scutellum transversely triangular and the elytra feebly striato-punctate. The species are numerous throughout the neotropics, but no attempt has been made to classify them in any thorough manner. They are divisible quite readily however into several groups, based in the main upon the diverse manifestation of sexual characters as follows:

Humeral swelling more or less conspicuously prominent; male with one or two foveiform impressions on the fifth ventral segment.....2

Humeral swelling very feeble; male without impression on the fifth ventral, its apex with a short truncate median lobe, which is altogether wanting in the female.....14

2—Elytra with an irregular impression involving the bases of the second and third striæ; fifth ventral segment not foveate in the female excepting feebly in *minuens*.....3

Elytra without the indicated impression, the bases of the second and third striæ each forming, however, a very clearly defined but short sulcus; abdomen as in the preceding section.....11

Elytra perfectly even basally, all the striæ attaining the base without dilatation; fifth ventral (♂) with a single deep apical fovea, or (♀) without impression; body brilliantly cupreous.....12

Elytra as in the preceding; fifth ventral of both male and female having two deep approximate apical foveæ, a little larger and subconfluent (♂), or smaller and always separated (♀).....13

3—Color uniform dark blue, sometimes suffused with violaceous; body of larger size.....4

Color uniformly bright green, the humeri sometimes feebly and suffusedly cupreous.....7

Color bright green or bluish, the anterior parts of the pronotum and a humeral and subapical area on each elytron—longitudinally united at the outer margin—cupreous.....10

4—Humeral prominence broadly and obtusely rounded at apex.....5

Humeral prominence angulate at apex, the angle at most only slightly blunt...6

5—Form broadly subrhombic, convex, deep violaceous-blue throughout, the legs concolorous; beak (♀) thick, minutely, sparsely punctate, as long as the prothorax, the antennæ at four-sevenths, the funicle smooth, unimpressed, very gradually increasing in width, the first joint twice as long as wide, the seventh twice as wide as long and not quite as wide as the club, which is gradually acutely conical and barely as long as the three preceding joints, densely and pallidly pubescent throughout, the sutures straight, its four segments equal in length; prothorax very convex in profile, broad, three-fourths wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly arcuate, gradually broadly rounding and strongly convergent beyond the middle, the abrupt tubulation not three-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures infinitesimal and very remote throughout, the scutellum with similar punctules; elytra as long as wide, the sides behind the large humeral prominences feebly oblique and broadly arcuate, a fourth wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, broadly and individually rounded at apex; striæ extremely fine and feeble, with very evident punctures, coarser and more impressed at the sides and apex; intervals with remote infinitesimal punctures; pygidium vertical, loosely punctate, nearly flat, almost twice as wide as long and angulate at the sides; under surface extremely minutely and remotely punctate; fifth ventral deflexed at apex. Length 8.6 mm.; width 6.0 mm. Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). One specimen.....**cyaneus** Gyll.

Form more elongate, rhombic-oval, polished, deep blue, with strong violaceous lustre; beak (♂) longer, exceeding the head and prothorax, minutely, sparsely punctate, the compressed sides concave medially from base to antennæ, which are at three-fifths, nearly as in the preceding in form and but little thicker, the joints foveate on one side; prothorax very different, only one-half wider than long, the sides subevenly and strongly arcuate, becoming straighter and but feebly divergent basally, the tubulation two-fifths as wide as the base; punctuation sparse and infinitesimal; basal lobe with more evident lateral basal impressions; scutellum much less transverse; elytra nearly similar but not quite so wide, and with the punctures of the very feeble striæ still smaller and less evident; pygidium vertical, larger, more sparsely punctate and much less transverse; abdomen broadly and feebly impressed at base; the fifth segment with a moderate and rather shallow fovea, slightly wider than long and densely clothed with brown hairs, the apex even, not produced medially. Length 9.0 mm.; width 6.1 mm. Brazil. A single male specimen, from an unrecorded locality.....**violaceus** n. sp.

6—Body not quite so large or broad as in *cyaneus*, similar throughout in color, lustre and sculpture; beak (♂) as long as the head and prothorax, more minutely, remotely punctulate, feebly concave along the compressed sides, the antennæ almost similar; prothorax four-sevenths wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming straighter and nearly parallel basally; punctures similar; basal lobe with its apex more narrowly rounded and feebly bilobed; scutellum much less transverse than in *cyaneus*, and more rounded, its apex not so prominently acute; elytra nearly similar but not quite so wide, the discal striæ still finer and barely traceable, with more minute punctulation; pygidium vertical, finely, sparsely punctate, not quite twice as wide as long and angulate at the sides; abdomen (♂) with a large and feebly concave basal impression, the fifth ventral with a fovea, which is more transverse than in the preceding, nearly twice as wide as long and similarly densely pubescent; anterior legs much longer than the others. Length 8.5 mm.; width 6.0 mm. Brazil. A single male, received from Desbrochers des Loges without further indication of locality.

humeralis n. sp.

Body smaller than in any of the preceding three, more greenish-blue in color, the legs with still more greenish reflection; outline narrower; beak greenish, as arcuate as in *humeralis* and more so than in *violaceus*, shorter than in either and barely as long as the prothorax, finely, sparsely punctate, the sides concave along the middle, the antennæ less apical, at four-sevenths, nearly similar but less thick distally than in *humeralis;* prothorax even more strongly convex in profile, two-thirds wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides nearly straight and feebly divergent posteriorly in almost basal half; tubulation scarcely more than a third as wide as the base; punctulation barely traceable; basal lobe evenly rounded; scutellum only a fourth wider than long, smooth, its converging sides straighter and its very acute apex more prolonged; elytra very slightly longer than wide, of the same general outline, the striæ very fine but deep and distinct, with more distinct and somewhat impressed punctures; pygidium nearly as in the preceding; abdomen (♂) with a moderate but rather deeply concave medial impression at base, the fovea of the fifth segment transversely oval, densely brunneo-pubescent, the pubescence subdivided along the middle. Length 7.5 mm.; width 5.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). December. One specimen.
cobaltinus n. sp.

7—Posterior lobe of the prosternum deeply concave, the surface before the coxæ sharply but shallowly canalate, the coxæ separated by two-fifths their width. Body rather broadly oval, convex and polished, uniformly very bright green, the beak and legs suffused to some extent with coppery lustre; beak (♂) feebly arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, the sides only feebly impressed medially in basal half, the punctures fine and sparse; antennæ at four-sevenths, the funicle rather slender basally but gradually thick distally, and as wide as the club, the joints deeply foveate on one side; prothorax campanulate, barely one-half wider than long, the sides converging and evenly, moderately arcuate from base to the shorter and less abrupt tubulation, which is two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures scarcely observable and very remote; basal lobe with a small discal impression at apex; scutellum a third wider than long, its sides converging and arcuate to the prominent acute apex; elytra fully as wide as long, the part behind the very prominent and obtusely rounded humeri more parabolic than in the preceding section, one-half longer than the prothorax; striæ discally extremely fine and almost obsolete, very minutely, feebly punctulate; pygidium rounded, one-half wider than long and sparsely punctate, more finely than in the preceding section; first ventral (♂) rather strongly punctate, with a deep smooth median impression, the fifth with a deep nude fovea, which is somewhat wider than long. Length 6.8 mm.; width 4.3 mm. Mexico (Tabasco). One specimen.....**cavilobus** n. sp.

Posterior lobe not concave, the anterior prosternal surface canalate, the coxæ always separated by much less than their width.....8

8—Body very stout, oblong-oval and convex. Polished, with uniform bright green lustre throughout; parts of the beak and legs with the faintest possible suffusion of cupreous; beak feebly arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, somewhat shorter in the female, finely, sparsely punctate, feebly impressed along the sides; antennæ barely beyond the middle (♀), at four-sevenths (♂), the funicle rather slender basally, gradually moderately thick distally, the articular foveæ very small and inconspicuous, the club sharply conical; prothorax three-fifths wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming parallel behind the middle, the tubulation very abrupt, a third as wide as the base (♂), nearly three-sevenths (♀); basal lobe broadly, evenly arcuate; punctures minute, remote and barely visible; scutellum one-half wider than long, the apex acute and prominent; elytra as long as wide, the

sides behind the conspicuously prominent humeri but feebly oblique, the apex broadly obtuse; striæ very fine but distinctly impressed in the male, minutely, feebly punctulate, except, as usual, the strongly punctate sutural stria; intervals smooth; pygidium rather transverse, loosely punctate, almost exactly similar in the sexes; male abdomen very feebly impressed medio-basally, the fifth segment with a densely pubescent fovea, which is slightly transverse in form, deflexed at tip in the female. Length 7.0–7.4 mm.; width 4.8–5.2 mm. Brazil. Three specimens.....**festivus** Fabr.

Body much less stout, notably more oval and elongate, similarly convex.....9

9—Form notably elongate, convex, shining, bright green throughout, the legs, partially, and the abrupt conspicuous humeral prominences tinged with feeble coppery lustre; beak (♂) cylindric, less compressed and less thick than usual, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax and with rather coarse but loose punctuation; antennæ at apical third and of the usual form but short and not very stout; prothorax only three-sevenths wider than long, feebly convex in profile but rapidly declivous in apical third, the sides converging, at first nearly straight, thence rather strongly rounding to the abrupt tubulation, which is three-sevenths as wide as the base, minutely, subobsoletely punctulate, the basal lobe broadly rounded; scutellum nearly twice as wide as long; elytra somewhat longer than wide, obtusely oval behind, the prominences with nearly straight, somewhat oblique sides; striæ very fine and feeble, minutely punctate, the first coarsely so, except behind the middle; pygidium transversely oval, rather convex, deeply punctate; male abdomen distinctly impressed medio-basally, the apical fovea of the fifth segment well developed, very deep and fusco-pubescent, rounded and scarcely wider than long. Length 7.0 mm.; width 4.4 mm. Costa Rica. A single specimen, sent by Mr. Champion under the name *festivus* Fabr.
prominens n. sp.

Form more rhomboid-oval, convex, with very much smaller, more obtuse and feebler humeral prominences, polished green throughout, the humeral prominences feebly; subapical umbones and legs in great part cupreous; beak (♂) bright cupreous, relatively thicker and more compressed than in the preceding, separated from the head by a rather distinct though very obtuse impression, moderately arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, more finely but strongly, sparsely punctate, the antennæ between apical third and fourth and of the usual structure in this section; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, evenly and distinctly convex in profile, the sides strongly converging and very evenly, moderately arcuate from base to tubulation, the latter abrupt and only two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures very fine and remote, the basal lobe prominent, evenly rounded, the triangular scutellum one-half wider than long; elytra barely longer than wide, more triangular, the sides much more oblique; apex more narrowly, obtusely rounded; striæ not very narrow but very shallow, impressed, with the punctures somewhat strong and very distinct; pygidium slightly transverse, deeply but very loosely punctate; male abdomen deeply impressed medio-basally, the adjoining metasternum more feebly, the apical fovea nearly similar. Length 5.5 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Guatemala. One specimen, from an unrecorded source.....**binarius** n. sp.

Form oval, less rhombic, almost similar in lustre and coloration throughout, but much smaller; beak (♀) brilliantly cupreous, a little shorter but otherwise similar, the antennæ near four-sevenths; prothorax quite different, widest at base, but more dilated and rounded at the sides anteriorly, the latter diverging and straight from about the middle to the base; tubulation shorter and less abrupt, three-sevenths as wide as the base; sculpture, lobe and scutellum almost similar, the elytra also almost similar, except that the

strial punctures are more close-set and the subapical umbones not tinged with cupreous; pygidium nearly similar, with allowance for sex, being a little smaller in the female; abdomen in the type not impressed at base, the fifth segment with a very small rounded discal fovea near the apex, the abdominal surface feebly cupreous medially. Length 4.7 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Panama. A single example, received from an unrecorded source about thirty years ago.....**minuens** n. sp.

10—Body only moderately stout, rhombiform, polished, bright green or greenish-blue, the pronotum brilliantly cupreous-red in apical half, extending nearly to the base medially; large humeral and rather smaller apical areas on the elytra—connected longitudinally at the sides—also deep cupreous-red; under surface bright green, the beak, legs and fifth ventral bright cupreous; coppery areas of the upper surface sharply defined; beak (♂) feebly arcuate, thick, compressed, strongly but sparsely punctate and distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, or (♀) similar but a little shorter; antennæ at two-thirds (♂), or four-sevenths (♀), of the usual structure; prothorax feebly convex in profile, but more rapidly declivo-convex apically, campanulate, not quite one-half wider than long, the punctures very remote and fine but impressed, especially in the male, and distinct; elytra as long as wide, with very large and conspicuous humeral prominences, the sides behind them strongly oblique, the apex moderately obtuse, individually rounded as usual; fine striæ very feebly impressed, finely but distinctly punctate, the first coarsely in basal half; pygidium as usual; abdomen (♂) impressed medio-basally, the fovea of the fifth segment moderate, deep, fusco-pubescent and scarcely wider than long, or (♀) very feebly impressed medially at the apex of the fifth segment. Length 6.0–6.25 mm.; width 3.6–4.0 mm. Mexico (Vera Cruz). Two specimens.....**magnificus** Gyll.

Body more elongate, otherwise very similar throughout, the coloration similar in general character, except that the cupreous areas above are nubilously limited, that of the pronotum medial, not extending to the sides except narrowly and in very faint degree, those of the elytra similar in form and extent but less sharply defined; prothorax a little narrower and more elongate, the apical tubulation broader; head larger; elytra similar in form but somewhat longer, and with the fine striæ not impressed but sharply defined, the punctures similar; pygidium similar in form and sculpture but notably larger; fifth ventral segment with the nude shallow impression medially at apex larger, feebler and less definite and also less finely punctate. General color of the body less intense and more greenish. Length 6.7 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Nicaragua. One female example.....**gemmulus** n. sp.

11—Outline oblong-oval, convex, polished, deep and pure blue throughout above, violaceous by oblique light, the under surface and beak greenish, the legs blue; beak (♀) scarcely as long as the prothorax, thick, straight, slightly bent at apex, not separated by an impression, rather strongly, sparsely punctate; antennæ at apical third, the funicle rather rapidly thicker distally, the club short, oval, ogivally pointed, with deep sutures, its basal segment polished and glabrous except at apex; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, campanulate, the strongly arcuate sides gradually subparallel basally; tubulation abrupt, three-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal lobe obtusely subtruncate at apex; punctures sparse and minute though distinct, still stronger on the lobe; scutellum with some distinct punctures basally, equilatero-triangular to shorter; elytra about as long as wide, with conspicuous humeral prominences, the sides behind them oblique, feebly arcuate, gradually and broadly rounding behind; striæ very fine, not impressed, the punctures lineiform but very distinct, those of the first not coarser; pygidium

as usual, the punctures small, deep and rather sparse; fifth ventral simple, deflexed apically; prosternum strongly punctate, with a broadly concave channel, separating the coxæ by three-fourths their width, the posterior lobe discontinuous with the mesosternum, narrowly canaliculate, the surface tumid at each side of the impression. Length 5.7–6.7 mm.; width 3.7–4.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. Two specimens.....**azureatus** n. sp.

12—Body broad, rhombic-oval, polished, deep and pure cupreous in color, the legs violaceous-blue; beak (♀) thick, cylindric, cupreous, black in nearly distal half, as long as the head and prothorax, the head having a large interocular indentation; punctures minute and sparse; antennæ at three-fifths, the funicle thick, narrowed basally, the indentation of the joints deep, forming almost a continuous channel; prothorax strongly, evenly convex in profile, one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming almost parallel and straight in nearly basal half; tubulation abrupt but with oblique sides, about three-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures scarcely visible; lobe very broadly rounded; triangular scutellum nearly smooth, slightly transverse, with straight sides; elytra scarcely as long as wide, the humeral prominences only moderate and obtusely rounded; outline behind them very broadly parabolic; striæ very fine but rather deep and distinct, finely, indistinctly lineato-punctate, the coarser first stria deeply grooved and impunctate, feebly crenulate and coarser at base; pygidium of the usual form, finely, loosely punctate; sterna medially and the abdomen greenish, the fifth segment reflexed at tip but not at all foveate. Length 7.7 mm.; width 5.0 mm. Brazil. Locality unrecorded. One specimen.
cupratus Germ.

Body much smaller in size, less broad, subrhombic and of intense burnished cupreous color throughout, the legs, under surface and beak also cupreous, the last black at tip; beak (♂) distinctly shorter than the prothorax, thick, very feebly arcuate, not separated by an impression, not coarsely but deeply, rather closely punctate; interocular impression shallow but evident, or (♀) longer, as long as the head and prothorax, similar in form and sculpture; antennæ submedial in both sexes, the funicle thick and more parallel than usual, the joints moderately foveate, more slender in the female; club gradually acutely and rectilinearly conical from near the base; prothorax strongly, evenly convex in profile, the sides strongly arcuate, gradually less so basally but not parallel, the tubulation moderate, subequal in the sexes; punctures very minute and sparse throughout, but coarse along the basal margin, especially along the broadly rounded lobe, also more distinct in the constriction at the base of the tubulation; scutellum triangular, punctulate, only moderately transverse; elytra about as long as wide, obtusely parabolic, the humeral prominences much less conspicuous than usual; striæ fine but acute, distinctly punctate, the sutural not coarser but more coarsely punctate basally, not at all as in the preceding; pygidium moderate, rather finely but deeply punctate; male abdomen deeply impressed medio-basally, the fifth segment with a deep subquadrate fusco-pubescent fovea; entire under surface somewhat strongly but sparsely punctate; anterior coxæ separated by rather more than their width, the posterior lobe more narrowly, deeply canalate. Length 5.5–6.0 mm.; width 3.75–4.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens.....**lætus** n. sp.

Body still smaller and more narrowly rhombic-oval, with polished, less intense cupreous lustre, suffused with greenish, the legs and beak similar in color; beak (♂) not darker at tip, short, thick, evenly and rather distinctly arcuate, not compressed but with the sides longitudinally impressed near the base, four-fifths as long as the prothorax, separated by a feeble impression and finely, sparsely punctate; antennæ submedial, the funicle gradually thick-

ened, deeply and coarsely excavated posteriorly, the club small and not differentiated; prothorax evenly convex in profile, fully one-half wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, straighter but not parallel basally, the basal lobe extremely short and feeble, the tubulation oblique, two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and very conspicuous though well separated broadly toward the sides, minute and sparse medially, not much more evident on the evenly rounded basal lobe; scutellum transversely ogival; elytra broadly, obtusely parabolic, with large but not very prominent humeral swellings; striæ fine but sharp, very finely, remotely punctate, the sutural similar, though a little more strongly punctured basally; pygidium unusually small, sparsely, deeply punctate; legs shorter than usual, the femora very coarsely, rather densely punctate; prosternal lobe convex, not at all impressed; male abdomen deeply impressed at base, the fifth segment with a moderate deep rounded pubescent fovea. Length 4.5 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).....**puncticollis** n. sp.

Body rather more oblong and slightly larger, identical throughout in the peculiar sculpture, but of a pure bright green throughout, the legs and entire beak concolorous; beak (♂) similarly short, rather strongly arcuate, the impressions on the compressed sides basally and beyond the antennæ a little broader, the punctures moderate and sparse, shorter than in *puncticollis* and only about three-fourths as long as the prothorax, which is almost similar throughout, except that the sides are more rapidly oblique and straighter beyond the middle, the coarse separated antero-sublateral punctures similar; basal lobe notably more narrowly rounded at tip; elytra similar, the strial punctures somewhat more distinct; pygidium somewhat smaller and distinctly shorter; abdomen and apical fovea similar; prosternal sulcus broad and continuing to the posterior lobe, the coxæ separated by not quite their own width; in *puncticollis*, the narrower deep canal extends only two-thirds the way from apex to lobe, separated from the latter by a perfectly flat quadrate area; legs nearly similar. Length 5.0 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Brazil? A single specimen, without indication of locality, but almost undoubtedly from the same general geographic region as the preceding.....**gramineus** n. sp.

13—Form moderately stout, rhomboid-oval, convex, polished, cupreous, a little more æneous laterally; beak coppery and greenish, the legs dark blue, the abdomen green, subcupreous at base; summit of the humeral prominences faintly greenish; beak (♀) very thick, slightly compressed, straight, bent slightly at apex and only three-fourths as long as the prothorax, finely, sparsely punctate, more strongly and densely at the sides apically; antennæ black, submedial, thick, the joints broadly and deeply excavated; prothorax one-half wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides becoming slightly divergent and nearly straight posteriorly in about basal half; tubulation long and abrupt; surface smooth, not evidently punctulate, the lobe broadly rounded; elytra scarcely longer than wide, very broadly and obtusely parabolic, the humeral prominences moderate; striæ fine but sharply marked, scarcely at all punctured; pygidium finely, sparsely punctate; anterior coxæ separated by their own width, the prosternal lobe deeply and narrowly canalate; legs rather long, finely, sparsely punctulate; fifth ventral with two small, widely separated apical foveæ. Length 6.4 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Brazil. A single female specimen, from Desbrochers des Loges.....**cavicornis** n. sp.

Form somewhat less elongate, rhomboidal, convex, distinctly alutaceous; pale green, more or less suffused with pale cupreous, the legs and beak green or partially subcupreous, especially in the female; beak (♂ ♀) about four-fifths as long as the prothorax, rather thick, straight, feebly bent but not darker at apex, distinctly, rather sparsely punctate; antennæ blackish, only a little beyond the middle in either sex, more slender than in the preceding,

the joints distinctly foveate; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually straighter and subparallel basally, the tubulation gradual, short and very oblique at the sides, but with the dorsal constriction marked by coarse punctuation throughout; surface minutely, sparsely punctulate, the basal lobe with numerous rather coarse punctures, prominent and evenly rounded; elytra a little longer than wide, very obtusely oval, the humeral prominences notably conspicuous; striæ very fine but distinct, relatively strongly punctate, all somewhat coarsely so toward base; minute, sparse interstitial punctulation evident; pygidium moderately and loosely punctate; abdomen (♂) moderately impressed at base, the fifth segment with two deep confluent foveæ, the edge behind them prominently lobed at the middle, or (♀) unimpressed and with two smaller foveæ on the fifth ventral, which are narrowly separated—by half their width, the apex even and not lobed; prosternum broadly concave, separating the coxæ by their own width, the strongly convex lobe divided by a deep median channel. Length 6.2–7.0 mm.; width 4.2–4.65 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). May and October. Nine specimens..... **suffusus** n. sp.

14—Body elongate-oval, bright polished and uniform green throughout the body, legs and beak, the latter thick, not compressed, finely, sparsely punctate, nearly straight, slightly bent at the antennæ and distinctly shorter than the prothorax; antennæ but little beyond the middle; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the converging sides almost straight, strongly rounding beyond the middle, the tubulation abrupt; surface smooth, the basal lobe prominent and evenly rounded; elytra much more elongate than usual, a third longer than wide and two-thirds longer than the prothorax; striæ very fine but sharply defined, finely, remotely punctate; pygidium shorter and more transverse than usual, rather convex, fully twice as wide as long and finely, sparsely punctate; fifth ventral devoid of foveation in either sex, the apex (♂) shallowly sinuate medially, with a short and gradually formed lobe projecting from the middle of the sinus. Length 6.4–6.9 mm.; width 3.5–4.0 mm. Venezuela. Three specimens..... **chevrolati** Chmp.

Included above, with such other neotropic species as are at hand, are a number of species from the Central American region, which have been in my collection for many years; these all belong to the *festivus* section of the genus, characterized by the evident irregular impression at the base of each elytron, but in every case they prove to be unquestionably distinct species, if I have correctly identified *festivus;* my *festivus* may, however, be *viridis* Boh., although this does not seem probable, in view of the apparently very moderate humeral prominences ascribed to the latter; in the species which I have identified as *festivus*, the humeral prominences are conspicuous. *Yucatecus* Chmp., is another of these allies of *festivus*, but it differs however in its dark and cupreous-brown coloration, among other features. The prosternal characters of *cavilobus*, *puncticollis* and some others, form excellent specific criteria, and the thoracic sculpture of *puncticollis* and *gramineus* is peculiar. Perhaps *flatuarius* Germ., may come near the two latter, but the beak is said to be dark at apex in that species.

Eurhinopsis Chmp.

The species of this genus are much smaller than in *Eurhinus* and

are distributed over the same faunal regions, but they are fewer in number. The body is oblong-oval, glabrous and strongly metallic in coloration, the beak short, thick, nearly straight, feebly separated from the head and with widely decussate and bifid mandibles. The antennæ are inserted more or less beyond the middle, with deep and very oblique scrobes, the funicle slender, only slightly thicker distally, the first joint longer than the next two, the others more or less compact and transverse, the evenly elongate-oval club about as long as the preceding five joints. The prosternum is more or less concave, separating the coxæ by rather more than their width and with a large and nearly flat truncate posterior lobe, extending about to the mesocoxal tangent. The legs are very nearly as in *Eurhinus*, except that the tarsi are slightly narrower and the connate claws smaller. The basal thoracic lobe, scutellum, pygidium and male sexual characters are also nearly as in *Eurhinus*, and the genus belongs to the same group, without the slightest doubt. The species at hand are as follows:

Prothorax with nearly parallel sides, abruptly rounded or angulate antero-laterally.....2

Prothorax with converging sides, broadly rounded antero-laterally. Central America.....5

2—Pronotum with notably fine punctures, more evidently but not conspicuously punctate anteriad.....3

Pronotum strongly and closely punctate, less so toward base.....4

3—Color bright æneo-cupreous, polished, the beak greenish, the legs somewhat infuscate; beak (♂) only three-fifths as long as the prothorax, finely, sparsely punctate, the upper profile evenly and feebly arcuate, the antennæ black, or (♀) very little longer and otherwise similar, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the latter three-fourths wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight to between apical fourth and third, where they are abruptly and rather sharply angulate and carinate, thence very oblique and nearly straight to the tubulation, which is short, gradual and feeble, much less than half as wide as the base; punctures everywhere sparse, larger anteriorly; basal lobe evenly and broadly rounded, the scutellum wider than long, ogival; elytra at the feebly tumid humeri barely visibly wider than the prothorax, three-fifths longer, a fourth longer than wide, the sides strongly oblique and nearly straight, the apex obtusely rounded; striæ fine but deep and sharp, finely, remotely punctate; intervals infinitesimally and in part unilinearly, sparsely punctulate; pygidium as in *Eurhinus*, deeply but loosely punctate; male abdomen distinctly impressed at the middle of the base, the fifth segment with two minute approximate pubescent foveæ in transverse line at the middle of the length. Length 3.4–3.6 mm.; width 2.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**angulata** n. sp.

Color deep black, with only very feeble violaceous lustre; beak (♀) straight, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter three-fourths wider than long, the sides nearly parallel and feebly sinuate from base for three-fifths, there rapidly rounded but not angulate, obliquely prominent when viewed laterally, strongly oblique and feebly subarcuate to the tubulation, which is very short but abrupt, less than three-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures everywhere very fine and sparse, but little less so anteriad; lobe and scu-

tellum nearly similar; elytra as in the preceding in outline and proportions, the striæ still finer and feebler, finely but evidently, distantly punctate; pygidium nearly similar, one-half wider than long, circularly rounded and rather strongly but loosely punctate; punctures beneath only moderately coarse, well separated, the abdomen subimpunctate medially. Length 3.85 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Brazil (Santarem). A single female specimen.

incerta n. sp.

4—Body moderately broad, very convex, polished, green, with cupreo-æneous suffusion by particularly reflected light, especially beneath and on the legs and beak, the last (♂) nearly straight, three-fifths as long as the prothorax, distinctly and not very closely punctate, the antennæ nearly at two-thirds; prothorax in profile very convex, declivous anteriad, two-thirds wider than long, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding but not angulate near two-thirds and thence very oblique and nearly straight to the short, feeble tubulation, which is scarcely three-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures coarse but well separated apically, gradually less coarse thence posteriorly as usual, without trace of a smooth median line; along the base the punctures are rather coarse, close and confused, the lobe truncate, the scutellum smaller, more closely punctulate and but little wider than long; elytra in outline and proportions nearly as in the two preceding, the striæ fine but stronger, coarser at base and apex and with strong, though not in any way coarse punctures, the intervals sparsely and infinitesimally punctate; pygidium formed as usual but rather convex; male abdomen nearly as in *angulata*, the two small foveæ of the fifth ventral still more approximate. Length 3.7 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.....**obliqua** n. sp.

Body much broader, polished, bright green, more or less suffused with cupreous beneath and often also above, similarly very convex anteriorly and declivous toward the thoracic apex; beak (♂) very short and thick, rather finely, moderately closely punctate, almost straight and three-fifths as long as the prothorax, or (♀) a little less thick, more bent at apex and two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the latter fully four-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and straight for three-fifths, then rapidly rounding, becoming very oblique to the very gradual, short and feeble tubulation, which is about two-fifths as wide as the base; punctuation nearly as in the preceding, the basal lobe evenly rounded, not truncate, the scutellum similar but larger, closely punctulate; elytra similar in general form and proportion, the striæ and punctuation nearly similar but somewhat finer; metasternum and medio-basal part of the male abdomen distinctly impressed and smooth, the two small discal foveæ of the fifth segment similar but very approximate. Length 3.85–3.9 mm.; width 2.6–2.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens.

recticollis n. sp.

5—Form oblong-oval, strongly convex, polished and subæneous-green, somewhat cupreous beneath, the legs and beak green; beak (♀) very short, thick, slightly arcuate, finely, loosely punctate and only three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter strongly, subevenly convex in profile, only one-half wider than long, the sides distinctly converging, evenly and very feebly arcuate, gradually rounding anteriorly to the short and gradual, feeble but unusually wide tubulation, which is almost half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and separated by barely their diameters laterally and apically, becoming fine and sparse medio-basally and with a distinct narrow impunctate line; basal lobe evenly rounded, the scutellum ogival, punctulate, only a little wider than long; elytra but little longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and barely more than one-half longer, evenly and obtusely parabolic in form, the humeral prominences more developed than

in any of the preceding, the striæ much coarser, especially toward the sides and somewhat coarsely, closely and not linearly punctate throughout, the intervals with the minute sparse punctures very distinct and unilineate; pygidium nearly similar and loosely punctate; under surface very coarsely punctate, the abdomen smooth medially, the fifth segment in the type with the apical margin slightly thickened and bordered medially by a narrow eroded line; prosternal lobe broadly and deeply impressed medially. Length 3.35 mm.; width 2.25 mm. Mexico (Frontera in Tabasco),—Townsend. One specimen, apparently female.....**convexa** n. sp.

Of the two species described by Mr. Champion, the Mexican *æruginosa* is subopaque above, and, in the Guatemalan *viridicolor*, the surface above is said to be somewhat flattened and the prothorax moderately convex and gradually narrowed from base to the abrupt tubulation. I am uncertain whether or not the black coloration in the single type of *incerta* may be due to accidental causes, but the punctuation is much finer. As in many other large genera of the Barinæ, the species of *Eurhinus* and *Eurhinopsis*, although widely distributed through the neotropics, seem to be unknown along the immediate Pacific coastal regions.

Barycerus Schön.

In this remarkable genus, which without any doubt at all is allied to the two preceding, the body is oblong-oval, convex, shining and glabrous, the beak very short and thick, not clearly separated by an impression, though with the usual large frontal fovea, very feebly arcuate, strongly sculptured and with long bifid and broadly decussate mandibles. Antennæ very short, medial, the funicle and club very broad and flattened, the distal funicular joints very transverse and somewhat overlapping, or with subimbricate arrangement, the short and broadly oval, very flat club having arcuate sutures, the first segment half the mass, shining and glabrous. The prosternum is very feebly concave, separating the coxæ by but little more than half their width, and with the posterior lobe flat, arcuato-truncate and extending to the mesocoxal tangent. The legs are normal but short, the tarsi narrow and the claws free, arcuate and divergent. The prothorax has the same prominently rounded basal lobe as the preceding genera, but the scutellum is very different, being transversely quadrate, parallel and partially free. The elytra are grooved, the pygidium well developed, transverse, vertical, convex and extremely densely punctate and opaque. The type and only known species is the following:

Barycerus collaris Gyll.—Regularly oblong-suboval, convex, more especially so anteriorly as in all the preceding species, polished, black throughout, the pronotum bright rufous; beak (♂) not quite three-fifths as long as the prothorax, abruptly flattened medially above, the prothorax a third wider than long, evenly

and moderately convex in profile, the sides moderately converging and evenly, somewhat feebly arcuate from base to the rather rapid apical narrowing, the tubulation gradually formed, although rather long, and two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures coarse though well separated laterally and apically, minute and remote medio-basally, with a distinct impunctate median line; scutellum with a few punctures; elytra oblong-suboval, very obtusely rounded behind, somewhat longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the humeri slightly swollen; grooves moderate, feebly crenulate, coarsely exarate at the sides and apex, the intervals with remote and infinitesimal punctulation; under surface with moderate sparse punctures, the abdomen feebly concave medio-basally, the fifth segment short, with the apex feebly deflexed. Length 5.7 mm.; width 3.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). November. One specimen.

I have assumed that the specimen above described represents *collaris*, but there are certain points in the original description that are somewhat irreconcilable; for instance, it is said of *collaris* that the scutellum is rounded behind and rufous, here it is rectilinearly transverse at apex and black.

Tribe BARINI

This tribal group is composed of a considerable number of genera, differing from some of the less characteristic Madarids only in having the continuity of the sternal surfaces interrupted behind the prosternum. Prosternal spines in the male are wanting, but in *Trogatia* and *Balbus*, there are two short tubercles, which may be regarded as rudimentary or vestigial spines; the genus *Limnobaroides*, which has well developed spines and was assigned to the Barini by Mr. Champion, is synonymous with the Madarid genus *Parisoschœnus*. The pygidium is more or less nearly vertical, and is sometimes short and hidden by the tips of the elytra from a vertical viewpoint, as in *Glyptobaris*, the great obliquity of this part, as well as the remarkable sexual specialization of the beak, so frequently observable among the typical Madarids, being unknown here. The genus *Sonnetius*, previously considered (p. 321) possesses the sternal characters of the present tribe, with the extremely oblique prominent pygidium of *Conoproctus*, and, in addition, a very long but sexually much modified beak, so that the establishment of a special tribe for it seemed warrantable.

The transitional genera between Barini and Madarini are chiefly those allied more or less closely to *Ampeloglypter*. For instance, *Linoma*, *Linomaspis* and the Pseudobarids—*Pseudobaris*, *Heterosternus* and *Craptus*—that I have assigned to the Barini below, could almost as well be placed in the Madarini near *Ampeloglypter*, and it is this group of genera which now prevents an accurate delimitation of these two tribal groups, perhaps rendering necessary an additional tribe based upon *Ampeloglypter*, *Onychobaris* and

allied genera, which would rank well with the Eurhinini and Sonnetiini, these also being intermediate tribal groups. However, these matters can very well be left to the future for further taxonomic consideration, when general knowledge of the subfamily Barinæ shall have become more complete.

The genera now known to me are the following:

Mandibles straight, non-decussate, prominent when closed, the inner edges rectilinear and virtually even, not at all dentate. Body elongate, parallel and convex; beak rather thick, strongly sculptured; antennæ medial, with small club; prosternum shallowly canalate, with narrow prominent emarginate posterior lobe; tarsi slender, with large third joint and connate claws; body glabrous; pygidium very large. [Type *Baris pyritosa* Germ.] **Castenus**

Mandibles prominent when closed, not or but feebly decussate and moderately dentate within; claws free....2

Mandibles bifid and decussate, more rounded externally and never conjointly prominent when closed....5

2—Pygidium very short and transverse; elytra with some close vestiture, which is more or less fasciiform in arrangement....3

Pygidium rounded; body with much smoother and more glabrous integument..4

3—Pronotum with coarse, dense longitudinal rugæ; scutellum very small, rounded and rather free, the elytra without prominent subapical umbones; pygidium entirely concealed from above by the tips of the elytra; beak rather short and thick, arcuate; prosternum with two subapical foveæ. [Type *Onychobaris rugicollis* || Lec. (*lecontei* Chmp.)]....**Glyptobaris**

Pronotum with fine and dense, longitudinal rugæ; scutellum small, closely fitted and triangular; elytra without prominent umbones; pygidium nearly as in *Glyptobaris;* beak and antennæ moderate; prosternum moderately canalate, the coxæ well separated; body much smaller and more slender than in *Glyptobaris*, the elytral scales forming a chevron. [Type *A. obliquata* nov.] **Amphibaris**

Pronotum with fine and oblique, close rugulosity; scutellum larger, rather closely fitted, transverse, angulate behind; elytra with prominent subapical umbones; pygidium subsimilar but somewhat larger; prosternum having a sharply defined even canal, extending to the intercoxal suture; beak longer, arcuate; body more broadly oval. [Type *O. submetallicus* nov.]....**Opertes**

4—Body oblong-oval, smooth and polished, the sculpture feeble; scutellum small, rounded and rather free, the thoracic lobe prominent and narrowly rounded; eltyra with remotely scattered white squamules and a dense spot at the base of the third interval; beak moderate, arcuate; prosternum with a deep parallel canal. [Type *G. binaria* nov.] Mexico....**Genevra**

5—Pygidium rounded as in *Baris* and *Pseudobaris*, sometimes larger and more sexually modified....6

Pygidium extremely short and transverse, as in the pygidiate Madopterids; claws free....34

6—Tarsal claws connate or closely contiguous at base, sometimes distinctly diverging in *Heterosternus*....7

Tarsal claws free....20

7—Femora strongly dentate beneath. Tibiæ dentate externally; body broad, cuneiform, densely sculptured and with very large separated scales; beak long and slender; antennæ long, slender, subbasal, with long first funicular joint and small club; prosternum flat, narrowly separating the coxæ; scu-

tellum large, transverse and narrowly canalate; pygidium feebly oblique. [Type *S. dispersus* nov.] ..... **Sindesus**

Femora minutely and feebly spiculate beneath; tibiæ not dentate externally; pygidium moderate 8

Femora wholly unarmed beneath; pygidium small or moderate, apparently subsimilar in the sexes 9

8—Body elongate-oval, shining and more or less sparsely sculptured above, more densely beneath; scutellum free, subquadrate-oval, more or less impressed; elytra grooved; pygidium moderate; beak moderately long, feebly arcuate; prosternum with a sharply defined canal; tarsi dilated, the claw-joint notably long as a rule. [Type *Baridius tibialis* Boh.] Mexico ..... **Craptus**

Body oblong, parallel, convex, closely sculptured and partially squamulose; scutellum subquadrate, excavated; elytra grooved; beak short and feebly arcuate; prosternum flat, the posterior lobe rectilinearly truncate; legs shorter; tarsi slender, with moderate claw-joint. [Type *G. oblongus* nov.] **Givenius**

9—Pygidium short, transversely oval 10

Pygidium narrower, small and semicircularly rounded 12

10—Body oblong, densely sculptured; scutellum large, free, transversely quadrate; elytra grooved; pygidium larger than in any of the following, twice as wide as long and oval; beak moderate, arcuate; prosternum canalate, the posterior lobe short; legs simple, the tarsi dilated; middle and posterior tibiæ very acutely dentate externally near the base. [Type *E. cribrosus* nov.] ..... **Eugivenius**

Body evenly oval, small, convex, polished and very feebly sculptured; pygidium small, transversely oval 11

11—Prosternum with a smooth canal, the posterior lobe short; beak short, thick; scutellum rather closely fitted, flat, ogival; elytra finely grooved; pygidium transversely ridged; legs simple, the tarsi long, slender, the claws moderate. [Type *P. lævis* nov.] ..... **Plasiliopsis**

Prosternum nearly flat, the posterior lobe short; beak very short, thick and somewhat flattened; scutellum free, quadrate and concave; elytra finely grooved; pygidium flat; legs simple; tarsi smaller, very slender. [Type *P. latinasus* nov.] ..... **Plasilia**

12—Body smooth and feebly sculptured above; tarsi unusually slender, the scutellum small 13

Body always rather strongly sculptured 15

13—Beak long; body moderately large, oval, polished and wholly glabrous; prosternum deeply canalate, the lobe large, deeply and broadly sinuate; prothorax with prominent rounded basal lobe, the scutellum closely fitted, ogival and flat; elytra strongly grooved; legs simple, the tarsi unusually long, slender and with very long claw-joint. [Type *L. rostrata* nov.] **Liobaridia**

Beak short, but more or less slender; body much smaller and narrower, subglabrous, having very minute inconspicuous setiform squamules; prosternum evenly canalate; tarsi smaller; elytra more finely grooved; posterior prosternal lobe larger and broad, somewhat as in *Ampeloglypter* 14

14—Basal thoracic lobe small, evenly rounded, the scutellum wider than long, somewhat free; pygidium with even surface. [Type *L. lustrans* nov.] **Linoma**

Basal thoracic lobe sinuato-truncate, the scutellum closely fitted, flatter, finely punctate and rounded-subquadrate; pygidium shorter, transversely ridged near the base, somewhat as in *Plasiliopsis*. [Type *L. picea* nov.] **Linomaspis**

15—Tibiæ angulate and more or less prominent externally at base; prosternum evenly and deeply canalate, the posterior lobe broad but short; body oblong-oval, strongly, densely sculptured and with coarsely grooved elytra, glabrous; beak rather short and thick; prothorax with short and gradually formed basal lobe, the scutellum free, rounded-subquadrate; pygidium small, simple; tarsi small. [Type *A. tibialis* nov.]. . . . . **Anagivenius**

Tibiæ simple, not angulate externally. 16

16—Beak short, oval, scarcely over twice as long as wide and very thick; antennæ short, the first segment of the club polished; body stout, oval, very coarsely, densely sculptured, the elytral grooves broad and deep; pygidium small, simple; scutellum free, transversely subquadrate; prosternum very shallowly canaliculate, the lobe very short; legs short, the tarsi slender. [Type *P. ovirostris* nov.]. . . . . **Prantisus**

Beak of normal form, moderate in length; body narrower, more or less small in size; pygidium small, simple. 17

17—Prosternum with a posteriorly bifurcate excavation, the dividing projection sometimes obsolete, the posterior lobe prominent, extending well over the mesosternum, but not so closely continuous as in the Madarini, and often medially excavated; body small, sometimes notably minute in size, always rather strongly, sometimes very densely punctured, the scutellum small and rounded as a rule, more or less closely fitted; tarsi short and slender; first abdominal suture obliterated medially. [Type *H. carbo* Kirsch] **Heterosternus**

Prosternum with apparently simple canal; body narrower and more elongate, less strongly sculptured, especially the abdomen, where the first suture, though fine, is entire; beak somewhat long and slender; prothorax distinctly more tubulate at apex; tarsi much longer, the claws widely divergent, though in close contact at the extreme base. [Type *N. cylindroides* nov.] **Neogivenius**

Prosternum with a simple and more parallel canal. 18

18—Body very small, slender and cylindric, densely sculptured and glabrous; prosternal lobe short; scutellum free, rounded; elytra moderately grooved, the intervals with imbricate sculpture; pygidium transversely prominent near the apex; legs short, slender, the tarsi small, with very small claws; antennal club rather small, elongate-oval and moderately pubescent. [Type *A. cylindrica* nov.]. . . . . **Anathaniops**

Body not cylindric; scutellum free. 19

19—Beak thick; antennal club narrow, elongate, subequally divided by the sutures and fully as long as the preceding six joints; body glabrous; prothorax not evidently tubulate at apex, the small basal lobe emarginate; scutellum obtriangular, impressed; elytra with basally coarser, catenulately punctate grooves; pygidium very feebly, transversely swollen near the base; prosternum broadly and shallowly canalate, the lobe short; legs simple, the tarsi slender, with very small claws. [Type *L. santaremica* nov.]. . **Lupulina**

Beak moderate, arcuate, the antennal club large, evenly oval, abrupt and as long as the preceding six joints; body very small in size, glabrous and shining, less strongly sculptured; prothorax not evidently tubulate, the small feeble basal lobe very abruptly and deeply sinuate; scutellum small, free, subquadrate and narrowly canaliculate; elytra smoothly grooved; pygidium small, simple; prosternum very feebly, longitudinally impressed, the lobe narrow, extending to the mesocoxal tangent; legs short, the tarsi very slender. [Type *B. clavigera* nov.]. . . . . **Brachylinoma**

Beak moderate, the antennal club small, stout and evenly oval, with much larger basal segment; body very small and with distinct setiform squamules; prothorax scarcely at all tubulate at apex and with small rounded basal

lobe, the scutellum widely free, small, subquadrate and excavated; elytra moderately striate; pygidium small, nearly even; prosternum sharply and deeply canalate, the lobe short; legs moderate, the tarsi small and slender, the third joint barely at all dilated; claws well developed. [Type *G. piceipes* nov.]. . . . . Giveniopsis

20—Beak short or moderate in length, never very slender. 21

Beak long, strongly arcuate, becoming notably slender distally; body relatively large, parallel, polished and very feebly sculptured, glabrous; pygidium large, the propygidium well developed; prosternum deeply canalate. 33

21—Prosternum flat or but feebly and indefinitely impressed. 22

Prosternum canalate, very shallowly in *Zathanius* and *Euzathanius*, and somewhat so in *Dalcesia;* body small in size, much larger in some species of *Baptobaris*. 28

22—Body large or very large in size, comprising some of the largest of the subfamily; scutellum free as usual. 23

Body small or very moderate in size. 27

23—Posterior end of the prosternum proper, that is, at the intercoxal suture, prominent or apparently free. 24

Posterior end not prominent or free, the suture fine. 25

24—Beak cylindric, moderately slender and partially almost smooth; antennæ not very thick, the club small, barely longer than wide; body subrhombic-oval; scutellum with three transverse excavations; elytral striæ fine, very coarsely and catenulately foveate. [Type *M. resplendens* nov.]. **Megalobaris**

Beak short, thick and strongly punctured throughout; antennæ (♂) short, very thick, subcylindric, the funicular joints close and very transverse, the club small, almost globular; body parallel; scutellum quadrate-oval, smooth; elytral striæ coarse, with relatively smaller catenulate punctures; propygidium well developed in the female. [Type *D. oblongus* nov.]. . **Dissopygus**

25—Antennal club large, oval, as long as the five or six preceding joints. Body oblong-oval, with somewhat prominent humeri; beak rather long, arcuate; scutellum subquadrate; elytral striæ moderate, with relatively moderate catenulate foveæ; propygidium somewhat visible in the female. [Type *S. regalis* nov.]. . . . . Sclerobaris

Antennal club small, conoidal. 26

26—Elytra not exarate distally and with moderate subapical umbones, moderately undulated, the striæ having conspicuous elongate-oval catenulate foveæ; beak cylindric, moderate in length, smoother distally; scutellum subquadrate-oval or elongate, variously impressed; pygidium very prominently, longitudinally tumid in the male. [Type *Baridius metallicus* Boh.] **Stereobaris**

Elytra conspicuously and deeply undulated, coarsely exarate at apex and with very prominent umbones, the striæ finely and smoothly grooved, elongate-foveate at base; pygidium flat and finely carinate; scutellum transversely quadrate; beak very short, thick and strongly, densely punctate. [Type *Baris monstrosa* Germ.]. . . . . Cymatobaris

27—Beak thick, separated from the head by a fine abrupt sulcus and about as long as the prothorax; basal segment of the antennal club half the mass and glabrous; body stout, oblong, herissate with stiff bristles; claw-joint unusually long and with very distinct basal node. [Type *G. hystrix* nov.] **Glyptobaridia**

Beak thick, always shorter than the prothorax, separated from the head by a more or less sharply marked reëntrant angle; basal segment of the antennal club large and glabrous; body oblong-oval, never with more than slender inclined squamules, which are evenly distributed in typical forms, but

condensed in a narrow elytral fascia in *fasciata;* claw-joint moderate, the basal node less strongly differentiated. [Type *Rhynchænus timidus* Oliv.] **Baris**

Beak slender and not separated by an impression, shorter than the prothorax; basal segment of the club pubescent, with a fine basal margin abruptly glabrous; body elongate, parallel, glabrous above, minutely squamulose beneath; claw-joint moderate in length and notably slender; pygidium well developed, very finely punctate; scutellum more minute; prosternum feebly bituberculate in the male. [Type *T. reversa* nov.]. . . . . **Trogatia**

28—Prothorax but little narrower than the elytra. 29

Prothorax much narrower than the elytra and cylindric; body small in size, slender, glabrous and polished. 32

29—Prosternum with a shallow though sharply limited canal, the coxæ narrowly separated; body oblong-oval; elytra even in surface, strongly grooved; pygidium well developed, convex; beak thick, compressed and strongly sculptured; antennæ short, the club large, oval and as long as the five or six preceding joints. [Type *Z. lyratus* nov.]. . . . . **Zathanius**

Prosternum with a wide and sharply limited but rather shallow and moderately concave canal, the coxæ narrowly separated; body nearly as in the preceding, but with the coarsely grooved elytral surface undulate; pygidium nearly flat, concealed from vertical view; beak thick, not compressed; antennæ more slender, the oval club smaller, as long as the three or four preceding joints, similarly pubescent throughout. [Type *E. undulatus* nov.] **Euzathanius**

Prosternum deeply and conspicuously canalate. 30

30—Beak rather slender, longer than the head and prothorax; body rhombic-oval, polished, glabrous and feebly sculptured above. Antennæ slender, the club pubescent and oval; elytra rather narrowly grooved; pygidium moderate, convex and vertical; anterior coxæ well separated. [Type *T. perpolitus* nov.]. . . . . **Thanius**

Beak thicker, not quite as long as the prothorax; body elongate-oval, strongly convex, polished, glabrous, excepting a cluster of scales at the base of the third interval, feebly sculptured; antennæ with the funicle dilated distally, becoming almost as wide as the club, which is small, pubescent, with its basal segment fully half the mass; pygidium semicircular, convex; anterior coxæ well separated, the posterior lobe not feebly sinuate as in the preceding, but with a large semicircular emargination. [Type *M. emarginatus* nov.] **Mesothanius**

Beak notably thick and shorter than the prothorax in both sexes; body parallel in form, glabrous; anterior coxæ well separated. 31

31—Body above the median size, with more or less undulated elytral surface; beak very thick, strongly arcuate as a rule, not compressed and separated by a feeble impression; antennal club rather small, thick, oval and with a glabrous basal segment as in *Baris;* elytra sharply grooved, with flat intervals; pygidium well developed, slightly oblique, flat and more or less visible from above. [Type *Baridius carnifex* Boh.]. . . . . **Baptobaris**

Body small, parallel, the elytra not undulated and with very coarse punctured striæ and narrow convex intervals; pygidium small, much shorter and not visible from above; beak rather thick, feebly arcuate, separated by a somewhat deep sulcus; antennal club small, oval and conspicuously pubescent. [Type *O. sulcatula* nov.]. . . . . **Orthobaridia**

32—Beak moderately arcuate, separated by a distinct impression; antennæ moderate, the club well developed, about as long as the four or five preceding joints, oval and unusually coarsely pubescent; scutellum large, triangular and closely setulo-squamulose; elytra parallel, finely grooved; pygidium moderate, vertical. [Type *D. calvata* nov.]. . . . . **Dalcesia**

33—Body rather large, parallel, polished, glabrous and very feebly sculptured; scutellum small, flat, subcordate and rather closely fitted; propygidium (♀) very large, carinulate, the pygidium large, rounded, vertical, strongly convex and shining; prosternal canal very deep, parallel and sharply defined, extending between the coxæ; anterior tibiæ with a large and obtusely triangular, lamellate tooth beneath beyond the middle, this probably being non-sexual; tarsi moderate, not dilated; antennæ long, slender, with notably long first funicular joint, the club narrowly oval and gradually formed; mandibles internally dentate, perhaps not decussate. [Type *A. caudalis* nov.] ..... **Attangus**

34—Form elongate-suboval, polished, glabrous and very feebly sculptured; beak moderately thick and elongate, feebly impressed along the sides basally; antennæ moderately long, with small and usually conoidal club; prosternum feebly canalate, not tuberculate in the male, the coxæ narrowly separated; prothorax tubulate at apex, not conical; scutellum free, subquadrate; elytra with very fine, almost obsolete striæ and with strong subapical umbones, and also conspicuous uneven apical impression; legs moderately long, simple. [Type *A. bonvouloiri* Kirsch] ..... **Anopsilus**

Form elongate, rhomboidal, the other characters almost as in the preceding, except that the prothorax is evenly conical and not definitely tubulate at apex, the prosternum with two triangular tubercles in the male. [Type *Baridius conicollis* Boh.] ..... **Balbus**

Balbus Pasc., was held to be synonymous with *Anopsilus* by Champion; it is indeed very closely allied, but there are a few rather important differences. The type of *Attangus* may be a previously described species, but I have been unable to identify it. The extensive genus *Heterosternus* is one of the neotropical representatives of the neosubarctic *Pseudobaris* and was also suppressed by Mr. Champion, but in my opinion it is amply valid.

Castenus n. gen.

This is a very remarkable genus which would apparently be out of place in any scheme of classification that could be devised, and I therefore place it at the head of the Barini, because of the typically Centrinaspid mandibles, coupled with a very large vertical male pygidium, this being smaller but still unusually large in the female. The body is elongate and parallel, convex, glabrous, polished and very feebly sculptured. The beak is moderate in length, feebly tapering, very coarsely and longitudinally sculptured and separated by a feeble impression. Antennæ near four-sevenths in both sexes, moderate, somewhat slender, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second as long as the succeeding two, the outer joints not much enlarged, the club small, oblong, very rapidly pointed, with its basal segment fully two-thirds the mass. The anterior coxæ are separated by barely half their width, the intercoxal suture deep and conspicuous, the posterior sternal lobe subparallel and prominent, extending not quite to the mesocoxal tangent, and with its apex deeply, triangularly emarginate, the legs

moderate, simple and with slightly inflated femora. The prothorax is tubulate at apex, the basal lobe small and truncate, the scutellum moderate and free and the elytra finely, sharply grooved. The large vertical male pygidium is subquadrate-oval, evenly convex and very finely, densely punctulate. The abdomen (♂) is almost unmodified at base, but the fifth segment has a large deep median cavity. The species are apparently two in number as follows:

Body subcylindric, polished, glabrous, with polished greenish-brassy lustre; beak fully as long as the head and prothorax in both sexes, the antennæ piceous; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides parallel and broadly arcuate, gradually broadly rounding beyond about the middle, the tubulation short, half as wide as the base; punctures sparse and very fine, a little more distinct laterally and subrugulose at the extreme sides; scutellum flat, obtriangular, very free; elytra nearly three-fourths longer than wide, parallel, or with very feebly converging and slightly arcuate sides and rapidly obtusely rounded apex, barely at all wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, the humeri very feebly swollen; intervals flat, with some feeble infinitesimal punctulation. Length 6.45–6.8 mm.; width 2.75–2.85 mm. Brazil. Two specimens, without further indication of locality, sent by Desbrochers des Loges. [♀ *Baridius nitidus* Gyll.] ..... **pyritosus** Germ.

Body throughout almost as in the preceding, but a little less slender and bright pale cupreous in lustre above, black, with æneo-viridate lustre beneath; beak (♀) very little longer than in the preceding and somewhat longer than the head and prothorax, similarly sculptured, the antennæ evidently longer; prothorax more elongate, about as long as wide, and with the gradually formed apical tubulation distinctly longer, the sculpture and the scutellum almost similar; elytra of nearly similar form and structure but broader, the fine grooves posteriorly much more distinctly punctate; pygidium somewhat larger than in the female of *pyritosus* and with the punctures less minute and less dense, more distinct. Length 7.4 mm.; width 2.95 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). December. ..... **cupreolatus** n. sp.

The species described as *cupreolatus*, from the female alone, is closely allied to *pyritosus*, but is apparently not the same; the male would probably settle this point more decisively however.

Glyptobaris Csy.

Glyptobaris is a genus of wide geographic distribution, but, like so many others, does not occur in the Pacific coastal regions, nor, in South America, apparently south of the Amazon regions. The body is rather stout, with subcuneiform elytra, and the surfaces above and beneath are very coarsely sculptured, the pronotum densely and uniformly, longitudinally rugose. There seems to be scarcely any sexual disparity, and the sculpture of the under surface sometimes becomes very dense, as in some of the Ampeloglypterids. I cannot identify the two following species with anything hitherto described:

Body oblong-ovoidal, posteriorly attenuated, rather shining, the elytra alutaceous, piceous-black in color, subglabrous beneath, the pronotum with a few remotely scattered slender pale squamules, the elytra with a coarse transversely zig-zag design of dense coarse linear yellowish squamules in not quite basal third, and also with some scattered squamules of the same kind posteriorly, more especially noticeable in a transverse line near the middle; beak thick, arcuate, tapering distally, densely punctured, more finely and sparsely so beyond the antennæ and about as long as the prothorax, the latter two-fifths wider than long, the feebly converging sides slightly arcuate, rapidly rounding in about apical third to the transverse and wholly unconstricted apex; basal lobe very gradual and with angulate apex; anastomosing rugæ very coarse; scutellum small, free, quadrate and glabrous; elytra cuneate, a third longer than wide, just visibly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; surface very even, except that the intervals toward the suture in rather less than apical half are finely carinate; grooves moderate, punctate, gradually coarser basally; under surface with very coarse separated punctures, the propleura obliquely rugose. Length 3.3–3.8 mm.; width 1.7–1.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens..... **amazonica** n. sp.

Body more oval and less oblong, the prothorax relatively not so subquadrate, shining, with opaculate elytra, the vestiture almost similar but orange-brown in color and, on the elytra, extending through more than basal third; beak nearly similar but relatively more elongate, somewhat longer than the prothorax, the latter fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides distinctly converging and broadly arcuate, very gradually more rounded anteriorly to the similarly unconstricted apex, the gradually formed basal lobe very different, being rather broadly rounded; rugæ much less coarse but of similar nature, though having a distinct narrow, feebly carinulate median smooth line, not developed in the preceding species; scutellum wider and transversely lunate; elytra shorter, a fourth longer than wide, more distinctly wider than the prothorax, the oblique sides much more rounded but somewhat irregular, the surface more uneven, having a transverse submedian and another subapical series of short carinules; grooves much finer and very inconspicuously punctate; under surface of the hind body with less coarse and closer punctures, finer and very dense toward the sides of the abdomen. Length 3.1–3.5 mm.; width 1.5–1.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Four specimens.
amnicola n. sp.

The anterior coxæ are rather widely separated, sometimes by more than their own width, but the posterior lobe of the prosternum is very short and broadly rounded; the intercoxal suture is obliterated.

Amphibaris n. gen.

The unique type of this genus is a comparatively minute and slender relative of *Glyptobaris;* the position of the beak prevents a clear observation of sternal characters, but the coxæ are rather small and the anterior widely separated, the prosternal surface apparently flat; the antennæ seem to be nearly as in *Glyptobaris*, where the small oval club is entirely pubescent. The beak is rather thick, strongly punctate, moderately arcuate and separated from the head by a moderate transverse impression. The prothorax is distinctly though briefly tubulate at apex and with short and

broad, very gradually formed and narrowly blunt basal lobe, and moderately close-set, triangular scutellum, the sides of which are slightly arcuate. The elytral surface is very even, the striæ rather fine, the pygidium nearly as in *Glyptobaris*, but the abdomen is much more elongate and less triangular. The type is the following:

Amphibaris obliquata n. sp.—Slender, only very moderately convex, subparallel, gradually narrowed posteriorly, moderately shining, piceous-brown in color, with oblong slender yellowish scales, very irregular in distribution, there being very few widely scattered on the pronotum, more numerous on the subbasal part of the elytra, rather dense at the base of the third interval and near the humeri and also rather close-set in a wide oblique line extending outwardly behind the scutellum and largest near the central point of each elytron, wanting behind this chevron; beneath, they are whiter, forming a dense spot before each anterior coxa and dense throughout the met-episterna; beak thick, arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax and with a few large scales before the eyes; prothorax only a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and straight, rapidly rounding and oblique in apical third to the tubulation, which is more than half as wide as the base; rugulosity rather fine and dense, replaced by some isolated punctures near the smooth median line visible in basal half; elytra one-half longer than wide, just visibly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer, the oblique sides feebly arcuate, the apices rounded; grooves narrow, not evidently punctate, the intervals flat, minutely, sparsely punctulate; first two connate ventral segments about half the entire abdominal length. Length 2.35 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil.

A single specimen was sent to me by Desbrochers des Loges, without indication of locality, other than that noted.

Opertes n. gen.

The body in this genus is broadly oval and strongly convex, with undulated elytra and almost glabrous surface. The beak is rather long and thick, evenly arcuate and densely punctate, not separated by a distinct impression and feebly compressed. Antennæ slightly beyond the middle, moderate in length, the first two funicular joints evidently elongate, the outer joints slightly increasing, the club moderate, oval, entirely pubescent and, as in *Glyptobaris*, having very distinct sutures. Prosternum with a deep and sharply marked parallel canal, separating the coxæ by rather more than their width, the posterior lobe short, broadly sinuate. The prothorax is gradually tubulate at apex and with small rounded basal lobe, the scutellum flat, wider than long, closely fitted, truncate at base, parallel at the sides and broadly angulate at apex. The elytra are moderately grooved, the pygidium more than twice as wide as long and rather convex, vertical, the legs and tarsi moderate and normal. The type is as follows:

Opertes submetallicus n. sp.—Broadly oval, convex, shining, the elytra alutaceous, dark, with bright bronzy lustre throughout; the only vestiture above is composed of slender whitish scales, condensed in a small quadrate spot at the

base of the fifth, and one, twice as long as wide, at the base of the third interval, the two third interval spots connected by a posteriorly subangulate line at some distance behind the scutellum, with the angle on the suture; the only noticeable vestiture beneath is a condensation of whitish scales behind the middle of the met-episterna, not extending to the apex; beak distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, the antennæ rufo-piceous; prothorax large, a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, rapidly rounding and very oblique beyond two-thirds to the feeble apical sinuses, the tubulation not quite half as wide as the base; surface with fine but deep, separated and oblique, somewhat disintegrated rugæ, replaced broadly toward the distinct smooth median line by moderate punctures arranged in continuation of the oblique rugæ; elytra oval, a third longer than wide, at the rather pronounced humeral swellings evidently wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer, the sides somewhat unevenly arcuate, the surface strongly undulated and with distinct subapical umbones; grooves moderate, punctulate; intervals with fine and loosely confused punctulation; under surface coarsely, closely punctate, the propleura obliquely rugose. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.

The type is a male, the abdomen having a rather deep impression on the median line anteriorly but not attaining the base.

Genevra n. gen.

If either of the species here assigned to this genus has already been described, I am quite unable to trace it among the described species of *Pseudobaris*. The tarsal claws are perfectly free, divergent, arcuate and rather slender, which, with the straight mandibles, prevents an assignment to the true *Pseudobaris*. The body is oblong-oval, convex, polished and feebly sculptured, deep black and glabrous, excepting a broad oblong-oval spot of dense white scales at the base of the third interval, and a few widely scattered over the general surface. The beak is evenly arcuate, compressed and separated by an obtuse reëntrant angle, the mandibles straight, non-decussate and moderately dentate within. Antennæ rather short, submedial, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the outer joints not much enlarged, the club abrupt, oval, pubescent, with distinct sutures and as long as the preceding four joints. The prosternum has a distinct parallel canal and rather short truncate posterior lobe, the coxæ rather well separated. The legs are short, normal, the hind tarsi as long as the tibiæ. The two species in my collection are the following:

Form parallel, suboval, strongly convex, very polished and deep black; beak (♀) evenly, moderately slender and fully as long as the prothorax, the antennæ black; prothorax glabrous, but with a few white scales near the hind angles, nearly a third wider than long, cylindric, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding in apical third to the sinuses forming the distinct tubulation, which is much more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe gradual but prominent and rounded; punctures coarse and evidently separated at the sides, gradually becoming fine and sparse thence to the middle; scutellum

small, free, transversely oval; elytra a third longer than wide, at the feebly tumid humeri barely visibly wider than the prothorax, nearly twice as long, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate, becoming evenly rounded behind about the middle; surface even, the subapical umbones large and feeble; grooves even, feebly punctate, sharply defined, coarser though not acutely exarate at apex, a third or fourth as wide as the intervals, which have single series of very minute and well spaced punctules; under surface moderately coarsely punctate, each puncture with a slender white squamule. Length 3.25 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Mexico (Orizaba). One specimen.

binaria n. sp.

Form nearly as in the preceding but smaller and narrower, the lustre, coloration and vestiture almost similar; beak (♂) nearly similar, almost as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ very slightly beyond the middle; prothorax shorter, two-fifths to nearly one-half wider than long, almost similar in outline but with shorter tubulation; sculpture almost similar, except that the punctures at the extreme sides are somewhat less coarse and still more separated; elytra nearly similar; pygidium (♂) larger and more transverse than in the preceding female type, the male with the abdomen feebly impressed along the middle basally. Length 2.5–2.75 mm.; width 1.1–1.22 mm. Mexico (Vera Cruz). Two specimens.....**curticollis** n. sp.

Although represented by opposite sexes, I have scarcely any doubt that there are two species included in the material at hand. The Central American *Pseudobaris leucostigma* of Champion, also belongs evidently to this genus, but is shorter, more oval and less cylindric than the species above described.

Sindesus n. gen.

The body in this remarkable genus, which stands entirely alone in the tribe, is broad and convex, obtusely cuneiform and very closely and coarsely sculptured, the beak long, cylindric, arcuate and not separated from the head by a depression. Antennæ slender, between basal third and fourth, the scrobes subhorizontal, the first funicular joint as long as the next three and as long as the club, the outer joints somewhat longer than wide, the club narrow, gradually acutely pointed, pubescent and as long as the four preceding joints. The prosternum is large, flat, with a simple apical constriction, obsolete basal lobe and evident suture, the coxæ separated by two-fifths their width. The legs are moderate, the femora dentate beneath near apical third and the tibiæ obtusely dentate externally, the tarsi moderately dilated and with connate claws. Prothorax very short, inflated, with very brief and feeble tubulation and large, broadly rounded basal lobe, the scutellum free, glabrous, very transverse and abruptly, deeply hollowed in more than median third. The elytra are coarsely, deeply striate but not grooved, the pygidium small, simple and subvertical and the first ventral suture fine though evident throughout. The type is the following:

Sindesus dispersus n. sp.—Broad, convex, obscure piceo-rufous in color, the legs and beak blacker; upper surface with large and rounded, closely decumbent yellowish scales, evident though sparse toward the pronotal sides, closer mediobasally and scattered over the surface of the elytra, each occupying a coarse puncture, the scales nearly similar in form and distribution beneath, but dense on the prosternum behind the suture and at the anterior limits of the metasternum; everywhere mingled with very small whitish squamules; beak (♀) fully half as long as the body, finely, sparsely punctate, gradually more strongly and densely toward base and continuously over the head; antennæ rufous, the shaft with a few long pale squamules distally; prothorax about twice as wide as long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming strongly oblique beyond the middle, much wider at somewhat behind the middle than at base; tubulation a third the maximum width; punctures rather coarse and separated by barely half their diameters throughout, with a short central impunctate space; scutellum black; elytra a fourth longer than wide, at the rounded humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, about twice as long, the sides evenly oblique and straight from the humeri to the broadly rounded apex; striæ very coarse, deep, somewhat impressed, the intervals feebly convex, very coarsely, closely and confusedly punctate and rugose; under surface with moderately coarse separated punctures, the propleura more coarsely punctato-rugose. Length 6.7 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen.

There are no manifestations of sex on the under surface and the type is therefore presumably a female.

Craptus n. gen.

The type of this genus is the large *Baridius tibialis* Boh., of Mexico, placed in *Pseudobaris* by Mr. Champion. It belongs to the Pseudobarid series, but differs from typical *Pseudobaris*, which I think is essentially neosubarctic, in the larger size of the body, less closely sculptured integuments, slightly undulated elytra, shallower prosternal sulcus and inferiorly denticulate femora, but it has an almost similar general organization, straight and connate tarsal claws and strongly bifid decussate mandibles.

The Pseudobarids—although *Heterosternus* is an older name—form a very important element in the Barid fauna of North and South America, and, when the subject shall have been studied in a thorough and discriminative way, numerous genera will be recognized among the forms now assigned to *Pseudobaris*. I have made three of these known at the present time, under the names *Genevra*, *Craptus* and *Lupulina*, and the following are three additions, which I here propose simply as subgenera of *Pseudobaris;* they are all from the Central American regions:

Tarsal claws connate at base, elytral surface more or less undulated; integuments polished and more or less feebly sculptured.....2

Tarsal claws slender, arcuate, divergent and perfectly free, not even contiguous at base.....3

2—Elytral apices evenly rounded; prosternal canal deep, the posterior lobe large and broad, truncate. [Type *Baridius undulatus* Say]. **Craptidia** n. subgen.

Elytral apices angulate, giving rise to an angulate emargination at the suture; prosternal canal shallow, the posterior lobe very short and broad, evenly arcuate at apex; body generally small in size, with still finer, sparser and feebler sculpture than in the preceding. [Type *Baridius acutipennis* Say] **Microcraptus** n. subgen.

3—Body subcylindric, very small in size, rather strongly sculptured, the elytra evenly rounded behind; prosternal lobe narrower, moderate; tarsi very slender. [Type *Pseudobaris cylindricollis* Chmp.]. . **Craptoleptus** n. subgen.

From specimens sent by Mr. Champion, I surmise that *Craptidia* will include *carinipectus* and *mutabilis*, besides *undulata*, and that *callosipennis* belongs to *Microcraptus*.

In the neotropics there are many generic types lying in the "no-man's land" between *Pseudobaris* and *Ampeloglypter*, such as *Linoma* and *Linomaspis*—the former by way of *Heterosternus;* but they are generically distinct from either.

Givenius n. gen.

The body here is oblong, convex and closely punctured, with sparse and unevenly distributed fine squamules. Beak rather short, moderately thick, cylindric and but just visibly arcuate, with large, bifid and broadly decussate mandibles, and it is separated from the head by only the feeblest impression. Antennæ slightly beyond the middle, very moderate, the first funicular joint about as long as the next two, the outer joints rather close and gradually a little broader, the club pubescent, oval, moderate and with very distinctly marked sutures, the basal segment two-fifths the mass. Prosternum flat, the posterior lobe broadly arcuate; coxæ separated by nearly their own width, the suture obliterated medially, distinct laterally. Legs rather short, normal, except that the anterior femora are minutely denticulate beneath. Prothorax very briefly although sharply tubulate at apex, the basal lobe short, obtuse and very gradually formed; scutellum slightly free and moderately transverse, subquadrate-oval, its surface broadly and deeply impressed. Elytra strongly and sharply grooved, the pygidium small, vertical and transverse. The tarsal claws are in close contact almost throughout, but apparently are not connate. But one species is known as follows:

Givenius oblongus n. sp.—Form rather broad, oblong and convex, piceous-black, not very shining, the squamules above slender, yellowish, very sparse on the pronotum, herissate in single interstitial lines on the elytra, but condensed toward base of the second interval and in a shorter spot at the base of the third and fourth, also in a small area near, but not at, the base of the fifth; beneath they are small, very fine and sparse, larger on the abdomen and more numerous but not larger or dense on the met-episterna, except posteriorly; beak equal in length to the prothorax, closely punctulate and with a few slender squamules; antennæ piceous; prothorax a fourth to nearly third wider than long, the sides

parallel and feebly arcuate, gradually rounding beyond the middle, the tubulation half as wide as the base (♂) or more (♀); punctures moderately coarse, dense, gradually slightly separated medially, the smooth median line biabbreviated; elytra fully a fourth longer than wide, barely at all wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer, the sides parallel and very feebly arcuate, rapidly very broadly obtuse at apex; grooves deep, fully half as wide as the intervals, which are coarsely, closely and uniseriately punctate, with narrow smooth sides; abdomen strongly, sparsely punctate, the last three segments finely and very densely cribrate, as in some of the Ampeloglypterids. Length 3.75–3.9 mm.; width 1.8–1.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.

The two examples at hand seem to represent male and female, but there are no special sexual modifications.

Eugivenius n. gen.

The body in this genus is stout, oblong, convex, densely punctate and with fine scattered squamules as in *Baris*. The beak is rather thick, arcuate, compressed and coarsely, very densely punctate throughout, not separated by a definite sulcus, but with an obtuse impression along the sides beyond the antennæ, which are medial and moderate, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the outer joints compact and more transverse, the club somewhat gradual, thick, oval, about as long as the four preceding joints and very densely, coarsely pubescent. The prosternum has a wide and very feebly concave, not sharply defined longitudinal impression, and separates the coxæ by less than half their width, the posterior lobe moderate, not extending to the mesocoxal tangent and feebly, medially sinuate at apex. The prothorax is not tubulate, the basal lobe short and very obtuse and the scutellum is peculiar, being free, twice as wide as long, very densely punctate and rectilinearly parallelogramic, the elytra deeply grooved. The pygidium (♂) is evenly oval, feebly convex and much more than twice as wide as long. Legs moderate, the tibiæ notably short, the two posterior pairs very acutely dentate externally near base, and the tarsi are short and broad, the claws closely contiguous for most of their length, thick and smooth. The type is the following:

Eugivenius cribrosus n. sp.—Oblong, parallel, convex, only feebly shining and dark piceous-brown in color; beak (♂) evenly arcuate, very feebly tapering, fully as long as the head and prothorax and very densely punctate, with a narrow smooth median line above; prothorax convex, a third wider than long, widest behind the middle, the sides arcuate, less so and gradually oblique anteriorly, the apex fully half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and very close but not contiguous, without well defined smooth median line; elytra oblong, parallel and nearly straight at the sides, rapidly very obtuse at apex, between a fourth and third longer than wide, subequal in width to the prothorax and twice as long, the large humeral swellings very faint; grooves a third to fourth as wide as the intervals, feebly catenulate at the bottom, gradually coarser basally but not at apex; intervals very coarsely, densely and confusedly punctate basally

and laterally, but elsewhere with very moderate, well separated punctuation; under surface rather coarsely, densely punctate, the abdomen finely, shallowly and sparsely so, having a large and very shallow basal impression in the male. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

Does not seem to be at all closely related to any other species known to me at present.

Plasiliopsis n. gen.

This genus differs very much from the preceding in having the body small in size, convex, narrowed anteriad and obtuse behind, polished, glabrous and feebly sculptured. Beak rather short, thick, feebly arcuate, finely, sparsely punctulate, separated by a shallow reëntrant angle and with decussate mandibles. Antennæ near the lower margin slightly behind the middle, with short scape, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the outer joints short and compact, the club elongate-oval, pubescent, as long as the five preceding joints and subequally divided by the sutures. Prosternum with a deep, shining and sharply limited canal and very short, broadly arcuate, smooth posterior lobe, the coxæ moderately separated. The legs are rather slender, feebly sculptured, with slightly arcuate tibiæ and small slender tarsi, the claws straight and contiguous. Prothorax conical, not tubulate at apex, the basal lobe very short and small, broadly sinuato-truncate, the scutellum close-set, flat, subquadrate and ogivally pointed; elytra with even surface and fine sharp grooves, the pygidium peculiar—small and short, prominently and transversely ridged just above the middle and with a medially interrupted transverse impression below the ridge in the female, but not so short, with evenly and more convex surface below the transverse angulation in the male. First ventral suture obliterated medially. The two species are as follows:

Body narrowly ovoidal, convex, polished, glabrous and black throughout; beak thick, barely as long as the prothorax, the antennæ piceous; prothorax evenly conical, a fourth wider than long, the sides just visibly arcuate, the truncate apex fully half as wide as the base, not tubulate; punctures fine and sparse throughout, becoming obsolete basally; elytra obtusely oval, not quite a third longer than wide, behind the base evidently wider than the prothorax, nearly twice as long, the sides but feebly oblique and evenly arcuate, rather rapidly broadly rounded at apex, the humeral prominences very feeble and diffuse; striæ feebly and remotely punctulate, equally fine throughout, shallow and about a sixth as wide as the intervals, which are flat and sparsely, infinitesimally punctulate; pygidium somewhat closely, strongly punctate; under surface sparsely and moderately, shallowly punctate, the male abdomen feebly impressed toward base along the middle. Length 2.55–2.65 mm.; width 1.15–1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Five specimens. . . . . **lævis** n. sp.

Body larger in size and more broadly oval, glabrous, similar in color and lustre; beak (♂) nearly similar, but still thicker and a little more bent basally,

finely, sparsely punctulate; prothorax nearly similar, but only a fifth wider than long, similarly sculptured; elytra broadly oval, a fourth longer than wide, proportioned almost as in the preceding, but still somewhat more obtuse behind; striæ a little coarser and notably deeper, not evidently punctate, the interstitial punctures similar and subunilinear; pygidium with the transverse angulation less sharply defined; medio-basal abdominal impression of the male nearly similar. Length 3.1 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**fusiformis** n. sp.

The anterior femora are feebly bent distally, and the tibiæ are also very slightly curved. This genus, with the next, seems to stand distinctly alone, and it is not closely allied to the Pseudobarid series.

Plasilia n. gen.

This genus is allied only to the preceding, but the body is shorter, more narrowly rounded behind, strongly convex and evenly oval, glabrous throughout. The legs are short and thicker, but the femora are similarly bent distally. The beak is still shorter, very thick and wide and feebly arcuate, the antennæ somewhat similar, but with the club thicker, oval, very abrupt and as long as the preceding six joints, the ashy vestiture erect and bristling, similarly sparser or partially wanting on the basal segment, its distinct sutures dividing it subequally. The prosternal impression is shallower and short, the broad and very abbreviated posterior lobe nearly similar, as are the tarsi and tarsal claws. The prothorax is more rounded at the sides and very feebly gradually subtubulate at apex, the basal lobe larger, with relatively smaller, shallow apical sinuation; the scutellum differs in being obtrapezoidal, free and in great part occupied by a shallow opaque impression; the elytra are finely grooved. The pygidium is similarly small and transverse, but is more densely punctate and is feebly, transversely concave in the female, the concavity limited beneath by a feeble transverse ridge. The only known species is the following:

Plasilia latinasus n. sp.—Very evenly fusiform, convex, glabrous and polished, rufo-testaceous in color throughout; beak (♀) only about three-fourths as long as the prothorax, which is fully a fourth wider than long, the sides broadly, evenly arcuate to the tubulation, which is much more than half as wide as the base; punctures very sparse throughout, fine, a little stronger near the sides; scutellum free, not closely-fitted as in the preceding genus; elytra a fourth longer than wide, the sides oblique and rather strongly, very evenly arcuate from the more prominent humeri to the narrowly rounded apex; grooves sharply marked, not very deep, about a fifth as wide as the intervals, becoming coarse and exarate at apex, the surface also differing from that of the preceding genus in having the subapical umbones distinct; intervals with remote and subserial, infinitesimal punctules; under surface rather coarsely and conspicuously punctate. Length 2.75 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August. One specimen.

The shorter, thicker legs and still shorter beak, form of scutellum, narrowly rounded and exarate elytral apices and form of the pygid-

ium, will easily serve to distinguish this genus from the preceding, with which, however, it forms a small definite section in the Barini.

Liobaridia n. gen.

The body here is evenly and rather broadly oval, convex, polished, feebly sculptured and glabrous, the prothorax briefly tubulate at apex, with large and prominent, narrowly rounded basal lobe, small, close-set, ogival scutellum, deeply and sharply grooved elytra and small, subeven and densely sculptured, semicircular pygidium; the first ventral suture is fine but distinct throughout the width. The beak is rather long, slender, arcuate, feebly separated from the front and is swollen above basally, a character often appearing in the Pseudobarid series. Antennæ submedial, slender, with long scape, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club oval, very abrupt and as long as the four preceding joints, the first and second segments each nearly two-fifths the mass. The prosternum is very broadly and deeply canalate, the canal ending abruptly at the intercoxal suture, the lobe moderate and medially sinuate at apex; the coxæ are separated by fully their own width. The legs are well developed, normal, with notably long, slender tarsi and contiguous straight claws. The type is as follows:

Liobaridia rostrata n. sp.—Oval, convex, polished and deep black, completely glabrous; beak (♀) slender, nearly half as long as the body, the antennæ slender, piceous; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides distinctly converging and virtually straight, gradually moderately rounding beyond the middle, the tubulation more than half as wide as the base; punctures minute and very sparse, gradually rather strong but sparse laterally; elytra oval, moderately obtuse at apex, a fourth longer than wide, at the large and feebly tumid humeral swellings slightly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer, feebly umbonate subapically, the surface broadly biundulate at the sides; grooves deep, obscurely punctulate, a third as wide as the sparsely and infinitesimally punctulate intervals, coarsely exarate apically; under surface strongly, sparsely punctate, the abdomen finely and remotely; tarsi as long as the tibiæ. Length 4.25 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). May. A single female.

Distinguishable among the other allies of *Pseudobaris*, by the long beak, broad deep prosternal canal, abruptly ending at the suture, and widely separated coxæ; also by the very feeble sculpture.

Linoma n. gen.

This genus is related rather closely to *Heterosternus*, but differs in facies due to the more elongate form, relatively smaller prothorax, sparse and fine sculpture and very slender beak; the tarsi are short, with relatively long strigose and basally subconnate claws. The antennæ are inserted slightly (♂) or much (♀) behind the middle of the beak, short, the club small, very short and broad, only

slightly longer than wide, but little longer than the three preceding joints and abruptly formed. The prosternum is very narrowly and deeply, evenly sulcate, the concavity gradually obsolete toward the suture, where the surface becomes anteriorly cuspidate, the coxæ remote, separated by much more than their own width, the lobe prominent but nearly twice as wide as long, unimpressed and feebly, medially sinuate at apex. The prothorax is gradually tubulate, the basal lobe rather prominent, rounded, the scutellum flat, semi-free and somewhat broadly ogival, the elytra finely but sharply, deeply grooved and the pygidium small, rough and semicircular. The first ventral suture is wholly wanting medially. The type is as follows:

Linoma lustrans n. sp.—Elongate, narrowly suboval, convex, polished, glabrous and deep black; beak (♂) slender, moderately arcuate, closely punctured and as long as the prothorax, or (♀) very slender, more arcuate, less sculptured and as long as the head and prothorax, the latter a fourth wider than long, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate, gradually moderately rounded beyond the middle to the tubulation, which is somewhat more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather small but deep, well separated, a little coarser but only slightly less sparse laterally, the impunctate median line clearly defined; elytra evenly oval, a third longer than wide, at the small and slightly tumid humeri fully a fourth wider than the prothorax, nearly two and one-half times as long; surface even, not at all undulated, the grooves punctured, the punctures bearing each an extremely small fine squamule, coarse but not exarate apically, the intervals between three and four times as wide as the grooves, with single series of remote and infinitesimal punctules; under surface with moderately coarse, the abdomen with very fine, sparse punctures, the latter not distinctly impressed at base in the male. Length 2.65–2.75 mm.; width 1.1–1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). June to September. Three specimens.

The evenly parallel form of the very narrow prosternal sulcus, widely separated coxæ and slender beak, with very short antennal club, will distinguish this species from any typical *Heterosternus*.

Linomaspis n. gen.

In this genus, which very well serves to connect the Pseudobarid series with *Ampeloglypter*, the body is rather elongate, very obtuse behind, with narrower subtubulate prothorax, and with sculpture of the under surface differing very much from that of *Heterosternus* and *Linoma*, the punctures being smaller but very deep and close-set. The beak is moderately thick, cylindric, closely sculptured, feebly arcuate and separated by a narrow shallow sulcus. Antennæ submedial, the first funicular joint about as long as the next three, the club narrow, elongate-oval, longer than the preceding four joints, with very strong sutures and with the basal segment almost half the mass. The prosternum is moderately but regularly canaliculate, the posterior lobe large, not impressed and very densely and

deeply cribrate, as in many of the Ampeloglypterids, the coxæ well separated. The legs are moderate, the third tarsal joint but feebly dilated and the claws undoubtedly fused together at base. The prothorax is long, gradually tubulate at apex and with very small short basal lobe, which is truncate at apex, the scutellum flat, closely-fitted, scarcely as wide as long and rounded, and the elytra with fine grooves, which are only a little coarser or more impressed at apex. The pygidium is rounded and twice as wide as long, the first abdominal suture obsolete medially. The only species known to me is the following:

Linomaspis picea n. sp.—Subventricose, convex, moderately shining and piceo-rufous throughout, glabrous; beak (♂) nearly as long as the head and prothorax, the latter very nearly as long as wide, the sides feebly converging and almost straight, rapidly becoming oblique in apical two-fifths to the tubulation, which is much more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather small but perforate, separated by nearly twice their diameters and subsimilar in size and separation throughout the pronotum, but with a distinct smooth median line; elytra oblong-oval, between a fourth and third longer than wide, with only very feebly oblique and slightly arcuate sides and rapidly broadly obtuse apex, the humeri small and feeble, fully a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long; grooves fine, feebly punctulate, gradually coarser basally, the intervals with single series of moderately distant infinitesimal punctules; under surface with rather close, moderate, deeply perforate punctures, very dense toward the sides of the abdomen posteriorly; male with a small but deep and simple impression at the middle of the abdomen toward base. Length 2.9 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). September. A single specimen.

The very obtuse elytra and correspondingly obtuse abdomen, and the peculiar punctures—small in size but deep, perforate and conspicuous, are additional tokens of affinity with *Ampeloglypter*.

Anagivenius n. gen.

In some respects this genus might be regarded as related to *Eugivenius*, but in general structure it is very different. The body is rather stout, convex and more or less densely and very strongly punctate and glabrous. Beak short, rather finely, densely punctate, smoother distally. Antennæ medial or post-medial, short, the first funicular joint in the type nearly as long as the next three, 2–7 transverse and compact, gradually increasing, the club oval, as long as the six preceding joints, with its first segment nearly half the mass. Prosternum broadly canalate, the canal rather shallow but sharply limited and having, at its anterior end, a small deep fovea at each side, homologous in this respect with *Glyptobaris*, the coxæ separated by nearly their own width, the posterior lobe short and broadly arcuate. Prothorax very briefly tubulate, the basal lobe short, gradual and obtuse. Scutellum free, subquadrate, impressed and finely sculptured, except narrowly at the sides, the elytra

strongly and abruptly grooved. Pygidium very moderate, nearly flat and semicircular. Legs rather short, all the tibiæ sharply and prominently angulate externally near base, the claws closely contiguous. The two known species are as follows:

Form oblong-oval, moderately convex, feebly shining, black throughout, the legs piceous; beak (♀) short, rather thick, cylindric, abruptly bent but not tumid at base, separated by a moderately deep impression and four-fifths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ medial and black; prothorax fully two-fifths wider than long, the sides subparallel and feebly arcuate, rapidly and evenly rounded in about apical third, to the very short tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and dense, gradually a little less coarse and slightly separated medially, without trace of smooth median line; elytra very obtusely oval, a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and twice as long, the humeral swellings scarcely at all apparent; grooves laterally, basally and apically very coarse and punctate, elsewhere less coarse; intervals as wide as the grooves laterally, but nearly three times as wide as the latter suturally, coarsely, subtransversely and very closely punctured in single line; under surface coarsely, closely punctate, the abdomen finely and sparsely, but less finely though densely along base, apex and sides. Length 3.5 mm.; width 1.75 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **tibialis** n. sp.

Form short, rather more narrowed anteriorly, oblong-ovoidal, convex, feebly shining, deep black, the legs piceous-black; beak (♀) very different, more slender, rapidly inflated, compressed and densely punctate basally and as long as the prothorax, the antennæ near basal third; head extremely densely punctate like the basal part of the beak; prothorax barely a fourth wider than long, the sides converging and feebly arcuate, gradually a little more so anteriorly, the more feeble tubulation less than half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, very deep and extremely dense throughout, without trace of median smooth line; elytra oblong, only a fifth longer than wide, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate, broadly and subcircularly rounded in about apical half, nearly a third wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves very coarse, deep and punctate laterally and basally, elsewhere less coarse but still very conspicuous; intervals about as wide as the grooves laterally, between two and three times as wide as the latter suturally, rather coarsely, densely and confusedly punctate throughout; under surface somewhat coarsely, closely punctate, the abdomen closely, more finely but deeply and conspicuously so throughout; legs densely, discretely punctate. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.
subpyriformis n. sp.

These species can be identified at once by the coarse, dense sculpture, coarsely grooved elytra, dentate tibiæ and other features. They somewhat resemble *Baris* and *Eugivenius* in habitus.

Prantisus n. gen.

This genus is one of the most remarkable of the present series in its very coarse sculpture and extremely short beak. The body is broadly, evenly oval and strongly convex, glabrous, excepting a minute slender squamule within each puncture, a little longer and

remote in single lines on the elytra. Beak arcuate above and beneath, separated by an impressed sulcus. Antennæ medial, short, the scrobes extremely oblique, the scape short, not longer than the club, the first funicular joint slightly elongate, the others transverse, compact and gradually increasing, the club as long as the five preceding joints, thick, oval, with its basal segment nearly half the mass, glabrous and shining. The prosternal channel is broad and extremely shallow, although sharply limited at the sides, without trace of foveæ at its anterior end, the posterior lobe moderate and feebly sinuate medially at apex; coxæ separated by two-thirds their width. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, the basal lobe broad and gradual, obtusely rounded, the scutellum transverse, somewhat punctate, not impressed and only slightly free, the elytra coarsely, deeply grooved and the pygidium small and semicircular. The legs are moderate and simple, the tarsi slender and the claws closely connate and feebly strigilate. The type is the following:

Prantisus ovirostris n. sp.—Evenly oval and feebly shining, deep black throughout; beak but little over twice as long as wide and barely more than half as long as the prothorax, evenly oval in lateral profile, finely, not densely, subrugosely punctate, the antennæ obscure rufous; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides converging and feebly arcuate, more rounding beyond about the middle; apex less than half as wide as the base; punctures very close but not crowded, very coarse and less coarse intermingled, with a narrow subprominent smooth line abbreviated anteriad; elytra oval, rather more than a fourth longer than wide, a fourth or fifth wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; surface sloping slightly to the base throughout the width from the line joining the feeble humeral prominences; grooves coarse, very deep, punctured along the bottom, equal in coarseness throughout the width; intervals not twice as wide as the grooves, with single series of very coarse, rather close-set punctures, the smooth edges in slight relief; under surface very coarsely, closely punctate, the abdomen more finely and loosely, the first suture fine but evident throughout. Length 3.5 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One female specimen.

The stout oval form, very coarse close sculpture, remarkably short beak and polished glabrous basal segment of the antennal club, will render the identification of this species very easy.

Heterosternus Kirsch

This is the characteristic Brazilian genus of the Pseudobarid series, and it extends well into the Central American region. The species are very numerous and are much smaller on the average than those of *Pseudobaris*, but are similar in that respect to several of the subgenera of the latter, as previously defined under *Craptus;* they are oval to cylindric in form and always rather closely and strongly, sometimes extremely densely, punctate. The beak varies from rather short and moderately thick to longer and slender, especially in the female; the antennæ are moderate and with oval

pubescent club. The prothorax is never more than feebly tubulate at apex, and the scutellum varies from minute and rounded to transversely quadrate in form; the elytra are moderately grooved, individually rounded at apex, and the pygidium is small and semicircular, the tarsi small and slender, with the claws contiguous at base and generally feebly but sometimes quite notably diverging. The material at hand may be classified and described as follows:

Posterior lobe of the prosternum deeply channeled, sometimes affording shelter for the tip of the beak, sinuate or deeply emarginate behind, extending to the middle coxæ and covering the entire mesosternum.....2

Posterior lobe flat, feebly channeled in *tenuirostris*.....8

2—Body narrowly oval, the pronotum very coarsely punctate.....3

Body more broadly oval, the pronotum less coarsely punctate, though still very conspicuously, the beak usually a little thicker in both sexes; posterior angles of the prosternal lobe much produced, but obtusely rounded at tip..6

3—Posterior angles of the prosternal lobe acute.....4

Posterior angles broadly rounded.....5

4—Form narrowly oval, convex, shining, deep black and glabrous, the punctures of the under surface each with a minute slender squamule as usual; beak (♀) short, barely as long as the prothorax, straight, moderately slender and sculptured, slightly inflated and curved at base; antennæ slightly behind the middle; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides somewhat converging and nearly straight, rapidly rounding and oblique in apical two-fifths, the truncate apex fully half as wide as the base; very coarse deep punctures separated medially by barely half their diameters, but contiguous laterally, without smooth median line; scutellum close-set, minute and rounded; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, evenly rounded behind, the sides sensibly oblique and feebly arcuate; grooves deep, punctured, half as wide as the intervals, which are minutely, linearly punctulate; pygidium strongly convex, closely punctate; abdomen loosely and moderately punctate, the sterna coarsely and more closely. Length 2.7 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen.....**cribricollis** n. sp.

Form less narrowly ovoidal, deep black, rather shining, but with the interstices faintly alutaceous and micro-reticulate; beak (♀) somewhat slender, feebly arcuate, shining and as long as the head and prothorax, gradually rugose basally and not inflated, though slightly more bent, at base; antennæ somewhat behind the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight, rounding and oblique in apical two-fifths; punctures very coarse, separated by nearly half their diameters medially, contiguous laterally, without smooth median line; scutellum larger than in the preceding and freer, with some punctures; elytra more evenly oval, the arcuate sides merging more gradually into the rather broadly rounded apex, three-sevenths longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and twice as long; grooves half as wide as the minutely, uniserially punctate intervals and distinctly, catenulately punctate along the bottom; pygidium convex, loosely cribrate; abdomen much more strongly and closely punctate than in the preceding. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.23 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen. Another specimen from the same locality is very similar, but a little smaller and with the coarse thoracic punctures contiguous or virtually so throughout; as the beak is a little shorter and the antennæ submedial, it may be the male, but there are no abdominal modifications.....**vafer** n. sp.

Form moderately elongate, evenly oval, strongly convex, shining and black; beak (♀) peculiar, very slender and smooth, feebly arcuate and rather longer than the head and prothorax, with a deep groove along the sides from the antennæ to apical fifth, the basal part rapidly much swollen, compressed and strongly, closely punctate; antennæ near basal fourth, the scape very short, not as long as the club, the first funicular joint as long as the next three; prothorax between a fourth and third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, gradually rounding and oblique in apical two-fifths; punctures very coarse and finely separated laterally, not so coarse and separated by more than their own diameters medially, without trace of smooth line; basal lobe narrowly subtruncate, the scutellum unusually minute, rounded; elytra evenly oval, a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and twice as long; grooves half as wide as the intervals, coarser and crenulately punctate basally, the single interstitial series composed of fine but evident punctures; pygidium densely punctate, raised along the median line; abdomen strongly but rather sparsely punctate. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). October. One specimen..... **unicus** n. sp.

5—Body evenly oval, strongly convex, deep black and shining throughout; beak (♀) very slender and smooth, scarcely arcuate and a little longer than the prothorax, moderately swollen, compressed, closely punctate and dorsally arcuate at base; antennæ at basal third, the scape short; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and nearly straight, rapidly rounding and oblique in apical third; basal lobe narrowly rounded at tip; punctures coarse, dense, distinctly separated and in part finer medially, with a feebly marked partial median smoother line; scutellum small, ogival, slightly impressed and punctate; elytra oval, not very obtuse at tip, two-fifths longer than wide, only just visibly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long; grooves scarcely half as wide as the finely, uniserially punctulate intervals, but gradually coarser and closely, crenately punctulate basally; pygidium evenly convex; abdomen sparsely punctate; tarsal claws divergent. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. **puncticollis** n. sp.

Body still more narrowly oval, convex, black and polished, the legs somewhat piceous; beak (♀) short and not very slender, about as long as the prothorax, rather shining, almost straight, feebly bent but not swollen at base; antennæ very short, at two-fifths, the scape slightly longer than the club, which is very moderate, oval, with its basal segment nearly half the mass and subglabrous, though not shining; prothorax almost as long as wide, the sides converging and straight, abruptly rounded and oblique in scarcely more than apical fourth; basal lobe somewhat prominent but obtusely rounded; punctures very coarse and subcontiguous laterally, separated by half their widths medially and anteriorly less coarse, and with a short smooth line behind the middle; scutellum small, ogival; elytra evenly, more obtusely oval, between a fourth and third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves half as wide as the intervals, less internally as usual, coarser and subexarate distally, much coarser and more punctate gradually toward base, the interstitial punctures infinitesimal and distant in single lines; pygidium strongly convex; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, rather coarsely toward the sides. Length 2.6 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen..... **trivialis** n. sp.

6—Prosternal lobe deeply canalate and closely, strongly punctate; beak very slender. Body evenly oval, convex, shining, black throughout; beak (♀) very slender, smooth, moderately but evenly arcuate and about as long as the head and prothorax, gradually moderately thickened, strongly punctate and dorsally somewhat arcuate basally; antennæ at basal third, piceous,

the scape slightly longer than the club, which is normal, evenly oval and subequally divided by the sutures, feebly fusco-pubescent; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly convergent and very slightly arcuate, gradually more rounding in apical third; basal lobe obtusely rounded; punctures coarse, subrugosely close laterally, gradually smaller and separated by fully their own diameters medially, where they are normally coarse basally as usual; median smooth line not evident; scutellum small, rounded and feebly impressed; elytra with moderately oblique and slightly arcuate sides, rather rapidly obtusely rounded at apex, a third longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and nearly three-fourths longer; grooves deep, abrupt and subequal throughout, punctulate and more than half as wide as the intervals, which are sparsely and scarcely visibly, infinitesimally punctulate; pygidium broadly, longitudinally tumid; tarsal claws slender, divergent. Length 3.2–3.45 mm.; width 1.3–1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Two specimens.....**lyratulus** n. sp.

Prosternal lobe more finely and evidently more sparsely punctate, shining and not so deeply concave.....7

7—Body evenly oval, convex, shining and black; beak (♂) rather thick and short, evenly and moderately cylindric and arcuate, moderately closely punctate, somewhat more strongly gradually toward base, shorter than the prothorax, or (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, otherwise nearly as in the male; antennæ medial (♂), slightly post-medial (♀), the club oval, normal; prothorax larger, a fourth wider than long, the sides subparallel and barely arcuate, broadly rounding and oblique in about apical third; apex rather more than half as wide as the base; basal lobe gradual, narrowly rounded at tip; punctures coarse and narrowly separated laterally, much smaller and separated by twice their widths medially throughout the length, with a very feebly defined subimpunctate median line; scutellum small, flat, scarcely as wide as long, close-set and ogival, the elytra evenly oval, a fourth longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and barely three-fifths longer; grooves rather coarse, deep, exarate distally; punctures of the regular interstitial series very minute; pygidium evenly convex (♂), smaller (♀); abdomen rather closely punctate at base, apex and sides, without trace of basal impression in the male type; prosternum with a somewhat deep apical sinus as usual. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May and January. Two specimens.....**veridicus** n. sp.

Body nearly as in the preceding but subæneous; beak (♀) shorter, not as long as the prothorax, moderately thick, not swollen basally, evenly and moderately arcuate, feebly tapering and almost smooth distally, gradually closely punctured basally, shorter than the prothorax; antennæ piceous, barely visibly behind the middle; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the feebly converging sides gradually more rounding toward apex, the latter distinctly more than half as wide as the base; punctures deep, rather coarse, dense laterally, even in size medially, a little less coarse and separated by more than twice their diameters in basal, and much less in apical, half, without smooth median line; scutellum very small, rounded, close-set; elytra evenly oval, a fourth longer than wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; grooves nearly as in the preceding, except that the first does not approach the base so closely; they are coarsely exarate distally; pygidium very small, abruptly and narrowly tumid along the median line. Length 2.65 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**tersus** n. sp.

Body larger and stouter than in the two preceding, shining and deep black, suboblong-oval, convex; beak (♂) thick, feebly and evenly arcuate, rather closely punctate and as long as the head and prothorax, the antennæ barely

visibly behind the middle; prothorax large, a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and subevenly, moderately arcuate almost throughout, rapidly converging at the extreme apex to a much more pronounced tubulation than in either of the preceding, and half as wide as the base, the basal lobe similarly slightly prominent and rounded; punctures as in *tersus;* scutellum similar; elytra evenly but more broadly oval, slightly wider than the prothorax and but little over one-half longer; grooves coarser, similarly strongly exarate distally, the first not approaching the base so closely as in *veridicus;* interstitial series composed of similarly minute punctules; pygidium larger than in *tersus*, subevenly and strongly convex. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Brazil. A single example, received from Desbrochers des Loges without further indication of locality.....**relictus** n. sp.

8—Body more or less evenly oval in outline.....9

Body rectilinearly parallel, small in size and rather slender.....23

9—Prosternum with a more or less evident angular medial projection from the intercoxal suture, bifurcating the canal as usual in the genus.....10

Prosternum with the bifurcating prominence wholly obsolete, the bottom of the canal sloping upward to the line of the intercoxal suture, the canal, however, of similar medially constricted shape.....18

10—Pronotal punctures often close-set but always clearly separated.....11

Pronotal punctures extremely dense, not clearly separated.....17

11—Punctures of the interstitial series extremely minute, as in the preceding section; basal thoracic lobe narrowly truncate at tip.....12

Punctures of the interstitial series much stronger, always distinct and sometimes notably coarse; scutellum generally somewhat free.....13

12—Body evenly oval, strongly convex, deep black, glabrous above, excepting a minute fine squamule in each puncture along the bottom of the elytral grooves; beak (♀) very slender, moderately and evenly arcuate, finely punctulate, coarsely so basally, feebly swollen above at base and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ rufo-piceous, slightly behind the middle; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides converging, evenly and distinctly arcuate from base to the truncate apex, which is scarcely half as wide as the base; punctures deep, rather coarse, close but not quite in contact laterally, not quite so coarse and separated by their own diameters medially, without smooth median line; scutellum minute, very free and subpentagonal; elytra oval, rather obtuse at tip, only slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; grooves moderate, only a little coarser apically, gradually coarser and coarsely punctate basally, the first approaching the base rather closely; pygidium very small, convex; sterna coarsely punctate, the abdomen more finely and sparsely; prosternal lobe deeply sinuate at tip between sharp but not prominent angles, the surface broadly, shallowly impressed along the middle. Length 2.35 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Uscarizal). February. One specimen.....**tenuirostris** n. sp.

Body evenly oval, convex, shining, subæneous-black, glabrous; beak (♂) moderately thick, feebly, evenly arcuate, finely, sparsely punctate and as long as the prothorax, the antennæ black and medial; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and nearly straight, rounding in apical third to a very feeble sinuation, the apex faintly subtubulate and fully half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, deep and subcontiguous laterally, only half as large and separated by more than their diameters medially, without smooth median line; scutellum small, free, shining and transversely oval; elytra oval, rather narrowly rounded behind, a fourth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; grooves moderate, coarsely exarate distally, the rather strong punctures crenulating the intervals on their outer sides; pygidium moderate, semi-

circular, not very convex, even and densely punctured; posterior prosternal lobe flat, loosely and strongly punctate, broadly sinuate at apex. Length 2.4 mm.; width 1.12 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

vapidus n. sp.

13—Prothorax distinctly and rather sharply tubulate at apex; body comparatively large in size. Form suboblong-oval, convex, rather shining and deep black throughout; elytra with series of minute squamules; beak (♂) moderate in thickness, feebly and evenly arcuate, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, strongly, loosely punctate and not at all swollen dorsally at base; antennæ black, slightly beyond the middle, the basal segment of the club subglabrous; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides subparallel, feebly arcuate, rapidly rounding in apical third to the tubulation, which is fully half as wide as the base; basal lobe gradual, the tip narrowly rounded; punctures rather coarse, deep, close, not so coarse and more separated medially, sometimes with a distinct median smooth line; scutellum free, well developed and transverse; elytra obtusely oval, with rather evident humeral swellings, evidently wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer; grooves somewhat coarse, punctured, exarate distally; intervals alutaceous, strongly, rather closely and uniseriately punctate, twice as wide as the grooves; pygidium small, semicircular, moderately and evenly convex; bifurcating prominence of the prosternum scarcely elevated but polished, contrasting with the subopaque canal; posterior lobe broadly truncate. Length 3.0–3.2 mm.; width 1.4–1.45 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Three specimens, apparently all males. . . . . **valens** n. sp.

Prothorax not definitely tubulate at apex; body much smaller in size. 14

14—Basal thoracic lobe narrowly truncate at apex. Form rather narrowly oval, convex, black, the tarsi piceous, somewhat shining, the elytra alutaceous; beak (♂) short, rather thick, even in diameter, very feebly arcuate, strongly, loosely punctate, not swollen above at base and barely more than two-thirds as long as the prothorax; antennæ obscure rufous, slightly beyond the middle; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually rounding and oblique in apical two-fifths; apex feebly constricted dorsally, half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, deep, very close throughout, only slightly separated medially, without smooth line, the scutellum free, smooth, shining and subtransversely oval; elytra evenly oval, a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and four-fifths longer; grooves moderate, only a little coarser distally, feebly punctate; intervals dull, with single series of rather coarse but very shallow, moderately distant punctures; pygidium small, normal, evenly and somewhat strongly convex; bifurcating process of the prosternum low but more shining, the flat posterior lobe broadly sinuato-truncate; abdomen as usual, without sexual marks. Length 2.28 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One specimen, on flowers in forest clearings. . . . . **sodalis** n. sp.

Basal thoracic lobe rounded at tip. 15

15—Upper surface strongly micro-reticulate and almost opaque throughout. Body rather broadly oval, convex; beak (♂) very short, moderately thick, even in diameter, not swollen basally above, moderately punctate, evenly and feebly arcuate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ slightly beyond the middle; prothorax rather large, a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and feebly, subevenly arcuate, only very little more so anteriorly; apex rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures smaller than usual, close, becoming evidently separated medially, without impunctate line; scutellum somewhat free, subtransversely oval, partially sculptured; elytra evenly and obtusely oval, a fifth longer than

wide, only slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; grooves moderate, scarcely at all coarser distally and only slightly so basally, obscurely punctate; intervals with the uniserial punctures shallow and not notably coarse; pygidium dense, small, semicircular and moderately convex; bifurcating projection of the prosternum in low relief, the posterior lobe broadly sinuato-truncate. Length 2.5 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**habilis** n. sp.

Upper surface partly subopaque, with the pronotum moderately shining, the elytra throughout very dull. Body as large as in *valens* and somewhat more elongate, oval, deep black throughout; beak (♂) short, thick, feebly arcuate and not quite three-fourths as long as the prothorax, even in thickness and strongly punctured, or (♀) longer, four-fifths as long as the prothorax, evenly and more strongly arcuate, very slender and smooth, abruptly thick and strongly punctured in basal two-fifths; antennæ at two-fifths (♀), or slightly beyond the middle (♂); prothorax a fifth wider than long, the feebly converging sides almost straight, rapidly rounding and oblique in apical third, the apex not evidently tubulate; basal lobe narrowly rounded at apex; punctures moderately coarse and dense throughout, very narrowly separated medially, sometimes with a feeble smooth line behind the middle; scutellum well developed, transversely subquadrate; elytra oval, a fourth to third longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves coarse and abrupt, gradually somewhat exarate distally; intervals nearly twice as wide as the grooves, densely subopaque and with single series of rather large but obscure, close-set punctures; bifurcating projection of the prosternum rather long but in very low relief, the posterior lobe truncate. Length 3.2–3.4 mm.; width 1.35–1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October and November. Five specimens.....**alutaceus** n. sp.

Upper surface feebly micro-reticulate and somewhat shining; form less broadly oval.....16

16—Body oval, convex, deep black throughout; beak (♂) short, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, moderately slender and even in thickness and curvature, rather closely punctate, or (♀) nearly similar but a trifle longer; antennæ short, the club rather broadly oval; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and scarcely arcuate, gradually broadly rounding anteriad; apex half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, subcontiguous laterally, moderately separated and not quite so large medially, without smooth line; scutellum small, free, rounded; elytra evenly oval, a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer; grooves moderate, crenulately punctate basally, not much coarser but with the surface more opaque distally; intervals with rather strong and close-set punctures in single series, but sometimes smaller and more confused on the second or third basally; pygidium small, not very convex; bifurcating prominence of the prosternum in high relief and conspicuous, the posterior lobe broadly sinuato-truncate. Length 2.5 mm.; width 1.1–1.12 mm. Brazil (Chapada). September and October. Two specimens...**sospes** n. sp.

Body somewhat more briefly oval and with larger prothorax, convex, deep black; beak (♂) nearly similar, rugosely and densely punctate, smoother apically, a little more arcuate and four-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennæ evidently beyond the middle; prothorax a fifth wider than long, in outline and sculpture nearly as in the preceding, the punctures just visibly coarser; scutellum somewhat larger, not quite so free, transversely oval and with several punctures; elytra nearly as in the preceding in outline and sculpture, but rather more obtusely oval, only about one-half longer than the prothorax, all the intervals with single series of somewhat coarse punctures; pygidium

nearly similar but somewhat larger; prosternal canal highly polished and subimpunctate, not alutaceous and finely micro-reticulate as in *sospes*, and with the posterior bifurcating prominence in high relief, but less abrupt, the posterior lobe rather strongly sinuate at apex, with sharply marked angles. Length 2.4 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). September. One specimen.....**cribrum** n. sp.

Body oval, convex, much smaller in size, deep black throughout, the elytra opaculate posteriorly; beak (♂) rather thick, distinctly arcuate, less than four times as long as wide in lateral profile, punctate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ distinctly beyond the middle; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides converging and distinctly, subevenly arcuate throughout; apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures strong but only moderately coarse, close at the sides, but separated by their own widths medially, without median smooth line; scutellum very small, circular; elytra obtusely oval, only a fifth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and barely over one-half longer; grooves unusually narrow; punctures of the interstitial series moderate, the surface sericeous; pygidium moderate; prosternal channel smaller, narrower and shallower than in either of the preceding, dull in lustre, the bifurcating prominence obtuse but in rather high relief, the posterior lobe broadly truncate. Length 1.85 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). August. One specimen.....**ovulum** n. sp.

17—Form oval, integuments dull from density of sculpture, black; beak (♀) rather thick, densely punctate, distinctly and evenly arcuate and even in thickness throughout, scarcely three-fourths as long as the prothorax, or (♂) very nearly similar but a little shorter; antennæ (♀) medial, or (♂) beyond the middle, the club very short, thick and abrupt, with the basal segment partially polished and glabrous; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the sides moderately converging, evenly and evidently arcuate throughout; apex half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, densely crowded and without trace of smooth median line; basal lobe narrowly rounded at tip; scutellum free, shining, transversely oval; elytra oval, not very obtuse behind, a fifth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and barely one-half longer; grooves coarse, not very different at the ends; intervals only one-half wider than the grooves and with single series of coarse, nearly contiguous punctures; pygidium small, semicircular and nearly flat; entire under surface with moderate but extremely dense and crowded punctures; bifurcating prominence of the prosternum in very high relief, the large posterior lobe sinuato-truncate. Length 2.0–2.45 mm.; width 0.85–1.2 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). May and October. Five specimens. **densissimus** n. sp.

18—Pronotal punctures fine and sparse, a little larger and not so sparse at the sides, without trace of median smooth line; upper surface æneous and shining. Body evenly and narrowly suboblong-oval, convex, shining, much more feebly sculptured than usual; beak (♀) moderately slender, even in thickness, distinctly and evenly arcuate, finely, sparsely punctate and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ medial, the club small, oval; prothorax a fifth wider than long, feebly constricted laterad at apex and very feebly subtubulate, the sides slightly converging and distinctly and very evenly arcuate throughout; basal lobe narrowly rounded at tip; scutellum small, free and rounded; elytra obtusely oval, a third longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long; grooves fine, gradually coarse and punctate basally, slightly coarser but not exarate distally; intervals shining, with single series of remote infinitesimal punctures; pygidium very small and nearly flat; under surface sparsely punctate. Length 2.45 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen....**serenus** n. sp.

Pronotal punctures relatively rather coarse and very close, dense laterally, without definite smooth median line. Body very small, narrowly oval, convex, deep black and slightly shining; beak (♂) moderately slender, equal, feebly, evenly arcuate, strongly, closely punctate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ moderate, with thick, oval and very abrupt club; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the sides feebly converging and very slightly arcuate, gradually more rounding and oblique anteriad; apex more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe obtusely angulate; scutellum well developed, free and transversely oval; elytra evenly and not obtusely oval, over a fourth longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves moderate, gradually finer from base to apex; intervals with irregular series of fine but distinct, well separated punctures; pygidium as usual in the genus, semicircular and strongly, evenly convex; prosternal impression flat and gradually ascending posteriorly, without trace of bifurcating prominence, but constricted medially as usual, the lobe broadly truncate. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**restrictus** n. sp.

Pronotal punctures very moderate to small in size, always distinctly separated, at least medio-basally, the color deep black throughout.....19

19—Form very elongate-oval, the elytra almost one-half longer than wide; beak not separated from the head by an impression. Deep black, convex and shining; beak (♀) slender, evenly and moderately arcuate, only feebly, gradually thickened and strongly punctured basally and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ at two-fifths, the scape notably short; prothorax but very little wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, rather rapidly oblique apically, the apex almost two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures very moderate but deep, dense laterally, separated by their own diameter medially, the smooth line not evident; scutellum moderate, flat and rounded; elytra elongate-oval, very slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves very moderate, only slightly coarser distally, remotely punctate; intervals with single series of very small but distinct, well separated punctures; pygidium moderate, strongly convex; prosternal lobe medially sinuate at apex; coarse and close sternal punctures each with a distinct slender squamule. Length 2.23 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One specimen.....**angustulus** n. sp.

Form more broadly oval as usual, convex, the elytra much shorter; beak separated by an evident though shallow reëntrant angle.....20

20—Size moderate for the present genus.....21

Size minute.....22

21—Form evenly oval, convex, strongly shining, the pronotum rather less so than the elytra; beak (♂) short, closely, strongly punctate, feebly arcuate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax, or (♀) a little longer, slightly more arcuate and less thick, much more finely, sparsely punctate, even throughout in both sexes; antennæ submedial in both; prothorax (♂) barely wider than long, more evidently (♀), the sides feebly converging and very slightly arcuate to the short and feeble apical obliquity; apex much more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, dense and coarser laterally, notably small and separated by nearly twice their diameters medially, with an evident and almost even subentire median smooth line; scutellum small, free and transversely oval; elytra a third to fourth longer than wide, oval, slightly wider than the prothorax and only three-fifths longer; grooves rather fine, deep, slightly coarser at apex, scarcely at all punctate; intervals with single series of very small and widely separated punctures; pygidium normal, convex. Length 2.1–2.15 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. Two specimens.....**umbratilis** n. sp.

Form more oblong-oval, rather stouter, convex and deep black, with less lustre than in the preceding, the elytra rather shining; beak (♀) longer than in the preceding, equal to the head and prothorax, rather slender and evenly arcuate, the antennæ piceous, submedial, with very abrupt, stouter, paler and still less pubescent club; prothorax fully a fifth wider than long, the sides subinflated, parallel and arcuate, very gradually more converging; apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate and dense laterally, rather small and separated by between once and twice their widths medially, with a distinct impunctate line not attaining the apex; scutellum very free, oval, rather less transverse; elytra nearly as in the preceding but almost three-fourths longer than the prothorax, subsimilarly grooved and punctulate; pygidium as usual, convex. Length 2.15 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One specimen.....**tritus** n. sp.

Form rather more broadly oval and somewhat larger, evenly oval, differing in having the elytra duller than the pronotum as in *alutaceus* and some others of that section; beak (♂) four-fifths as long as the prothorax, feebly arcuate, evenly rather thick and strongly punctured, or (♀) but little less thick than in the male, but almost as long as the head and prothorax and more arcuate, somewhat less punctate; antennæ very slightly behind and beyond the middle in the female and male respectively, the scape about as long as the entire stem; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming subparallel and straighter basally; apex half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse and very close laterally, less coarse but strong and separated by about their diameters medially, without smooth line; scutellum moderate, free, shining and slightly transverse; elytra evenly oval, a third or fourth longer than wide, barely wider than the prothorax and nearly two-thirds longer, sericeous in lustre; grooves very moderate, obscurely punctate; intervals fully three times as wide as the grooves, the punctures of the single series fine externally, but larger though shallow internally; pygidium very small, less convex than usual; abdomen more strongly punctured than usual. Length 2.2–2.3 mm.; width 0.85–0.95 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). March and November. Four specimens.....**imitator** n. sp.

22—Body suboblong-oval, convex, the elytra slightly more shining than the pronotum; beak (♂) rather thick, evenly, feebly arcuate, strongly punctured and four-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennæ nearly black, medial, rather short, the scape not as long as the stem, the club short, abrupt, thick and oblong-oval; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and very slightly arcuate, rather rapidly rounding and oblique in apical third; punctures deep, only moderately coarse but dense laterally, smaller and separated by nearly twice their diameters medially, without impunctate line; scutellum moderate, somewhat transversely oval, not very free; elytra parabolic, fully a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fifths longer; grooves moderate, barely visibly coarser at apex, not distinctly punctate; intervals with single series of minute but evident and well separated punctures; pygidium normal, rather strongly convex; abdomen finely and inconspicuously punctate. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One specimen.....**nanus** n. sp.

Body much more narrowly oval, convex, the pronotum finely, strongly, the elytra more coarsely but strongly, micro-reticulate, the latter the more shining; beak (♂) equal in thickness, evenly and moderately arcuate, strongly punctured and four-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennæ submedial, the scape almost as long as the stem, the club oval; prothorax a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides slightly converging, distinctly and sub-

evenly arcuate throughout; apex much more than half as wide as the base; punctures relatively small, dense laterally, moderately separated medially, with a narrow but distinct smooth line; scutellum small, slightly transverse; elytra a third longer than wide, parabolic, but much less obtusely rounded than in the preceding, distinctly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer; grooves narrow, distantly punctate; punctures of the single interstitial series fine and shallow, somewhat well separated; pygidium small and but feebly convex. Length 1.6–1.65 mm.; width 0.6 mm. Brazil (Chapada —campo). October. Three specimens.....**parvus** n. sp.

23—Upper surface rather shining, subequally micro-reticulate, convex, rather narrow, the sides rectilinearly parallel, black in color; beak (♂) as long as the head and prothorax, evenly and moderately arcuate, moderately slender, strongly and closely punctate; antennæ medial, the scape not quite as long as the stem, the club very evenly oval; prothorax about as long as wide, the parallel sides gradually broadly rounding beyond about the middle, to the wide subtubulate apex, which is about three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures densely subrugulose laterally and with fine squamules, smaller and separated by barely their widths medially, with a narrow feeble impunctate line forming the summit of a slight prominence of the surface; scutellum small, free, transverse; elytra oblong, two-fifths longer than wide, exactly equal in width to the prothorax and three-fifths longer, the sides parallel and straight, circularly rounded in about apical third; grooves rather narrow, scarcely punctate; punctures of the single interstitial series small, moderately separated, each with a distinct slender whitish squamule; pygidium small, moderately convex. Length 2.2 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada—campo). October. One specimen.....**cylindrellus** n. sp.

It is highly probable that the two primary sections defined above constitute subgenera, but in some respects the very distinct *tenuirostris*, with its deep black elytra and blue-black prothorax, forms an intermediate; it has very coarsely punctured elytral grooves toward base. The species named *imitator* might almost as well be placed in the *valens* section, as some general characters, such as elytral punctuation, correspond, and differ much from those of *umbratilis* and *tritus*, but the bifurcating prominence of the prosternum seems to be obsolete. The small and rather obscure species of this genus must be extremely numerous, but most of them have excellent definitive specific characters.

Neogivenius n. gen.

In spite of the notably different habitus, due to the more elongate cylindric body and tubulate prothorax, this genus is closely allied to *Heterosternus*. The beak is long, slender, evenly and moderately arcuate, separated from the head by a small depression and is feebly sculptured. Antennæ nearly as in the preceding genus, but more basal. Prosternum with a deep canal, which is apparently not bifurcate behind, the coxæ rather small and separated by almost twice their width, the posterior lobe rather long, gently sinuate at apex, the legs short, with rather long, slender tarsi, the fourth joint very long, slender and the claws apparently free,

strongly divergent and well developed. Prothorax cylindric, the basal lobe extremely short, transversely truncate, the scutellum free, transversely quadrate, the elytra deeply grooved and the pygidium short and semicircular, twice as wide as long, densely punctured and impressed at each side. The fine distinct and entire first ventral suture and generally smoother surface, also distinguish the genus from the preceding. The type is the following:

Neogivenius cylindroides n. sp.—Cylindric, glabrous and rather strongly shining, rufous in color throughout, the elytra more blackish; beak (♀) slender, a fourth longer than the head and prothorax, feebly tumid dorsally at base, minutely, sparsely punctate, coarsely behind the antennæ, which are at basal third, rather slender, with abrupt oval, subequally segmented club, the scape about half as long as the stem; prothorax only very little wider than long, the parallel sides straight, feebly inflated near the base, rapidly rounded near apical fourth, the tubulation short and nearly two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse and unevenly close at the sides, then becoming almost as coarse but separated by twice their diameters, abruptly much smaller and a little less sparse near the smooth median line; elytra fully two-fifths longer than wide, at the slightly prominent humeri evidently wider than the prothorax, not quite twice as long; sides parallel, behind the middle at first gradually, then circularly, rounded; grooves slightly and crenulately punctate, gradually moderately exarate distally; intervals basally twice as wide as the grooves, but, medially, nearly three times, with single series of very moderate shallow punctures; apices broadly rounded; sternal punctures strong and sparse, each with a slender squamule; abdomen finely, shallowly and very sparsely punctate throughout. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.2 mm. Argentina (Mendoza). A single specimen, sent by Desbrochers des Loges.

It is to be regretted that the male is not at hand, as it might disclose some interesting characters.

Anathaniops n. gen.

In this genus the body is minute, very slender and subcylindric, strongly sculptured and virtually glabrous, the beak thick, separated by a moderate reëntrant angle and strongly sculptured. Antennæ medial, short, the club elongate-oval, compressed, subequally segmented and pubescent, about as long as the six preceding joints. Prosternum moderately impressed along the middle, widely separating the coxæ, all of which are notably small, the tarsi slender and the claws apparently connate at base. The prothorax is not in the least tubulate at apex, the basal lobe very short, feeble and broadly rounded, the scutellum very free, small, subquadrate and densely sculptured, the elytra rather finely grooved, with asperate intervals, the apices broadly rounded. Pygidium semicircular, densely punctate, transversely tumid inferiorly. The first abdominal suture is obliterated medially. The type is as follows:

Anathaniops cylindrica n. sp.—Narrow, cylindric-suboval, convex, blackish-piceous, the elytra just visibly paler, slightly shining; beak (♂) thick, nearly as

long as the head and prothorax, evenly and feebly arcuate; prothorax a sixth wider than long, the subparallel sides nearly straight, gradually rounding and moderately oblique beyond about the middle; apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures coarse and dense, gradually less coarse and slightly separated medially, with a narrow smooth median line; elytra fully four-fifths longer than wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the sides parallel and straight, gradually rounding behind, rather obtuse at apex, the humeral swellings wanting; grooves finely, catenulately punctate basally, gradually somewhat coarser distally; intervals with single series of moderate asperate punctures; sterna coarsely, densely punctate. Length 1.85 mm.; width 0.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

While belonging to the Pseudobarid section, this must be regarded as a peculiarly distinct genus.

Lupulina n. gen.

The body in this genus is regularly oval, convex, shining and glabrous, the beak notably thick, strongly curved and feebly sculptured, separated by a moderate reëntrant angle. Antennæ short, submedial, the funicular joints compact, gradually increasing, so that the outline merges gradually into that of the ovoidal and densely pubescent club, which is longer than the preceding six joints and subequally segmented. Prosternum with a wide and deep, straight shining canal, the coxæ large, separated by a little less than their width, the posterior lobe moderate and evenly, circularly rounded. The legs are moderate, strongly, densely punctate, the femora somewhat bent downward distally, mutic, the middle femora with a dense fringe beneath in the male, the tarsi moderate, slender, with connate claws. Prothorax faintly subtubulate at apex, the basal lobe very small, short and feebly sinuate, the scutellum widely free, subquadrate, impressed and roughly sculptured medially, the elytra with the grooves moderate, but rapidly very coarse basally and not attaining the basal margin, coarser but not exarate distally; the apex of each elytron has a small anguliform tubercle, corresponding to the angulation in the subgenus *Microcraptus*. Pygidium small, transversely rounded and moderately convex, densely punctured as usual. First ventral suture obsolete medially. There are two species at hand as follows:

Form oval, strongly convex, polished, black and faintly subæneous; beak (♂) very thick, a little longer than the prothorax, the upper contour almost semicircular in profile, the surface very shining, minutely and sparsely punctulate throughout, very smooth, not at all compressed; antennæ piceous; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and moderately, subevenly arcuate from base to the feeble constriction extending across the dorsal surface; apex rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures laterad rather coarse, very deep, even and not quite in mutual contact, gradually less coarse but deep and separated by about their own diameters medially, without trace of smooth line; scutellum well

developed, slightly elongate; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, with but feebly oblique arcuate sides and broadly rounded apex, slightly wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long, the surface transversely and feebly tumid near the base; grooves strongly dilated and coarsely punctured basally, broad and catenulate distally; intervals with single series of transverse and finely scratch-like punctures, each bearing a very minute hair; abdomen convex, not modified at base in the type. Length 3.35 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen... **santaremica** n. sp.

Form more elongate-oval, convex, shining and æneous; beak (♂) shorter, barely four-fifths as long as the prothorax, similar in form, but the head and entire beak, though finely, are much more densely punctate; antennæ piceous; scrobes similarly deep and very oblique; prothorax only a fifth wider than long, the sides converging and very evenly, moderately arcuate from base to apex, the latter not evidently constricted, half as wide as the base; punctures similar in size, but very dense laterally and barely perceptibly separated medially, without trace of smooth line; basal lobe a little larger; scutellum larger, as wide as long and more obtrapezoidal; elytra oval though very obtusely rounded at apex, fully three-fifths longer than wide, a little wider than the prothorax and evidently more than twice as long; surface and sculpture nearly as in the preceding, the grooves similarly coarse and strongly, catenulately punctate basally, but rather less so apically; interstitial punctures nearly similar, but a little stronger and closer; abdomen with a shallow medial impression at base in the male. Length 3.8 mm.; width 1.6 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **submetallica** n. sp.

It is quite evident from the characters given above, that this genus also is one of the Pseudobarid series, but the beak is very different from anything known among the neosubarctic forms.

Brachylinoma n. gen.

A single small species of subpyriform outline and shining, glabrous surface, alone represents this genus thus far. The beak is rather slender and cylindric, evenly and strongly arcuate, separated from the head by a large deep reëntrant angle, and strongly, longitudinally sculptured basally, smoother distally. Antennæ behind the middle, the scape short, the funicle thick, compact, merging distally into the outline of the club, which is large, oval, subequally segmented, gradually formed and almost as long as the stem. Prosternum with a parallel canal and circularly rounded posterior lobe, the coxæ rather well separated. Legs very short, the femora mutic, slightly bent distally, the tibiæ very short; tarsi slender and as long as the tibiæ, the claws connate. Prothorax small, not tubulate, the basal lobe very short, feebly sinuate medially; scutellum subquadrate, very free, with a polished medial canal, which does not attain its base; elytra short, oblong, the grooves gradually finer from the base, slightly coarser again at apex, the latter evenly, individually rounded. Pygidium moderate, semicircular and convex. The type is as follows:

Brachylinoma clavigera n. sp.—Ovoidal, convex, polished and deep black throughout, glabrous; beak (♀) as long as the head and prothorax, very arcuate,

subequal in thickness throughout and shining, the antennæ blackish; prothorax a third wider than long, the converging sides moderately and evenly arcuate throughout; apex more than half as wide as the base, the surface feebly impressed transversely near apex; punctures coarse, deep and slightly separated laterally, smaller and separated by nearly twice their widths medially, without smooth line; elytra a fourth longer than wide, very obtuse at apex, the sides but feebly oblique, more than a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long; grooves even, not distinctly punctate; intervals with single series of fine, transversely lunate punctures, each bearing a minute hair; abdomen almost impunctate medially, with the first suture obliterated. Length 2.3 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

Brachylinoma is evidently in the same group of genera as the preceding, but it differs in the entire form and facies of the body, in the character of the elytral striation, absence of apical tubulation, much shorter legs and rather different character of the beak.

Giveniopsis n. gen.

Another genus of this Pseudobarid group seems to be demanded by some minute obscure forms, with oblong-suboval outline and conspicuous setiform squamules sparsely clothing the body. The beak is somewhat as in the preceding, moderately slender, even in thickness, cylindric and strongly, evenly arcuate, but it is less strongly separated from the head and is smooth, having minute, sparse punctures throughout. Antennæ variable, the club small, rather abrupt, narrowly oval and scarcely over half as long as the stem in typical species. Prosternum with a rather narrow, deep and very sharply defined canal, the posterior lobe broadly arcuate. Legs moderate, the femora straight; tibiæ moderate, the slender tarsi shorter than the tibiæ; claws connate. Prothorax relatively very moderate in size, briefly tubulate at apex as a rule, the basal lobe small, rounded. Scutellum small, subpentagonal, with raised edges; elytra each broadly, evenly rounded at tip, the grooves rather fine; pygidium small, semicircular, feebly convex. Abdomen differing in having the first suture fine but distinct, narrowly subobsolete at the middle. The species are moderately numerous, those at hand being as follows:

Form oblong, stout, the antennal club very small; serial punctures of the elytra shallowly concave. Black, with rufo-piceous legs, the setiform squamules conspicuous; beak (♀) moderately slender, evenly and strongly arcuate, cylindric, minutely, sparsely punctate, gradually strongly so basally, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax; antennæ evidently behind the middle, rufo-piceous, rather slender, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club narrowly oval, abrupt and only as long as the preceding four joints; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the feebly converging sides almost straight, rounding apically; apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, deep, very close throughout; elytra oblong, only a fourth longer than wide, a fifth wider than the prothorax and more than

twice as long; sides parallel and nearly straight; apex rapidly and broadly rounded; striæ fine; interstitial punctures large, transversely oval and almost in mutual contact. Length 2.25 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**piceipes** n. sp.

Form much narrower, oblong-suboval, convex, black, with more or less dark rufo-piceous legs; silvery setules of the elytra smaller, less close and less conspicuous, the interstitial punctures transversely and finely lineate, more widely separated; antennal club relatively larger.....2

2—Beak (♂) moderately thick, as long as the head and prothorax, evenly, somewhat strongly arcuate, equal throughout, finely, sparsely punctate, more strongly and densely toward base, the entire surface with extremely minute strigilation, giving a sericeous lustre; antennæ just visibly beyond the middle, obscure rufous, the first funicular joint longer, equal to the next four, the outer joints compact, gradually a little wider, the elongate-oval and equally segmented pubescent club as long as the five preceding joints; prothorax short, two-fifths wider than long, the outline nearly as in the preceding; apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures similar, deep and dense, but separated medially by half their widths; scutellum with a shallow opaque concavity; elytra a third longer than wide, nearly a fifth wider than the prothorax and fully two and one-half times as long, parallel, with straight sides, obtusely rounded at apex; grooves very moderate, the transverse fine punctures rather well separated; tarsi very slender, the third joint scarcely dilated. Length 2.45 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.....**brevicollis** n. sp.

Beak (♂) thicker, scarcely longer than the prothorax, strongly arcuate, finely, sparsely strigilate but shining, the minute punctures only moderate and well separated basally; antennæ piceous, medial, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the others short and transverse, the club larger, oval, longer than the six preceding joints; prothorax much narrower, only a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, a little more so apically; apex nearly three-fifths as wide as the base; punctures almost as in the preceding but not quite so deep, slightly separated medially; scutellum small, oblong, impressed along the middle; elytra fully a third longer than wide, more than a fourth wider than the prothorax and distinctly over twice as long, the parallel sides straight; apex obtusely, subcircularly rounded; sculpture somewhat as in the preceding. Length 1.8 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**morosa** n. sp.

Beak (♂) rather thick, feebly tapering, somewhat strongly arcuate and coarsely, densely and rugosely punctate throughout, though somewhat shining, almost as long as the prothorax; antennæ blackish, just visibly beyond the middle, rather slender, the first funicular joint as long as the next four, the others not very compact and only moderately transverse, slightly increasing, the narrowly oval pubescent club as long as the preceding five joints; upper surface of the body more shining; prothorax a third wider than long; sides feebly converging, gradually rounding beyond the middle; punctures moderate in size, deep, less dense than in the preceding, separated by more than half their widths medially, without smooth line; scutellum differing in being coarsely, densely punctate throughout; elytra a third longer than wide, fully a fourth wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; sides parallel, very feebly arcuate, gradually, then broadly and obtusely, rounding behind the middle; grooves deep, rather coarser, half as wide as the intervals, the serial punctures of which are more sharply defined, more

widely separated and feebly asperate. Length 2.0 mm.; width 0.75 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. One specimen.....**asperula** n. sp.

There are remarkable incongruities in the form and sculpture of the beak and in the relative structure of the antennæ in this genus, rendering the species as described above definite and rather free from doubt; they probably all occur in flowers of various species.

Megalobaris n. gen.

We come now upon a series of large and conspicuous species, hitherto placed in *Baris*, or the Schönherrian *Baridius*, but distinguished by such radical structural differences that they must be assigned to several genera, all very distinct from the much smaller *Baris* proper. *Megalobaris* is represented at present by a single species, the largest and most beautiful—if this expression may be allowable—of the entire tribe. The body is broad, rather faintly subrhombic-oval, convex and shining, with extremely coarse but not at all dense sculpture and wholly glabrous and metallic integuments. The beak is cylindric, feebly arcuate, just visibly tapering from base to apex, separated by a very feeble impression and without impressed canals beyond the antennæ, these submedial and moderate, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the outer joints compact and increasing in width, the club small, conically pointed, not as long as and barely wider than the three preceding joints, pubescent, with short glabrous basal segment. Prosternum short, broadly, feebly impressed and separating the coxæ by a third their width, the posterior lobe moderate, with a deep medial sinus at apex. Prothorax obliquely tubulate at apex, the basal lobe prominent and rounded, the scutellum free, parallel, truncate, slightly longer than wide and crossed by three deep and punctate, setulose grooves. Elytra with extremely fine and feeble striæ, bearing very large deep elongate-oval foveæ; the striæ become however very coarse and deep basally and distally. Pygidium moderate, circularly rounded, sharply and prominently umbonate below the middle. First ventral suture fine but distinct throughout the width. The type may be described as follows:

Megalobaris resplendens n. sp.—Broad and convex, the integuments polished and devoid of any minute sculpture, cupreous, more æneous anteriorly; under surface greenish-metallic, the legs blue; beak (♀) rather thick, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, shining, black, minutely, sparsely punctulate, becoming coarsely punctate and cupreous in about basal fourth; antennæ nearly black, shining; prothorax three-sevenths wider than long, the sides converging and broadly, subevenly arcuate to the oblique-sided tubulation, which is three-sevenths as wide as the base; disk a little wider near than at the base; punctures deep, very coarse and subconfluent at the sides, less coarse and rather dense thence throughout anteriorly, but coarser and widely separated behind the middle, with

a small central impunctate area; elytra a fourth longer than wide, fully a fifth wider than the prothorax and very nearly twice as long, the sides moderately oblique behind the broadly arcuate humeri, gradually and not obtusely rounded at apex, with reëntrant sutural angle; surface feebly, transversely undulated on the flanks; foveæ very large and deep, clearly separated; intervals with single series of coarse and well separated punctures; legs moderate, the tibiæ short; tarsal claws long and slender. Length 11.5 mm.; width 6.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. One specimen.

The under surface has very coarse and well separated punctures, less coarse on the abdomen, where the first two segments combined occupy nearly three-fifths the entire length.

Dissopygus n. gen.

A single species again necessitates a separate genus, as so often occurs among the tropical Barinæ. In this case the body is large, oblong and parallel, convex, glabrous and rather shining, the elytra very feebly micro-reticulate, the punctures beneath bearing very fine setæ. The beak is very short, thick and strongly, closely punctate, not separated from the head by an impression, the antennæ medial, with very coarse and deep, oblique scrobes and, in the male at least, the funicle is subcylindric, thick, composed of very transverse joints beyond the first, which is scarcely as long as wide, the club very short, scarcely as long as wide, about as wide as the funicle and with its basal segment glabrous and the first suture arcuate or broadly lobed medially. The prosternum is short, very broadly, feebly concave, separating the coxæ by half their width, the posterior lobe feebly sinuate and deeply concave in posterior half or more. Prothorax only very obsoletely subtubulate, the basal lobe short, very broad and gradual, obtusely angulate, the scutellum free, rounded, rather convex and nearly smooth. Elytra broadly undulated, with deep and strong striæ, bearing moderate rounded foveiform punctures, the subapical transverse elevation distinct. Pygidium transversely oval, densely punctate, moderately convex and slightly umbonate just below the middle. First ventral suture fine but evident throughout. Legs moderate, the tibiæ of usual length; tarsi rather dilated, with moderate ungues. The type is as follows:

Dissopygus oblongus n. sp.—Parallel, strongly convex and moderately shining, æneous throughout; beak (♂) very short and thick, feebly arcuate, not three times as long as wide and scarcely over half as long as the prothorax, not compressed, coarsely and closely but discretely punctate throughout; antennæ black; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and strongly arcuate, becoming arcuately, then sinuously, oblique to the apex, which is three-sevenths as wide as the base, the disk widest at two-fifths from the base; punctures very large, deep and rather well separated, with a large vacant space at each side and another in the middle, all just behind the middle of the length, the middle area

continued to the apex by a narrow and smooth, completely coplanar line; elytra about a third longer than wide, hardly visibly wider than the widest part of the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the sides feebly oblique, nearly straight; apex rather rapidly rounded, with large reëntrant sutural angle; strial punctures deep, rounded, distant and two to three times as wide as the striæ; interstitial series single to confused, composed of rather coarse punctures; propygidium densely punctate, feebly elevated along the middle, oblique, the pygidium vertical; under surface with coarse and moderately separated punctures; male abdomen with a large deep basal cavity. Length 9.7 mm.; width 4.8 mm. Brazil. A single specimen, sent to me without further indication of locality by Desbrochers des Loges, under the name *Baridius metallescens* Boh.

This species does not accord very well with the description of *metallescens* Boh., the expressions "linea lævi thoracis magis elevata," when there is no trace of an elevated line, and "thorax latitudine baseos fere longior" and "antennæ * * basi testaceæ," being wholly irreconcilable, even though we admit that the type of Boheman may be a female, where the antennæ are doubtless much more slender than in the male type of *oblongus*.

Sclerobaris n. gen.

The body in this genus is often almost as large as in *Megalobaris* and is of stout, suboval form and convex, moderately shining, glabrous surface. The beak is moderately long, cylindric, evenly and slightly arcuate, usually very feebly bent at the point of antennal insertion, separated from the head by a large and very shallow impression, and is coarsely, loosely punctate, less coarsely distally, especially in the female, there being very little sexual difference in structure. The antennæ are peculiar and very different from those of allied genera, rather long and slender in the female, shorter but of the same general structure in the male, the club large, abrupt, elongate-oval and densely pubescent. Prosternum short, with a moderate and parallel, shallow but subcanaliform impression, very narrowly separating the coxæ and with the posterior lobe moderate and feebly sinuate. Prothorax subsinuously oblique at the sides anteriorly, but not at all tubulate, the basal lobe moderate and broadly rounded. Scutellum flat, quadrate and sometimes slightly punctate, free, the elytra with coarse deep striæ, which are moderately and crenulately punctate. Pygidium small, semicircularly rounded, flat, obtusely carinulate along the median line. The legs are rather long and of normal structure, the tarsi with the second and third joints both notably dilated, the claws very moderate, arcuate. The first ventral suture is fine but distinct throughout. The three species now in my collection are as follows:

Color black; the elytra each with a large basal red area, gradually diminishing in length inwardly, and not quite attaining the suture.....2

Color pale ferruginous throughout.....3

2—Body larger in size, oval, with rather prominent humeri, strongly convex; beak (♂) somewhat longer than the prothorax; antennæ medial, the first funicular joint one-half longer than wide, the others moderately transverse, not very compact, the club as long as the six preceding joints, the first segment about half the length, obconic, with only its extreme base glabrous; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, inflated basally, just visibly narrower at base than at a little beyond, the sides arcuate, oblique and nearly straight in more than apical half; apex nearly three-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures coarse and unevenly close laterally, less coarse and somewhat widely separated discally, smaller and closer apically and with a very uneven vacant space near lateral fifth; median line broadly impunctate, feebly impressed except apically; elytra a third longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long; surface not undulated but transversely prominent near the apex; coarse punctures well separated and crenulating the intervals, which are convex and finely, sparsely and confusedly punctate; male abdomen with a very large shallow basal impression, the fifth segment tumid at the middle of the apex and with minute liguliferous sinus. Length 8.9–10.9 mm.; width 4.7–5.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October and January. Three specimens.....**regalis** n. sp.

Body decidedly smaller, more narrowly suboval, black, with dark blue metallic lustre, scarcely evident however on the pronotum, except in the feebly impressed smooth median line; beak (♂) deep black, nearly as in the preceding but somewhat shorter, not quite as long as the prothorax; antennæ almost similar, the club very large; prothorax narrower, about a third wider than long, widest at base, less rapidly inflated basally, the sides broadly arcuate, only a little less so anteriorly; apex barely three-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures similar in arrangement but less coarse throughout; scutellum quadrate, smooth; elytra similar in general outline and sculpture, but narrower, even more obtusely rounded behind, the deep reëntrant sutural angle similar; strial punctures even more completely coalescent basally; pygidium tarnsversely oval; male abdominal impression large and shallow, but more acute along the median line, the fifth segment scarcely tumid, but with the small deep sinus, bearing a parallel ligula, well defined. Length 8.3 mm.; width 4.35 mm. Brazil (Chapada). November. One specimen. **præstans** n. sp.

3—Form rather more oblong-oval, convex; beak (♀) very evenly cylindric and as long as the prothorax, evenly and moderately arcuate, coarsely, closely punctate, gradually finely and sparsely so distally; antennæ long and rather slender, piceous, submedial, the first funicular joint elongate, dilated at apex, more rufous in color and as long as the next three, the outer joints not dilated, fully as long as wide, the club abrupt, elongate-oval and rather longer than the preceding four joints; scape rather slender, rufous, blackish basally; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight near the base, then broadly rounding, becoming oblique and almost straight in anterior two-thirds; apex only two-fifths as wide as the base; punctures nearly as in *regalis* in arrangement and size, the smooth median line more dilated centrally and less impressed; scutellum with a few punctures; elytra three-sevenths longer than wide, nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long; humeri prominent; sculpture nearly as in *regalis*, except that the strial punctures are coarser and closer, circular; pygidium nearly as long as wide, circularly rounded, feebly carinate. Length 10.3–11.0 mm.; width 5.3–5.7 mm. Brazil (Chapada). December and January. Three female specimens.....**rutila** n. sp.

The beak is not at all compressed and there is no lateral groove at the sides beyond the antennæ, as evident in so many of the Centrinid genera.

Stereobaris n. gen.

This is the most extensive genus among the large and conspicuous Barids of Brazil and includes numerous species. The body is more or less rhombic-suboval, convex and with very coarse sculpture, the foveæ upon the fine elytral striæ being relatively very large and elongate-oval, somewhat as in *Megalobaris;* the surface is glabrous above, but, beneath, the coarse punctures bear each a remarkable decumbent scale, more or less divided apically along the lines of striation, so that in the very large scales of *metallica*, the truncate apex appears to be fringed; in *delecta* and some other species, the scales are narrow, parallel and much less conspicuous, though of the same general character. The beak is rather thick, evenly cylindric, uncompressed and feebly arcuate, separated from the head by the feeblest sort of impression, coarsely punctured basally and finely, sparsely so distally. Antennæ submedial, moderately long, with elongate-oval and gradually pointed club, pubescent, but glabrous at the extreme base, the club very much smaller and the first funicular joint longer in the female than in the male. Prosternum but feebly impressed, separating the coxæ by one-half to a third their width, the moderate posterior lobe more or less gently sinuate medially at tip. The prothorax is not definitely tubulate at apex, the rounded basal lobe more or less prominent, the scutellum free, subquadrate and smooth and the elytral striæ notably fine, with large and deep, elongate-oval foveæ. The pygidium is rather strongly oblique, small, and it is often very prominent along the middle distally. The genus is rather closely related to the preceding, but differs radically in the system of elytral sculpture and in the vestiture of the under surface, also in the much smaller antennal club. The species now at hand are the following:

Pronotum feebly impressed medially toward base; larger species; color black, with strongly bronzed lustre. 2

Pronotum not impressed; coloration diverse; size generally much smaller. 5

2—Elytra but little longer than wide, the sides strongly oblique, the humeral prominences rounded but large and conspicuous. Scales of the under surface very large, broad and conspicuous; beak (♂) cylindric, feebly arcuate, four-fifths as long as the prothorax, bronzed and very coarsely punctate basally, gradually black and finely, sparsely punctured distally; antennæ black; prothorax very convex in lateral profile, a third wider than long, the sides rather strongly arcuate, gradually becoming parallel basally; apex evidently less than half as wide as the base; punctures extremely coarse, polygonally crowded laterally, elsewhere moderately separated, sparse at the sides of the basal impression, without trace of median smooth line; scutellum longer than wide, widest near the rounded apex, smooth; elytra a fourth or

fifth longer than wide, almost a third wider than the prothorax and scarcely twice as long; oblique sides straight, the apex not very obtuse, with the usual reëntrant sutural angle; large oval foveæ along the fine striæ close-set; irregularly uniserial interstitial punctures coarse, less so and more distant suturally; pygidium very prominent along the median line distally; male abdomen with a large shallow basal impression, the fifth segment with a small apical sinus, having a minute triangular median tooth. Length 10.0 mm.; width 5.3 mm. Brazil (locality unrecorded). One specimen, from Desbrochers des Loges. . . . . **humerosa** n. sp.

Elytra much longer than wide, with less oblique and faintly subsinuous sides and obtusely rounded apex. 3

3—Prothorax with the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate, gradually becoming parallel at base, as in the preceding species. Body smaller and narrower, similar in color and general characters, the broad scales of the under surface smaller, sparser and much less conspicuous, each lying wholly within a very coarse puncture; beak (♂) nearly similar in every way, but with a more distinct lateral impression extending beyond each antenna, the latter black, with slightly narrower club; prothorax not quite so convex in profile, nearly similar in form and sculpture, the very coarse punctures close throughout, not sparser at the sides of the impression; basal lobe differing greatly, being gradually cuspidiform, with narrow and not very broadly rounded apex; scutellum rounded-quadrate, not at all elongate; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, almost a third wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; sculpture and also the pygidium almost similar; male abdomen with the large basal impression relatively narrower and much deeper than in the preceding, the fifth segment with shallower sinus and narrower, more isolated minute tooth; female beak just visibly less thick and a trifle longer than in the male, otherwise similar. Length 9.3–9.5 mm.; width 4.8–4.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens. . . . . **impressa** n. sp.

Prothorax more parallel, the sides strongly rounding only beyond the middle, tubulate at apex; scales of the under surface each inclosed within a coarse puncture. 4

4—Scutellum quadrate, flat; body rhombic-suboval, shining, with full bronze lustre; beak (♀) slightly shorter than the prothorax, not very thick, cylindric, evenly arcuate, black and minutely, remotely punctulate, becoming coarsely punctate and bronzy at base; antennal club pointed, as long as the three preceding joints; prothorax strongly convex in lateral profile, a third wider than long; punctures extremely coarse and subconfluent laterally, still very large but circular, deep and slightly separated elsewhere, denser apically, without smooth median line; elytra nearly a third longer than wide, almost a third wider than the prothorax and twice as long; surface rugose, the foveæ very large, close-set; interstitial punctures very coarse and uneven, smaller, regularly uniserial and very widely spaced on the first two intervals; pygidium with a thin and strongly elevated carina throughout the length; scales of the under surface widely separated but subquadrate and distinct. Length 11.0 mm.; width 5.6 mm. Brazil. One female example from Desbrochers des Loges. [*Baridius metallicus* Boh.]. . . . . **metallica** Boh.

Scutellum elongate, dilated posteriorly, having a large impressed longitudinal canal; body more elongate, similar in coloration and lustre, the beak (♀) relatively shorter, not over three-fourths as long as the prothorax, otherwise nearly similar; antennal club ovoidal, conically pointed, longer than the three preceding joints; prothorax as in the preceding throughout, except that the tubulation is less abbreviated and in having an elongate smooth spot on the median line just behind the middle; elytra nearly similar but

somewhat longer, more obtuse behind and with the oblique sides more sinuate; pygidium more feebly and obtusely carinulate along the middle; scales of the under surface much smaller, though broad in form, inconspicuous, the metasternal punctures less coarse; fifth ventral with the margin thickened medially in a way not noticeable in the preceding female. Length 11.0 mm.; width 5.7 mm. Colombia. A single female from Desbrochers des Loges. **scutellata** n. sp.

5—Body with dark bronze or æneous lustre.....6
Body bright blue or greenish-blue throughout.....8

6—Beak shorter, thicker, more arcuate, tapering and punctate nearly as in *Cymatobaris;* pronotum very coarsely and densely cribrate, the punctures isolated basally; median impunctate line parallel, somewhat convex and very well defined, though not attaining the apex. Form oblong-oval, shining; beak (♂) three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the punctures moderately strong, separated, gradually fine and sparse distally, or (♀) almost exactly similar, though perhaps a trifle longer and even more coarsely punctate; antennæ medial (♂) or just visibly post-medial (♀), of nearly normal structure, the scape notably short, the club abrupt, thick and oval, less pointed, as long as the three or four preceding joints, the scrobes very large, oblique and cavernous, prolonged somewhat beyond the antennæ; prothorax very convex in lateral profile, a fourth wider than long, the arcuate sides becoming parallel basally, obliquely, feebly arcuate from behind the middle; apex not tubulate, much less than half as wide as the base; basal lobe narrowly and feebly sinuate at apex; scutellum subquadrate, medially channeled except at base; elytra a fourth longer than wide (♀), a little longer (♂), a fourth wider than the prothorax and nearly four-fifths longer; striæ catenulate, with very large, deep and elongate foveæ; intervals throughout with single series of coarse punctures; pygidium transversely oval, slightly oblique, nearly flat in both sexes and very feebly subcarinate; scales of the under surface small, at the bottom of very coarse and deep punctures and very inconspicuous; male with a parallel impression in basal two-fifths of the abdomen, the tip of the fifth segment entire, not liguliferously sinuate as in the *metallica* section. Length 7.2–8.5 mm.; width 3.5–4.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. Three specimens.....**consessor** n. sp.
Beak less thick, subevenly cylindric and more nearly as in the *metallica* section; median regions of the pronotum with large impunctate area.....7

7—Body oblong-suboval, shining, cupreo-æneous; beak in both sexes as long as the prothorax, cylindric, black, shining and finely, sparsely punctate, æneous and very coarsely punctate in less than basal half, feebly arcuate, sometimes slightly swollen above basally; antennæ medial, the club ovoidal, obtusely pointed, abrupt and about as long as the four preceding joints; prothorax strongly convex in lateral profile, two-fifths wider than long, the strongly arcuate sides gradually becoming parallel posteriad; apex tubulate, less than half as wide as the base; punctures very coarse and deep, unevenly distributed but generally rather widely separated; post-medial vacant area usually continued forward to the apex in a narrow smooth line; scutellum subquadrate, unimpressed; elytra a fourth longer than wide, about a fourth wider than the prothorax and twice as long; sides but feebly oblique; humeri only slightly prominent; strial foveæ deep but narrow and elongate, the surface more or less rugose; punctures of the interstitial series coarse and widely separated, decidedly small on the first two or three intervals; pygidium very prominent along the median line, especially toward apex in the male, the latter with the metasternum and basal part of the abdomen broadly and shallowly impressed, the fifth segment with a very small, obtusely

toothed sinus. Length 6.3–8.4 mm.; width 3.2–4.4 mm. Brazil (more widely distributed than any other Barid, occurring at Chapada, Santarem, Espirito-Santo and Rio de Janeiro). Twenty specimens. [*Baris interpunctata* Germ.]. . . . . **interpunctata** Germ.

Body much smaller in size but almost similar in coloration, structure and male sexual characters; beak (♂) shorter, not as long as the prothorax, a little more prominently arcuate above at the antennæ, cupreous and strongly punctate in more than basal half, thence to the apex with the punctures stronger than in the preceding and less sparse; antennal club relatively less elongate-oval; prothorax smaller and a fourth wider than long, the feebly converging sides evenly but less strongly arcuate from base to tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; punctures very coarse, similarly uneven in distribution, but on the whole closer, very dense at the sides and apex; impunctate line from the posterior vacant space to the apex narrower and prominent; elytra nearly similar but narrower, much wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; male pygidium more broadly and obtusely tumid medially toward apex. Length 5.75 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Brazil (Petropolis). A single specimen, from Desbrochers des Loges. **otiosa** n. sp.

Body still smaller and much narrower, similar in coloration and lustre; beak (♂) longer and relatively less thick, as long as the prothorax, the upper surface more prominent at the antennæ, colored and sculptured nearly as in *interpunctata;* antennal club rather larger, oval, ogival at apex and somewhat longer than the four preceding joints; prothorax of different outline, a fourth wider than long, the sides converging and nearly straight, rapidly rounding anteriorly to the strong tubulation, which is fully half as wide as the base; coarse punctures in general crowded, sparser basally and with a sharply isolated smooth spot near each side, the medial smooth area continued narrowly but not prominently to the apex; scutellum very smooth, subquadrate; elytra nearly as in the two preceding, but with the striæ as in *otiosa,* relatively coarser and more exarate distally than in *interpunctata,* much wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; pygidium (♂) extremely prominent along the median line; sinus of the fifth ventral very much shallower, almost obsolete, with very short, broad and obtuse ligula. Length 5.0 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Brazil (Espirito-Santo). One specimen, from Desbrochers des Loges. . . . . **parvula** n. sp.

8—Form oblong-suboval, convex, shining, more sparsely sculptured and smoother than usual; beak (♂) cylindric, evenly and moderately arcuate, feebly tapering, strongly but loosely punctate and bluish basally, more feebly and sparsely punctate and black distally, only three-fourths as long as the prothorax, or (♀) almost similar but a little thinner; antennæ medial, black, the club short, abrupt, oval and barely longer than the three preceding joints; prothorax strongly convex in profile, a fourth (♂) to third (♀) wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, gradually parallel basally, the tubulation gradually formed and only three-sevenths as wide as the base; prominent basal lobe rather narrowly rounded; punctures not so large as usual and distinctly separated even at the sides, sparse medially, without a well defined median impunctate area or anterior line; elytra barely a fourth longer than wide, scarcely more than a fifth wider than the prothorax and not quite twice as long, the sides but feebly oblique and slightly arcuate; strial foveæ large, deep and narrowly suboval, rather widely separated but very conspicuous; punctures of the even interstitial series rather small, remote, becoming very small suturally; pygidium (♂) very moderately tumid along the middle, or (♀) evenly and strongly convex throughout; male

abdomen with a large shallow elongate-oval basal impression, the sinus of the fifth segment very shallow, but with an unusually broad truncate median projection. Length 5.9–8.0 mm.; width 3.5–4.4 mm. Brazil (Chapada). October. Eight specimens.....**delecta** n. sp.

The peculiar and very constant elytral sculpture in this genus is a valid generic character, separating the species at a glance from those of *Sclerobaris;* it is, however, somewhat similar to that of *Megalobaris*, which differs in several important features relating to the antennæ and prosternum, as shown in the table of genera. *Delecta* is probably allied to *Baridius parellinus* Boh., but there is no trace of the very smooth median thoracic line of that species.

Cymatobaris n. gen.

Again it is a radical divergence in the scheme of sculpture, which constitutes one of the primal generic features of a small group of species separated under the above name. The body is smaller than in any of the preceding genera and of oblong form, the elytra very conspicuously undulated and with very fine but sharply defined, wholly impunctate striæ. The beak also is peculiar, although approached by *consessor* of the preceding genus, in being very short and thick, with its upper profile strongly arcuate, making the reëntrant angle separating it from the head rather more distinct, though very obtuse. Antennæ medial, the scape short; first funicular joint cylindric and as long as the next two, the outer joints short, transverse, increasing in width and obtrapezoidal in form, the club thick, obtusely conoidal and as long as the three or four preceding joints, glabrous or nearly so basally. Prosternum short, broadly and feebly concave, separating the coxæ by two-thirds their width, with the posterior lobe moderate in size but transverse and conspicuously tumid. Legs rather short, simple, the tarsi rather slender, with very moderate and slender claws. Prothorax strongly gibbous in lateral profile, tubulate at apex and with somewhat prominent rounded basal lobe, the scutellum transversely quadrate and smooth. Pygidium sharply and evenly carinate along the middle (♀), less so and rather tumid (♂). The under surface is glabrous, each puncture having only an extremely minute slender seta. The species known to me are as follows:

Body bright steel-blue throughout, shining, the abdomen blacker; beak (♀) black, not three times as long as wide, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, strongly, loosely punctate, more finely distad; antennæ short, piceous-black; prothorax even in convexity, not foveate, short, one-half wider than long, the sides parallel basally, evenly rounded beyond the middle to the large tubulation, which is not quite half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, unevenly close laterally, more or less remote elsewhere, those bordering a feebly defined smooth line not so coarse; elytra oblong, with nearly parallel

sides, very broadly and obtusely rounded at apex, scarcely a fifth longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and about twice as long; surface strongly, transversely undulate, strongly and transversely elevated subapically, the fine striæ dilated and impressed at base and very coarsely, deeply impressed apically, the intervals having sparse and uneven punctures, notably fine suturally. Length 7.5 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen..... **chalybea** n. sp.

Body narrower, more or less cupreo-æneous in lustre throughout, the antennæ paler; pronotum with a deep discal fovea at each side.....2

2—Body obscure æneous to blackish, oblong, polished; beak (♀) very short, thick, strongly arcuate, between two and three times as long as wide, with very coarse deep irregular punctures, separated by narrow shining interspaces; front with a simple feeble impression; antennæ short, fuscous, gradually paler basally; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and arcuate, rapidly rounding and convergent at apex to the strong and wide tubulation; punctures coarse, dense and rugose at the sides, very irregularly remote discally, without well defined median impunctate line; scutellum smaller, subquadrate; elytra oblong, very obtusely rounded at apex, a fifth longer than wide, not quite twice as long as the prothorax; surface extremely and deeply undulated, the fine sharp striæ much dilated at base and very coarsely deep and exarate behind in crossing the subapical transverse elevation. Length 6.5–7.0 mm.; width 3.3–3.6 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. Two specimens. [*Baris monstrosa* Germ.]
monstrosa Germ.

Body slightly more elongate, very bright cupreo-æneous throughout; beak (♀) still shorter and nearly straight, very thick and but little over twice as long as wide, very densely punctate, setulose and longitudinally substrigose, opaculate; front with a narrow longitudinal impression joining the shallow transverse impression at the base of the beak; antennæ short, ferruginous throughout; prothorax (♀) nearly as in the preceding but more transverse, and with a much broader tubulation, this being more than half as wide as the base; punctures similarly very unequally remote, but distinctly less coarse; scutellum larger, transversely quadrate; elytra nearly similar but fully a fourth longer than wide, wider than the prothorax and fully twice as long; surface rather less strongly undulated; striæ very fine and sharply defined, similarly enlarged at base and apex but, discally, finer than in *monstrosa*. Length 6.2–7.0 mm.; width 2.8–3.4 mm. Brazil. Two specimens, from Desbrochers des Loges. [*Baridius impressifrons* Boh.]
impressifrons Boh.

In *monstrosa* and *impressifrons*, the third strial interval is tuberculately tumid at apex; there is no trace of this in *chalybea*, nor of the deep discal fovea at each side of the pronotum.

Glyptobaridia n. gen.

This genus is allied rather closely to *Baris*, but differs in having the beak separated from the head by a narrow abrupt sulcus. The body is oblong-oval, convex, coarsely, densely sculptured and subopaque, with erect and bristling setæ and narrow erect squamules. Beak rather short and thick, strongly sculptured, the antennæ slightly post-medial, moderate in length, with rather long first funicular joint and stout oval club, as long as the three or four

preceding joints, its first segment fully half the mass, polished and glabrous. Prosternum nearly flat, moderately separating the coxæ, the posterior lobe wanting, being represented by a broad and feeble arcuation of the hind margin. Prothorax strongly tubulate, the basal lobe somewhat prominent, rounded, the scutellum very free posteriorly but close-set laterally, transversely suboval, the elytra deeply grooved, with two small feeble undulations near the third interval, the pygidium small, moderately convex. The type is as follows:

Glyptobaridia hystrix n. sp.—Body oblong-oval, convex and nearly opaque, black, the legs not paler; pronotum with the setæ dark, very coarse and sparse, those of the elytra pale brown, long and less coarse, mingled with parallel paler squamules, which are semi-erect and more abundant apically; under surface with sparse and slender, whitish squamules; beak (♀) feebly arcuate, as long as the prothorax, shining, coarsely punctate and squamo-setulose basally, very densely just beyond the sulcus, more finely, sparsely punctured and glabrous distally; antennæ slender, piceous, the club rather abrupt; prothorax not quite a third wider than long, the sides subevenly arcuate from base to the tubulation, which is half as wide as the base; punctures very coarse but somewhat shallow and opaque, densely crowded throughout, with a fine uneven subprominent and polished, impunctate median line; elytra scarcely a fourth longer than wide, parallel, very obtusely rounded at apex and with very feeble humeral swellings, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves moderate, a third or fourth as wide as the intervals, opaquely, contiguously and shallowly punctate along the bottom, the intervals with coarse and very shallow, confused subcontiguous punctures; pygidium densely hispido-squamose apically; under surface coarsely, densely and shallowly punctate and opaque. Length 4.4 mm.; width 2.15 mm. Brazil (Chapada). December. One specimen.

The first ventral suture is fine but entire, and is strongly arcuate medially.

Baris Germ.

This is a very large genus, the structural characters of which are well known. The Brazilian species are rather numerous and smaller, on the whole, than those of more northern regions, agreeing perfectly with them however in general structure and habitus. Those that I now have before me may be described as follows:

Elytral grooves attaining the basal margin; squamiform setæ evenly distributed when present. [Subgen. **Baris** in sp.] 2

Elytral grooves not attaining the base; elytral squamules fasciiform in arrangement, the surface also undulate and herissate with erect setæ. [Subgen. **Baridiaspis** nov.] 11

2—Legs rufous 3

Legs black or piceous-black 8

3—Body in the neighborhood of 3 mm. in length 4

Body notably small or minute 5

4—Form elongate-oval, convex, shining and almost completely glabrous, rufo-piceous in color, with feeble subæneous lustre, the legs and elytra brighter

rufous; setules of the under surface small and sparse; beak short, thick, shining, arcuate, finely, sparsely punctulate, two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the antennæ medial; prothorax barely a fifth wider than long, the sides distinctly and subevenly arcuate from base to apex, the latter scarcely half as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse, becoming moderately coarse and rugulosely subconfluent at the sides, without trace of median impunctate line; scutellum small, rather rounded; elytra a fourth longer than wide, the sides but feebly oblique, slightly arcuate, the apex very obtusely rounded, at the feebly tumid humeri slightly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; grooves moderate, not evidently punctate, becoming coarse and strongly punctate basally; intervals very finely, sparsely, subserially punctate; pygidium densely cribrate, smaller and narrower in the female; male without distinct abdominal characters. Length 3.25–3.3 mm.; width 1.45–1.5 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens. **amazonica** n. sp.

Form rather more narrowly oblong-oval, convex, polished, black, with subæneous lustre and almost completely glabrous, the sparse squamules beneath very feeble; beak thick, arcuate, shining, finely, not densely punctulate, scarcely three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ piceo-rufous; prothorax much shorter, almost two-fifths wider than long, the sides just visibly converging and feebly arcuate, more rapidly rounding anteriorly; apex somewhat more than half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, well separated, a little less fine, shallow and sparsely subrugulose at the sides; median impunctate line distinct and entire; scutellum moderate, ogival; elytra a third longer than wide, circularly rounded behind, with very feebly oblique sides, at the rather narrowly subprominent humeri evidently wider than the prothorax, about twice as long; grooves rather narrow, smooth, gradually a little coarser and moderately punctured basally, exarate at apex; intervals with sparse infinitesimal punctulation; pygidium moderate, convex; under surface black, the legs very pale and in strong contrast with the body color. Length 2.75 mm.; width 1.25 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. One specimen. . . . . **fulvipes** n. sp.

5—Pronotum with or without a very narrow and imperfect median impunctate line. 6

Pronotum with a distinctly defined, entire or subentire median impunctate line; size still more minute. 7

6—Body somewhat broadly and very evenly oval, convex, shining, piceous-black, the legs and elytra more distinctly rufous, glabrous above, the slender squamules of the under surface sparse; beak moderate, arcuate, very finely, inconspicuously punctulate and two-thirds as long as the prothorax; antennæ piceo-rufous; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides strongly arcuate, becoming straighter and subparallel basally and oblique distally; apex scarcely half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, separated by fully twice their diameters, rather smaller and feebler but close and subrugulose laterally; median line narrowly impunctate for a short distance beyond the middle; scutellum very small, rounded; elytra very evenly parabolic in outline, scarcely a fourth longer than wide, at the scarcely tumid humeri slightly wider than the prothorax, almost four-fifths longer; grooves fine, smooth, very gradually becoming coarse and punctate basally; intervals alutaceous posteriad, with series of very minute distant punctules; pygidium tumid medially toward base. Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Chapada). May. One specimen, on flowers. . . . . **herifuga** n. sp.

Body more narrowly oval, convex, polished and glabrous, dark rufo-piceous in color, the legs much, and the elytra somewhat, paler; beak shining, minutely,

sparsely punctulate, strongly arcuate above, straight beneath, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the latter between a third and fourth wider than long, the sides moderately convergent and nearly straight, rounding evenly in about apical third; apex scarcely half as wide as the base; punctures moderately coarse, shallow and barely rugulose at the sides, strong but separated by two or three times their diameters elsewhere, with an oblong median smooth space at base; scutellum small, ogival; elytra a fourth longer than wide, rather obtusely parabolic, at the slightly prominent humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, not quite twice as long; grooves rather narrow and shallow, almost smooth, somewhat dilated and more distinctly punctured near the base; interstitial series composed of distant infinitesimal punctules; pygidium coarsely, densely punctate and distinctly convex; legs very short. Length 2.2 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen, apparently female.....**inanis** n. sp.

Body a little larger and rather more elongate, oval, polished, glabrous and similar in coloration, the legs evidently longer and more slender; beak very short, feebly arcuate, finely, loosely punctate, scarcely three times as long as wide and barely more than half as long as the prothorax, the antennæ concolorous and obscure rufous; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the slightly converging sides feebly arcuate, gradually more so distally; apex a little less than half as wide as the base; punctures not very coarse, shallow and well separated at the sides, only slightly smaller but deeper and separated by two to three times their diameters elsewhere, without trace of regular median smooth line; scutellum very small, longer than wide and sharply ogival; elytra oval, moderately obtuse at tip, at the feebly tumid humeri slightly wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; grooves moderately narrow and deep, nearly smooth, gradually somewhat coarser and more punctate basally; interstitial series composed of very small punctures, becoming more distinct, closer and confused throughout toward base; pygidium moderate, sculptured as usual, gradually becoming prominent below the middle. Length 2.35 mm.; width 1.1 mm. Brazil (Uacarizal). February. One specimen.....**obliviosa** n. sp.

7—Form oblong-oval, convex, glabrous, polished and rufo-piceous, the legs but little paler rufous; beak blackish, moderately thick, feebly arcuate, minutely, loosely punctulate and almost four-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennæ blackish-piceous, the club obscure rufous; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, rather rapidly, evenly rounding in about apical third to the apex, which is somewhat more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather large but extremely shallow, and irregularly well separated at the sides, somewhat small but deep and separated by three times their diameters discally, the median smooth line well defined, wide and entire; scutellum as in the preceding; elytra slightly over a fourth longer than wide, evenly parabolic, at the feebly tumid humeri distinctly wider than the prothorax, almost twice as long; grooves fine, nearly smooth, but slightly coarser basally; punctures of the single interstitial series widely separated and so minute as to be seen only with difficulty; pygidium very densely punctate, subevenly and moderately convex. Length 1.85 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

despecta n. sp.

Form rather narrowly oblong-oval, shining, glabrous, evenly piceo-rufous in color, the legs somewhat paler; beak nearly as in the preceding but scarcely three-fourths as long as the prothorax, the latter a fourth wider than long, the sides very moderately but evenly arcuate throughout, becoming subparallel at base; truncate apex unusually broad, about three-fifths as wide as the

base; punctures rather small but deep, separated by two or three times their diameters, scarcely differing but more irregular and shallower at the sides; scutellum minute, rounded; elytra obtusely oval, a fourth or fifth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves somewhat narrow, very gradually and but slightly coarser basally; interstitial punctures fine but evident, in single series; pygidium with the usual coarse dense punctures, evenly and moderately convex; legs short. Length 1.75 mm.; width 0.7 mm. Brazil (Entre Rios). September. One specimen.....**flaccida** n. sp.

8—Outline notably elongate, the elytra almost one-half longer than wide.....9

Outline oval as usual, the elytra nearly always being much less than one-half longer than wide.....10

9—Form subparallel, with feebly arcuate sides, subglabrous, with minute and slender squamules beneath and in single line along the strial intervals, black, the legs and prothorax piceo-rufous; surface polished, the elytra somewhat alutaceous; beak short, finely but in part rather closely punctate, very feebly arcuate and scarcely over half as long as the prothorax; under surface with erect setæ distally; antennæ near basal third, the scape very short; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, the sides subparallel, feebly arcuate, gradually rounding and oblique in about apical third, the truncate apex four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures deep, moderately small, separated by twice their widths, gradually coarser and rugulosely dense at the sides, with a distinct narrow smooth line, not attaining base or apex; scutellum very small, rounded, with a deep central fovea; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, barely wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer, the sides feebly arcuate and just visibly oblique, the apex obtusely rounded; grooves almost a third as wide as the intervals, shallow and catenulate along the bottom, not coarser basally; intervals with single series of fine but distinct, not very widely separated punctures; pygidium as usual in sculpture, strongly convex. Length 3.4 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Argentina (Mendoza). One specimen.....**mendozensis** n. sp.

Form narrower, the size much smaller, very elongate-suboval, convex, glabrous, polished, black throughout, the elytra slightly piceous; beak thick, cylindric, arcuate, finely, loosely punctate and about three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ submedial, with oblique cavernous scrobes as usual; prothorax short, nearly one-half wider than long, the sides subparallel, gradually broadly rounding beyond the middle; apex more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong and deep, separated by twice their diameters, slightly coarser and closer laterally but not dense, without evident smooth line; scutellum minute, rounded; elytra very nearly one-half longer than wide, the sides but very feebly oblique, nearly straight, the apex obtusely rounded, very slightly wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long; grooves moderate, deep, smooth and equal throughout; interstitial punctures very minute, widely separated in single series; pygidium convex; legs rather long. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Brazil. A single specimen, from Desbrochers des Loges.....**opica** n. sp.

10—Body rather broadly oblong-oval, strongly convex, deep black, shining and glabrous throughout; beak thick, arcuate, shining, finely, sparsely punctate and three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter a fourth wider than long, the sides converging, evenly and distinctly arcuate throughout, gradually becoming parallel at base; apex half as wide as the base; punctures somewhat coarse, deep, separated by more than their diameters, smaller medially, coarse, dense and rugose at the sides, with a feebly defined partial smooth median line; scutellum minute, rounded, feebly impressed; elytra a fourth

(♂) to a fifth (♀) longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and two-thirds longer; grooves deep, moderately coarse, but little wider basally, nearly smooth; intervals with series of rather small but distinct punctures, widely separated but closer and rather coarser basally; pygidium somewhat tumid along the median line. Length 2.35–2.65 mm.; width 1.0–1.2 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.....**jocosa** n. sp.

Body more narrowly oblong-oval, convex, polished, glabrous and black, with scarcely æneous lustre; beak short, thick, finely, sparsely punctate, slightly arcuate and two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the antennæ as usual; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides slightly convergent and feebly arcuate, becoming oblique and nearly straight in rather less than apical third; apex half as wide as the base; punctures rather small, separated by two or three times their diameters medially, coarse but very shallow and contiguous at the sides, without impunctate line, except in a small oval area behind the middle; scutellum small, somewhat longer than wide, flat and sharply ogival; elytra obtusely oval, a fourth longer than wide, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves deep, moderate in width, nearly smooth and but little wider basally; intervals two to three times as wide as the grooves; interstitial punctures somewhat fine but distinct, variably separated in single series; pygidium small, semicircular and feebly convex; legs shorter than in the preceding and with thicker and more oval femora. Length 2.35 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**defecta** n. sp.

Body larger, more oblong and relatively less convex, polished black, the elytra faintly picescent, glabrous, not definitely submetallic; beak evenly arcuate, more evenly cylindric than usual, finely, rather sparsely punctate and scarcely three-fifths as long as the prothorax, the latter two-fifths wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, gradually rounding and oblique in scarcely apical third; apex not quite half as wide as the base; punctures sparse and very fine, gradually becoming rather strong and irregular but not very close-set at the sides, without median impunctate line; scutellum small, as wide as long, very roundly ogival; elytra between a fourth and third longer than wide, obtusely oval, the sides but slightly oblique and feebly arcuate, slightly wider than the prothorax and three-fourths longer; grooves moderate, sensibly broader and feebly crenate basally; intervals with more or less confused series of minute and well separated punctures; pygidium obtusely and feebly tumid along the middle and subumbonate apically; legs moderately long and slender. Length 3.0 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). September. One specimen.....**chapadana** n. sp.

11—Form oblong-oval, convex, rather shining and deep black throughout, the pronotal setæ erect, those of the elytra erect and brownish, and with less erect, white squamules condensed for a short space just before the middle of each interval, these lines forming a transverse fascia; slender whitish squamules beneath sparse; beak thick, arcuate, distinctly but loosely punctate and four-fifths as long as the prothorax, the antennæ medial, with moderate club; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly convergent and slightly arcuate, more rounding at apex to the short broad tubulation, which is four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse, deep, still coarser and contiguous laterally, separated by nearly their widths medially, with distinct median smooth line, obliterated anteriorly; scutellum well developed, free and quadrate, punctured centrally; elytra obtusely oval, a fourth longer than wide, at the slightly prominent humeri evidently wider than the prothorax, three-fourths longer; surface with two feeble lateral

undulations; grooves coarse, deep, a little coarser and subpunctate basally; intervals rather strongly punctate; pygidium small, semicircular, slightly convex and with erect whitish hairs; abdomen (♂) feebly impressed medially at base. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.5 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.....**balteata** n. sp.

The species named *balteata* is made the type of a subgeneric group, as above, and it is probable that *mendozensis* should also be so treated, because of the position of the antennæ and brevity of the scape, together with certain habital peculiarities. In *balteata* the transverse elytral fascia is flexed slightly anteriad toward the suture.

Trogatia n. gen.

In this distinct genus the body is parallel and only moderately convex, with minute, sparse and decumbent setæ, which are very inconspicuous on the pronotum and under surface and extremely minute in single series on the elytra. Beak short, cylindric, not separated by an evident impression, the antennæ slightly beyond the middle, the funicle short, with thick and moderately elongate basal joint, the club very abrupt, oval, entirely pubescent and as long as the five preceding joints, the sutures feeble. Prosternum flat, moderately separating the coxæ, with its hind margin feebly angulate at the middle and having, in the male, two minute acute tubercles. Prothorax briefly and narrowly tubulate, the basal lobe very short and broadly rounded, the scutellum small, free, subquadrate and with a broad polished canal, the elytra grooved. Pygidium well developed, vertical semicircular, nearly flat and very finely, closely punctate. The legs are normal and slender, the tarsi slender and with slender diverging claws, very moderate in length. The type is the following:

Trogatia reversa n. sp.—Body perfectly parallel, with straight sides, moderately shining, black throughout, with red elytra and legs; beak feebly arcuate, rather closely punctate, longitudinally bisulcate above and two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the antennæ obscure rufous, with ferruginous club; prothorax quadrate, about as long as wide, the sides parallel and just visibly arcuate, rapidly rounding in about apical third to the short tubulation, which is barely half as wide as the base; punctures moderate, dense and longitudinally rugose at the sides, separated by between once and twice their widths medially, with a feebly defined smooth median streak centrally; elytra almost a third longer than wide, the parallel sides gradually and feebly rounding from behind the middle, about as wide as the prothorax and two-thirds longer, the humeri small and feeble; grooves not very deep, moderately coarse, finely, catenulately punctate along the bottom, attaining the base but not dilated; intervals not very flat, with single series of moderate, close-set punctures; abdomen very feebly impressed medially at base. Length 3.35 mm.; width 1.3 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

I can recall no other genus with which this can be closely compared in any way.

Zathanius n. gen.

In this genus the body is rather ventricose, polished and with sparse, erect setæ, the beak thick, strongly compressed and coarsely sculptured, thicker and more arcuate basally, somewhat tapering distally, subsimilar in the sexes and separated by a deep reëntrant angle. Antennæ submedian, the scape very moderate, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the others slightly transverse, broadening but little, the club large, abrupt, oval, pubescent, subequally divided by the sutures and as long as the five preceding joints combined. Prosternum with a shallow but sharply limited parallel sulcus, the coxæ narrowly separated, the intercoxal suture deep, the posterior lobe very short and broadly rounded. Prothorax sharply tubulate, the basal lobe very broad and rounded. Scutellum free, transversely oval, sculptured, the elytra sharply and strongly grooved, the surface smooth, not at all undulate. Pygidium small, vertical, semicircular and prominently convex transversely. First ventral suture fine but evident, angulate medially. Legs moderately long, normal, the tibiæ short, the tarsi narrow, with small and slender, arcuate and widely free claws. The type is as follows:

Zathanius lyratus n. sp.—Stout, convex, polished, smooth and deep black throughout, the upper surface sparsely bristling with short erect setæ, remote and in single lines on the elytra; beak barely longer than the prothorax, strongly arcuate, thick, strongly compressed and coarsely, closely punctate and rugose, much more finely punctate and smoother beyond the antennæ, which are black; prothorax small, two-fifths (♀) but scarcely a fifth (♂) wider than long, the sides converging and subevenly, moderately arcuate, the tubulation half as wide as the base (♀), less (♂); punctures rather coarse and sparse, mingled with some smaller, separated by nearly their widths at the sides, with a centrally broad median smooth line; elytra a third longer than wide, obtusely oval, at the rather prominent humeri a fourth to nearly third wider than the prothorax, fully twice as long (♀) or more (♂); grooves deep, very smooth, even, the intervals scarcely twice as wide as the grooves, with single series of small but distinct, remote punctures. Length 3.6–4.0 mm.; width 1.8–2.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Eight specimens.

Although possibly somewhat allied to the Pseudobarid series, this genus cannot be associated closely, differing in habitus, in the beak and especially in the slender tarsal claws, widely separated even at base.

Euzathanius n. gen.

In general aspect of the body, in the prosternum, sculpture and other features, this genus would seem to be rather closely allied to the preceding, and yet the beak, antennæ and undulated elytra are

quite different. The body is subrhombic, polished and sparsely but strongly sculptured, the upper surface with a few erect stiff setæ, arranged as in the preceding genus, the fine setiform decumbent squamules of the under surface similar and sparse. The beak is very thick, slightly arcuate, separated by a deep reëntrant angle and distinctly but sparsely punctate, cylindric, only slightly tapering and not in the least compressed. Antennæ well beyond the middle, the first funicular joint nearly as long as the next three, the others short, setulose, the club abrupt, oval, notably small in size and not longer than the three preceding joints, its basal segment sparsely pubescent and half the mass. Prosternum deeply and sharply canalate, narrowly separating the coxæ, the posterior lobe small, trapezoidal, sinuato-truncate at apex. Prothorax, scutellum, elytra, legs, tarsi and ungues nearly as in the preceding, except that the elytral surface is strongly undulate. Pygidium small, semicircular, evenly and feebly convex. The type may be described as follows:

Euzathanius undulatus n. sp.—Form elongate-subrhombic, black throughout, smooth and polished; beak very thick, polished, sparsely punctate and distinctly shorter than the prothorax, the arcuate upper profile descending rapidly at base to the bottom of the impression; antennæ black; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and straight, rounding anteriorly to the constriction, the tubulation not so abrupt as in the preceding genus and more than half as wide as the base, the basal lobe a little more prominent medially; punctures coarse and smaller sparsely intermingled, separated by two or three times their width laterally and very irregularly arranged discally, having a broad smooth medial line and a large oblong area at lateral fourth in basal half, also a median vacant area connected with the smooth median line; scutellum free, transverse; elytra one-half longer than wide, the distinctly oblique sides broadly, evenly arcuate, the apex rather narrowly obtuse, at the large and rather prominent humeri a third wider than the prothorax, two and one-half times as long; grooves coarse, deep, finely punctate along the bottom, fully half as wide as the intervals, which have small and remote punctures in single series; pygidium notably small, very deeply and densely punctate; first ventral suture wholly obsolete medially. Length 4.5–4.8 mm.; width 2.1–2.25 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and November. Three specimens, apparently female.

It is singular that two species, having so many characters in common, should have to be assigned to two separate generic groups, and yet the structural differences in the beak and antennæ would seem to demand this separation.

Thanius n. gen.

The body here is smaller in size, more oblong-oval, glabrous and without erect setæ, smooth, polished and much less strongly sculptured. Beak rather long and slender, sometimes rapidly more arcuate dorsally at base but not tumid, the separating reëntrant angle moderate. Antennæ distinctly behind the middle, the first

funicular joint nearly as long as the next three, the second as long as the succeeding two, the outer joints not materially broadened, the club abrupt, elongate-oval, pubescent, with feeble sutures and as long as the preceding five joints. Prosternum broadly but not very sharply channeled, separating the coxæ by about their own width, the posterior lobe large and broad, feebly sinuate medially. Prothorax feebly tubulate, the basal lobe small, short and rounded, the scutellum not very free, medially impressed, subquadrate and slightly transverse, the elytra moderately grooved, the surface with two very faint undulations at the sides, and the pygidium small, rounded and moderately convex. The type is as follows:

Thanius perpolitus n. sp.—Convex, oval, highly polished, smooth and feebly sculptured, glabrous; beak evidently longer than the head and prothorax, moderately and evenly arcuate, rather slender, coarsely and densely punctate, more finely and sparsely distad; antennæ slender, piceous; prothorax barely a fifth wider than long, the sides slightly converging and nearly straight, rounding in apical fourth to the feeble constriction, the oblique tubulation more than half as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse, a little coarser but still separated by about twice their diameters at the sides; median smooth line feeble and partial; elytra rather obtusely oval, nearly a third longer than wide, at the moderately tumid humeri slightly wider than the prothorax, fully three-fourths longer; grooves a third to fourth as wide as the intervals and with widely separated punctures indenting the sides of the latter, which have single series of widely spaced and extremely minute punctules; pygidium evenly convex; legs moderate, the femora slightly thick, the tarsi slender, with long claw-joint. Length 3.3–3.4 mm.; width 1.45–1.5 mm. Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). Four specimens.

Easily recognizable by the rather smooth and polished, wholly glabrous surface above and the long, somewhat slender but strongly and closely punctate beak.

Mesothanius n. gen.

Again a monotypic genus seems to be necessary for a similarly small, smooth, polished, feebly sculptured but more parallel species, entirely glabrous above, excepting a small spot of close-set slender white scales at the base of the third interval, and a few scattered over the elytral surface, perhaps betraying an affinity with the Pseudobarid series. The beak is rather short and somewhat thick, cylindric, feebly separated and finely, loosely punctate; antennæ slightly behind the middle, rather short, the first funicular joint not quite as long as the next three, the others short, increasing in width, so that the seventh is almost as wide as the club, which is short, oval, as long as the four preceding joints, with its basal segment sparsely pubescent, large and constituting more than half the mass. Prosternum short, with a deep and sharply defined canal, continued by shallow concavity between the coxæ and

throughout the posterior lobe, which is narrow, prominent, distinctly concave, with its apex deeply and semicircularly emarginate and having rather sharp angles, the coxæ separated by slightly less than their width. Prothorax constricted and tubulate at apex, the basal lobe short, gradual and narrowly rounded, the scutellum closely fitted, wider than long, ogival and sinuate at base, the elytra grooved, not undulate and the pygidium well developed, semicircular, feebly convex and with deep separated punctures. Legs moderate, the anterior femora deeply sinuate beneath near the apex, the tarsal claws slender, well separated and divergent. The type is the following:

Mesothanius emarginatus n. sp.—Elongate-suboval, convex, deep black and polished throughout; beak a little shorter than the prothorax, feebly arcuate, the antennæ piceous; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, rounding slightly only at the constriction, the tubulation four-sevenths as wide as the base, the basal angles rounded; punctures moderate, sparse, coarse but separated by their own widths laterally, wholly wanting toward base except at the sides, the median impunctate area not well defined; elytra a third longer than wide, not quite parallel, rapidly obtusely rounded at apex, evidently wider than the prothorax and more than twice as long, the humeral swellings very feeble; grooves and intervals nearly as in the preceding species. Length 3.3 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Petropolis). Desbrochers des Loges. One specimen.

The remarkable prosternum and, especially, its posterior lobe, will render the identification of this genus quite certain.

The four preceding genera constitute a group, the Thaniids, analogous, among the genera with well separated and diverging ungues, to the Pseudobarids, which always have connate or contiguous claws.

Baptobaris n. gen.

The size of the body is much greater in the present genus than in any of those immediately preceding, including *Glyptobaridia*, and is elongate, parallel and usually, but not always, with distinctly undulate elytra. The beak is short, thick, strongly arcuate and strongly and closely but discretely punctate, the antennæ rather behind the middle, with the outer funicular joints broader, the club ovoidal, somewhat compressed and with more or less oblique sutures, the basal segment less than half the mass and glabrous. Prosternum with the channel impressed, deep, but not very sharply defined at the sides, the coxæ moderately separated and the posterior lobe truncate or feebly sinuate. Prothorax feebly tubulate, the basal lobe in the form of a very short and gradually formed obtuse cusp, the scutellum free and quadrate, the elytra grooved and the pygidium moderate, usually nearly flat, with more or less evident

carina and somewhat oblique. The legs are normal and moderate. There are five species of this genus now known to me as follows:

Body uniformly ferruginous in color above.....2
Body above bicolored, the prothorax rufous, the elytra metallic blue or green...3
2—Form elongate, parallel, convex and shining, glabrous, the head, beak, under surface and legs deep black; beak thick, very strongly arcuate, not at all compressed and not quite as long as the prothorax; antennæ shining, blackish; prothorax a third wider than long, the sides feebly converging and nearly straight, rounding anteriorly to the gradual tubulation; punctures strong, remote, laterally coarse and well separated, the median smooth line broad and entire; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, evidently wider than the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, parallel, obtusely rounded at apex, distinctly undulated; grooves moderate, basally coarser, more impressed and punctate, coarse and deep apically; intervals with single loose series of very minute punctures. Length 8.0–9.0 mm.; width 3.4–3.75 mm. Brazil (St. Catharina and other localities). Six specimens. [*Baridius carnifex* Boh.].....**carnifex** Boh.
Form much less elongate, oblong-suboval, convex, moderately shining, glabrous, the beak, legs and entire under surface deep black; beak straight beneath in profile, broadly arcuate above, thick, closely, not very coarsely punctate and very short, not three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ nearly black; prothorax a fourth to nearly third wider than long, the sides converging and very feebly arcuate, rounding anteriorly to the scarcely at all tubulate apex, which is much less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather small, sparse, becoming notably coarse and subcontiguous at the sides, the median smooth line not well defined; elytra oblong, not one-half longer than wide, a fourth or fifth wider than the prothorax and distinctly more than twice as long; grooves strong, a little coarser basally and much coarser distally; intervals with single series of moderate, deep and somewhat close-set punctures. Length 5.75–6.2 mm.; width 2.9–3.0 mm. Brazil (Theresopolis). Two specimens. [*Baridius exaratus* Boh.]...**exarata** Boh.
3—Body throughout above and beneath uniform pale rufous, excepting the elytra, which are black, with strong violet-blue lustre. Glabrous and shining, the beak rather thick, cylindric, strongly arcuate, somewhat strongly but loosely punctate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ piceous, the club only as long as the three preceding joints; prothorax barely a fifth wider than long, the sides converging and straight, rapidly rounding in apical fourth, the tubulation subobsolete; punctures rather small but deep, remote, a little coarser but widely separated at the sides, with a distinct smooth median line; scutellum slightly wider than long; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, distinctly wider than the prothorax and somewhat over twice as long, parallel, obtusely rounded at apex; grooves rather narrow, punctate, coarser basally and slightly coarser apically; intervals with minute sparse punctures, more or less confused in arrangement. Length 7.0 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Paraguay. One specimen. [*Baris sanguinicollis* Germ.] **sanguinicollis** Germ.
Body black, with metallic reflection beneath, the prothorax rufous throughout, the elytra dark, metallic.....4
4—Form oblong, convex, polished and glabrous; beak (♂) very short, straight beneath, arcuate above, strongly, densely punctate and only three-fifths as long as the prothorax, or (♀) strongly, evenly arcuate, cylindric, more finely and loosely punctate and three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ piceous, the club smaller and shorter in the female; prothorax fully a fifth

wider than long, with very feebly converging and nearly straight sides broadly rounding in apical third, becoming sinuously oblique; punctures fine, remote, becoming somewhat coarse but widely separated at the sides, the smooth line not well defined and abbreviated; scutellum very moderate, subquadrate; elytra fully one-half longer than wide, much wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long; grooves deep, especially toward base and apex; intervals sometimes rather convex, minutely punctate in single series; legs, head and beak black, with more or less metallic lustre; male abdomen feebly impressed medially at base, the fifth segment minutely bisinuate at the middle of the hind margin. Length 6.0–6.8 mm.; width 2.7–3.0 mm. Brazil (the locality not stated). Five specimens, received from Desbrochers des Loges. [*Baridius ruficollis* Boh.]. . . . . **ruficollis** Boh.

Form and coloration nearly similar but much smaller in size, polished and glabrous; prothorax bright rufous throughout, the head, beak, legs and under surface of the hind body black, the last two with feeble bluish lustre, the mesosternum and tibiæ piceo-rufous; elytra black, with bright greenish-blue lustre; beak (♂) evenly cylindric, finely, loosely punctate, evenly, moderately arcuate and nearly three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ black, piceous basally; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides feebly convergent and slightly arcuate, rounding and oblique in apical fourth; punctures strong but sparse, becoming coarse but distinctly separated at the sides, the smooth median line abbreviated; scutellum quadrate, deep black; elytra one-half longer than wide, a fourth wider than the prothorax and much more than twice as long, parallel, very obtuse at apex, with large and feebly tumid humeri; grooves deep, a little coarser basally and very much coarser apically, feebly crenately punctate; uniserial interstitial punctures minute and widely separated; pygidium flat, coarsely cribrate; male abdomen with a very feeble median impression at base, the fifth segment with two minute emarginations, separated by a broad lobe. Length 5.25 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). November. One specimen. . . **compta** n. sp.

The male abdominal characters throughout are of the same order as in *ruficollis* and *compta*, as described above.

Orthobaridia n. gen.

In this genus the body is rather small in size, parallel, moderately convex, shining and glabrous. Beak short, thick, not evidently compressed, straight beneath, broadly arcuate above in profile, and separated from the head by a deep reëntrant angle. The antennæ are at apical third, the club oval, pubescent, about as long as the three or four preceding joints, with moderate sutures, the first segment two-fifths of the whole. Prosternum shallowly and not very sharply sulcate, the coxæ moderately separated and the posterior lobe rather prominent but rounded. Prothorax without vestige of anterior constriction or tubulation, the basal lobe small, gradual and cuspidiform, the scutellum free, transversely oval and the elytra with coarse impressed striæ and convex intervals. Pygidium peculiar, being small, transverse, strongly, loosely punctate, feebly convex and oblique, but with the obliquity inward, so that it is wholly invisible from above. Legs simple, rather short, the

tarsal claws very slender, widely free and divergent. The type is the following:

Orthobaridia sulcatula n. sp.—Parallel, with nearly straight sides, glabrous, black, the elytra faintly piceous; beak (♂) three-fourths as long as the prothorax, finely, closely punctate above and, on the head, more finely and sparsely punctulate; antennæ obscure ferruginous; prothorax quadrate, fully as long as wide, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, rounding and becoming strongly oblique in about apical third, the narrow truncate apex much less than half as wide as the base, the basal angles rounded; punctures fine but distinct, separated by two or three times their width, a little coarser and longitudinally subrugulose at the sides; median smooth line distinct but not attaining the apex; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax, the sides parallel and straight, slightly oblique at base, without humeral swelling, gradually rounding apically, the apex narrowly obtuse; striæ very coarse and deep, impressed, not groove-like and coarsely, closely punctate; intervals barely wider than the striæ and convex, with infinitesimal sparse punctulation; male abdomen with a sharply defined subquadrate concavity medially at base. Length 3.6 mm.; width 1.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.

The deep and coarse, impressed elytral sulci and convex intervals, parallel form of the body, thick beak, with subapical antennæ and form of the thoracic apex, are characters which will serve readily to identify this aberrant species.

Dalcesia n. gen.

In general habitus the body in this genus is notably isolated, and I know of nothing with which it can be compared very closely. It is cylindric, shining and glabrous, the prothorax conspicuously small, parallel and narrowed apically. The beak is moderately thick, feebly arcuate, equal throughout, compressed and separated by a small reëntrant angle. Antennæ medial, short, the club oblong-oval, as long as the four preceding joints, coarsely pubescent and subequally divided by the strong sutures. Prosternum very shallowly sulcate, the depression somewhat sharply defined, the coxæ narrowly separated and the posterior lobe short and broadly rounded. Prothorax without trace of apical constriction or tubulation, broadly arcuate basally except near the sides, but without lobe, the scutellum relatively large, slightly free, flat, subquadrate, angulate behind, densely punctulate and with close narrow squamules, whitish in color but not conspicuous, the elytra finely and smoothly grooved. Pygidium small, rather transverse, vertical, its sides oblique and the apex narrowly truncate. The legs are moderate, the tarsi notably slender, with free arcuate claws. The type may be described as follows:

Dalcesia calvata n. sp.—Form oblong-subcylindric, the elytra only moderately convex, deep black and shining; under surface with fine sparse squamules; beak

rather thick, compressed, finely, closely punctate and as long as the head and prothorax; antennæ obscure rufous; prothorax small, as long as wide, the sides parallel and straight to beyond the middle, then oblique and almost straight to the apex, which is two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures fine and sparse, a little coarser, closer and bearing small sparse squamules at the sides; elytra one-half longer than wide, fully two-fifths wider than the prothorax and more than two and one-half times as long, the sides perfectly parallel and straight, circularly rounding in posterior third, the humeri distinct but not at all swollen; grooves fine, even, sharply defined, finely punctate and a fourth or fifth as wide as the intervals, which are virtually smooth. Length 2.8 mm.; width 1.15 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).

Of this interesting species I have seen but a single specimen which appears to be the female.

Attangus n. gen.

The type of this genus is among the larger Brazilian Barids; the body is polished, glabrous, subparallel in outline and with long arcuate and gradually tapering beak, separated by a very feeble depression of the surface; it is compressed, opaculate and strongly, loosely punctate basally, elsewhere smooth and minutely, remotely punctulate and, toward apex, is slightly flattened. Antennæ submedial, rather long and slender, the first funicular joint much elongated, as long as the next four joints, the second as long as the succeeding two and the others transverse, gradually increasing in width, the club somewhat gradual, oblong-ovoidal, densely pubescent, as long as the four preceding joints and subequally segmented by the feeble and obscure sutures. Prosternum deeply and sharply canalate, the coxæ separated by nearly two-thirds their width, the intercoxal suture post-medial and the posterior lobe long, narrowed basally and broadly sinuate at apex. Prothorax strongly tubulate at apex and with small but prominent, apically obtusely subangulate basal lobe, the scutellum free, moderate, slightly transverse and with angulate apex, the elytra scarcely undulated and with very fine, subobsolete and finely punctulate striæ. Propygidium oblique, largely exposed in the male type, opaculate and medially carinulate, the pygidium rather large, vertical, very strongly, evenly convex, polished and finely, sparsely punctate. The legs are well developed, the femora slightly swollen, the tarsi long and slender, with stout and free, diverging claws. The only known species is the following:

Attangus caudalis n. sp.—Parallel, convex, polished, glabrous and very feebly sculptured, deep black throughout; beak (♂) strongly, evenly arcuate, fully as long as the prothorax; antennæ rufo-piceous; prothorax quadrate, as long as wide, the sides parallel and nearly straight, gradually rounding from slightly beyond the middle to the tubulation, which is distinctly less than half as wide as the base; punctures small but distinct, sparse, almost obsolete broadly toward base, well separated at the sides; elytra nearly three-fifths longer than wide,

at the broadly swollen humeri nearly a fourth wider than the prothorax, distinctly more than twice as long, the sides feebly oblique, gradually arcuate behind, the apex obtusely rounded; striæ very fine, obsolete suturally, evident toward the sides, finely punctulate; intervals smooth; male abdomen with a very shallow impression medially at base, the bottom of the impression with a fine and feeble, impressed axial line; margin of the fifth segment perfectly even and transverse. Length 8.8 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Brazil (probably from Rio de Janeiro).

There is but one specimen of this singular species in my collection, and it was received from Desbrochers des Loges under the name "*Baridius niger* Dej.?" It is possibly described of course, but I cannot identify it.

Anopsilus Kirsch

The pygidium in this genus is very short and transverse, resembling that of certain Madopterids, in which tribal group it was placed by its author. The glabrous body, however, is quite different in its elongate-oval outline, from the very extended slender parallel forms constituting the next tribe here considered. The beak is moderately thick, feebly arcuate, slightly impressed along the sides basally and separated from the head by a feeble impression. Antennæ moderate, slightly beyond the middle, with long and feebly oblique scrobes, the first funicular joint as long as the next two, the second somewhat longer than the third, the outer joints transverse and gradually wider, the club oval, densely pubescent, as long as the three or four preceding joints and with the first segment two-fifths of the mass. Prosternum with a deep canal, limited by obtuse ridges, the coxæ narrowly separated and the posterior lobe very short and broadly rounded. Prothorax constricted and obliquely tubulate at apex and gradually feebly subprominent medially at base, the scutellum rather close-set, subquadrate and the elytra extremely finely and obsoletely substriate. Legs moderate, the claws arcuate, free and divergent. The two species at hand are as follows:

Body elongate-oval, glabrous and shining, deep black throughout; beak (♂) rather thick, feebly and evenly arcuate, finely, loosely punctate and as long as the prothorax; antennæ piceous; prothorax a sixth wider than long, the sides feebly converging and slightly arcuate, rounding in about apical fourth, the feeble tubulation scarcely half as wide as the base; punctures very fine, moderately sparse, scarcely differing at all at the sides, the smooth median line extremely narrow but subentire; elytra four-sevenths longer than wide, at the feebly tumid humeri a fifth wider than the prothorax, nearly two and one-half times as long, the sides feebly oblique and evenly arcuate, the apex somewhat rapidly obtuse; striæ fine, almost completely obsolete and finely, feebly punctulate, the striæ not more distinct at the sides and scarcely so at apex; pygidium with a fine transverse raised line and more sloping upper surface; male abdomen with a moderate and rather deep median impression at base, the fifth segment with a small shallow central impression. Length 6.0 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Brazil (Petropolis). Desbrochers des Loges.

brevicauda n. sp.

Body smaller, elongate-oval, glabrous, polished and deep black throughout; beak (♂) longer and less thick, evenly, moderately arcuate and as long as the head and prothorax, rather finely and sparsely but deeply punctate; antennæ piceous, slightly beyond apical third, more slender than in the preceding, the funicular joints barely wider distally, the club nearly similar, relatively small in size; prothorax a sixth wider than long, the sides more strongly but broadly arcuate, becoming gradually subparallel and straighter basally, the feeble short tubulation less than half as wide as the base; punctures fine but deep, sparse, scarcely differing at the sides, the median line almost similar; scutellum distinctly free, wider than long; elytra four-sevenths longer than wide, at the feebly tumid humeri a fifth wider than the prothorax, two and one-half times as long, the sides more oblique, broadly, evenly arcuate, the apex more strongly, evenly rounded; striæ very different, in the form of narrow and sharply defined smooth grooves, obsolete posteriorly and laterally and there replaced by scarcely impressed series of small distinct punctures, somewhat deeply grooved inside the feeble subapical umbones; pygidium similar, the transverse carina even more distinct; male abdomen with a small shallow impression at the centre of the first ventral, that of the fifth transversely oval and very shallow. Length 5.6 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**striatus** n. sp.

The first of the above species resembles *bonvouloiri* Kirsch, the more closely, but differs in its shorter and thicker beak, shorter and broader thoracic tubulation and in the male modification of the abdomen, the basal impression being much smaller, deeper and more definite.

Balbus Pascoe

This genus is considered synonymous with *Anopsilus* by Mr. Champion, but, though extremely closely allied, there are some characters that seem to warrant a distinction. The general aspect of the body, for example, is quite different, due to the rhombic outline and the evenly conical non-tubulate prothorax of *conicollis* Boh., the type of *Balbus;* the pygidium is not quite so short or transverse, being circularly, though broadly, rounded beneath, but it has a similar transverse carina, though much nearer the base. The antennæ are nearly similar in form and position and the beak has a similar impression along the sides basally. The prosternum is nearly similar, but the sides of the sulcus are tubercularly prominent at the middle in the male. The legs and claws are almost similar, but the tibiæ are longer. The type is the following:

Balbus conicollis Boh.—Elongate-rhomboidal, deep black, polished, glabrous and extremely feebly sculptured; beak (♂) moderately thick, somewhat longer than the head and prothorax, very feebly arcuate, more so distally, rather finely but deeply, loosely punctate; antennæ at three-fifths, piceous; prothorax a perfect cone, about as long as wide, the sides barely visibly arcuate; apex only three-sevenths as wide as the base, which is very feebly and gradually arcuate medially; punctures extremely minute, feeble and remote, scarcely discoverable and not differing at the sides; scutellum free, convex, smooth and transversely quadrate; elytra fully two-thirds longer than wide, at the rather prominent

humeri a fourth wider than the prothorax, two and one-half times as long, the sides oblique, feebly arcuate, the apex rapidly and obtusely but not very broadly rounded; surface very smooth, with strong subapical umbones, prominent second and third intervals at apex and a concavity between these and the umbones; striæ very fine and almost completely obsolete, impunctate; male abdomen with a deep elongate impression medially toward base, the fifth segment not at all impressed, minutely, sparsely punctate. Length 7.8 mm.; width 3.3 mm. Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). October. One specimen. [*Baridius conicollis* Boh.]

I had already assigned these two genera to the end of the series, where they might form one of the passages to the Madopterini, long before consulting the original description of Kirsch, and it was therefore a source of gratification to find that the author had actually assigned *Anopsilus* to the Madopterini.

Tribe MADOPTERINI

In this tribe I have united the Nertids and Madopterids of Lacordaire, which have the body peculiarly elongate and more or less parallel and therefore, in habitus alone, remarkably different from anything observable in the other tribes of the subfamily; some of them have the pygidium exposed, and a few have this part completely covered by the elytra, and the prosternum is transversely truncate behind, or at least never with distinct posterior lobe. It would be very difficult to find a satisfactory place for these elongate parallel forms among the Centrinids or Barids, and this is the principal reason for associating them to form a special tribe at the end of the series—no more heterogeneous in regard to the pygidium than the Madarini, where that part may be wholly concealed, though generally exposed. In the structure of the prosternum they more closely resemble the Barids or *Sonnetius*, than any of the Madarids. Unfortunately there are rather numerous described genera which do not seem to be represented in my collection, such as *Nertus*, *Lichnus*, *Lispodemus*, *Parallelosomus* and *Trachymerus*, and I am therefore compelled to omit these in the following comparative statement:

Pygidium distinctly exposed behind the elytra, though usually short, never prominent or strongly convex.....2
Pygidium covered by the elytra.....6

2—Anterior femora bifurcate at apex, the lower ramus narrower and curved, becoming parallel, sometimes subobsolete and replaced by a simple distal inferior tooth, the other femora nearly always minutely denticulate beneath. Body very elongate but not quite parallel, convex, glabrous or sparsely squamose above; beak slender, moderately long, sometimes deeply and peculiarly constricted above near the base and also below but less basally; prosternum long, not modified, the coxæ large, more or less narrowly separated; antennæ rather long and slender; tarsal claws connate. [Type *P. distortus* nov.].....**Pacomes**

Anterior femora simple, never even denticulate beneath, the others also mutic..3

3—Body glabrous above.....4

Body squamose, exactly and rectilinearly parallel, the prothorax subquadrate; antennal scape long; prosternum rather short, flat, truncate behind.....5

4—Antennal scape very short. Body parallel, coarsely sculptured; beak short, somewhat thick, cylindric and arcuate; antennæ behind the middle, moderately long, the club small; prosternum rather short, flat, moderately separating the coxæ, the entire hind margin truncate; prothorax not tubulate, the basal lobe subobsolete; scutellum small; elytra deeply grooved; legs short, the claws free. [Type *P. rubricollis* nov.].....**Paralichnus**

Antennal scape long. Body parallel but with conical prothorax, feebly sculptured; beak short or moderate, more or less thick; antennæ beyond the middle, more or less short, the club narrowly oval as a rule; prosternum unmodified, the coxæ almost contiguous; hind margin feebly arcuate at the middle; scutellum moderate; elytra very feebly or obsoletely striate; legs long and very slender, the claws free. [Type *M. talpa* Gyll.].....**Madopterus**

5—Beak slender, nearly straight, cylindric, not tapering and not separated from the head by an impression; antennæ submedial, slender, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club small, oval; prosternum narrowly separating the coxæ, its surface tumid at the middle behind them; prothorax subquadrate, not tubulate, the basal lobe small and almost obsolete; elytra coarsely striate; pygidium notably short; tarsi rather inflated, the claws connate. [Type *S. lemniscatus* Boh.].....**Strongylotes**

Beak not so slender, perfectly straight and less vertical, feebly tapering from base to apex; antennæ nearly similar; prosternum separating the coxæ by fully half their width, flat and not at all tumid medially posteriad; prothorax sometimes very briefly and feebly tubulate at apex, transversely truncate at base and somewhat conspicuously inflated at the sides beyond the middle; elytra nearly similar, the pygidium larger, twice as wide as long and circularly rounded; anterior tarsi more dilated, the claws free but close. [Type *N. amplitarsis* nov.].....**Neobaridia**

6—Body very slender, parallel and linear, squamose above; beak short, slender, cylindric and slightly arcuate, not separated by an impression; antennæ somewhat behind the middle, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club small, narrowly oval; prosternum flat, narrowly separating the coxæ; prothorax elongate, truncate at apex and with small and feeble basal lobe; elytra nearly as in *Strongylotes:* tarsi moderate, the claws free. [Type *C. cylindrica* nov.].....**Camopis**

Body rather broad, oblong, parallel, nearly glabrous above; beak straight, longer, more slender and dorsally bisulcate basally (♀), less slender and simply cylindric (♂); antennæ submedial, slender, the first two funicular joints elongate, the club small and narrowly oval; prosternum evenly and feebly convex, separating the coxæ by more than half their width, truncate behind; prothorax non-tubulate, with very small basal lobe; elytra strongly striate; tarsi rather slender, the claws free. [Type *C. rectirostris* nov.]...**Canopinus**

Canopinus seems at first to be very inharmonious among the other genera, because of its much more abbreviated form of body, but its structural characters place it in the present tribe, where it may perhaps be compared, in some features at least, with *Parallelosomus*. Sexual divergencies appear to be very slight in most of the genera, though very evident in the beak of *Canopinus*.

Pacomes n. gen.

In this remarkable genus the body is subparallel, convex, feebly sculptured and apparently with scarcely any special modifications due to sex. The beak is rather long, feebly but subevenly arcuate, gradually and very slightly tapering, with small decussate mandibles and separated from the head by a narrow impression, this being wholly distinct from the deep irregular subbasal constriction of *distortus* and *ramifer*. Antennæ in the type rather long and slender, slightly beyond the middle, the scape moderately long, but only extending to the inferior subbasal constriction, the funicular joints all more or less elongate and swollen at apex, the first not quite as long as the second but thicker, the second not quite equal to the next two, the outer joints with oblique coronæ of long oblique bristles, the club elongate-suboval, narrow, as long as the three preceding joints, its first segment elongate-obconic, fully three-fifths the total length and gradually more sparsely pubescent basally, the remainder conoidal, with moderate sutures. Prosternum long before the coxæ, evenly convex in transverse section and separating the coxæ by less than a third their width, truncate at base, the short intercoxal suture deep. Prothorax elongate, conical in distal half, not evidently tubulate and with the truncate basal margin broadly and feebly arcuate medially, the scutellum moderate, quadrate and free. Elytra transversely impressed or exarate at base, coarsely exarate at apex, with just visibly tumid humeri and feeble subapical umbones, the striæ diversified. Pygidium well exposed, flat, vertical, semicircular and fully twice as wide as long. Legs long and slender, the anterior femora longer than the others, apparently in both sexes; tarsi dilated, the claws small. The four species now before me are as follows:

Anterior femora bifurcate at apex, the lower ramus more slender, curved and spur-like. 2

Anterior femora not bifurcate, but with an acute tooth at apical fourth; upper surface and elytral striation virtually as in *distortus*. 4

2—Body sparsely squamose above, more densely at the sides of the prothorax, the under surface more or less closely squamose, the hind body finely and sparsely, except the densely scaly met-episterna; elytral striæ very coarse and deeply impressed. Integuments somewhat shining, piceous, the elytra more nearly black; beak (♂ ♀) slender, rather long but evidently shorter than the prothorax, moderately and loosely punctate, constricted only moderately and solely on the under surface at basal third, not separated from the head by trace of impression; antennæ at apical third to two-fifths, the first segment of the club only a little more than half the length; prothorax very long, four-sevenths to two-thirds longer than wide, the sides parallel and feebly arcuate in about basal half, thence converging and slightly arcuate to the feebly constricted apex, which is evidently more than half as wide as the base; punctures rather strong but sparse, the smooth biabbreviated median line feebly subprominent; scutellum small, very free and

quadrate; elytra evidently less than three times as long as wide, equal in width to the prothorax and but little more than one-half longer; sides parallel, rapidly rounding but not obtuse at apex; uneven yellowish scales large but slender, very sparse; striæ coarse, deep, not very even, with rather coarse punctures, each inclosing a shorter scale; intervals slightly convex, with single series of moderate and very remote punctures; abdomen with the first suture very fine and subobsolete, the last three conspicuously coarse and deep; pygidium apparently a little longer in the male; lower tibial ramus spiniform, porrect, extending beyond the tibial tip. Length 9.5–9.8 mm.; width 2.3–2.4 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Two specimens.

spinifer n. sp.

Body glabrous above; prothorax less elongate; elytral striæ very fine and sharp, having moderate but deep and well spaced punctures, which are much wider than the striæ and crenulating the sides of the intervals.....3

3—Form elongate and convex, feebly narrowed posteriorly from the base of the elytra, rufo-piceous in color and polished, the prothorax alutaceous; medial line of the prosternum, intercoxal part of the mesosternum and the metepisterna clothed with more or less dense yellowish scales; beak (♀) a little longer than the head and prothorax, moderately slender, finely, loosely punctate, alutaceous, compressed behind the antennæ, feebly arcuate, the upper constriction at basal sixth bordered anteriorly by a small tubercle, the lower, at basal fifth, deep and oblique; between the latter and the base there is a large excavation at each side; antennæ at four-sevenths, the scape extending to the lower constriction, the remainder as described above; prothorax one-half longer than wide; sides feebly arcuate, oblique anteriorly, parallel in about basal half, the apex half as wide as the base; punctures minute and sparse throughout, the median line not clearly impunctate but feebly prominent by laterally oblique light; scutellum quadrate, slightly convex; elytra about two and one-half times as long as wide, at the feebly tumid humeri equal in width to the prothorax, nearly three-fourths longer, the sides slightly oblique and nearly straight, gradually rounding behind; striæ extremely fine but sharp, with the punctures strong, deep and moderately separated, deeper in the transverse basal concavity and very coarse and deep posteriorly; single interstitial series composed of distant infinitesimal punctures; pygidium flat, twice as wide as long and circularly rounded, densely punctate; lower ramus of the anterior tibiæ cylindric, not acute as in the preceding species, extending as far as the femoral tip; tibiæ elongate, feebly sigmoid; terminal oblique concavity of the posterior deeply cleft on the inner side. Length 9.3 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen.....**distortus** n. sp.

Form, color, lustre and vestiture of the under surface as in the preceding, the body smaller in size and more slender, still smaller in the female; beak nearly similar, a little shorter in the female; prothorax shorter, two-fifths (♀) to three-sevenths (♂) longer than wide, similar in outline, but with the sides anteriorly more strongly oblique; sculpture similar; elytra also similar, except that the basal impression is feeble and does not extend so far toward the humeri, and the strial punctures are smaller; abdomen similar in the sexes, strongly convex along the middle as usual; pygidium (♂) nearly as in the preceding but more convex and with a large median concavity, or (♀) similar in outline but rather smaller and more transverse, with its surface even and flat; legs almost as in the preceding in both sexes. Length 7.4–8.5 mm.; width 1.7–1.9 mm. Brazil (Santarem). Three specimens.....**ramifer** n. sp.

4—Body brownish-rufous, the general outline, convexity, lustre, sculpture and scales of the under surface as in the two preceding; beak quite different, more slender, evenly cylindric from base to apex, not constricted near the base, evenly and moderately arcuate, polished and subimpunctate and very much longer than the head and prothorax in both sexes; antennæ rather long, slender and submedial, nearly similar in structure; head with a transverse fovea between the eyes at the base of the beak; prothorax a third to two-fifths longer than wide, the sides feebly arcuate, parallel in basal, and feebly oblique in apical, half; apex much more than half as wide as the base; punctures very minute and remote throughout; scutellum smaller, narrowed toward base, shining and shallowly concave; elytra rather more than two and one-half times as long as wide, at the humeri just visibly wider than the prothorax, about twice as long; sides barely visibly oblique, very gradually arcuate and convergent posteriad to the very narrowly obtuse apex; surface, striæ, punctures and intervals throughout very nearly as in *distortus*, the intervals relatively less broad; pygidium semicircular and feebly convex, finely, not very densely punctate; legs slender and of the usual structure, except that the anterior femora do not have the lower ramus near the apex, but a small acute tooth in the same position. Length 7.4–7.8 mm.; width 1.85–2.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada—forest). November. Three specimens.
subglaber n. sp.

In the smallest of the three specimens of *subglaber*, the pygidium seems to be a trifle smaller than in the other two, and this may therefore be the female, but sexual modifications can be said to be virtually unobservable.

It is difficult to believe that so singular a genus as this, composed of moderately large and rather numerous species, evidently widely diffused over the neotropics, can have been overlooked by all former authors, but I am unable to discover it in the literature. *Lichnus* Lac., is very different in being rather coarsely and closely punctate, with the antennal scape attaining the eyes, and in having the prothorax rapidly narrowed anteriorly, and, in *Lispodemus* Lac., the pygidium is covered by the elytra.

Paralichnus n. gen.

The type of this genus is a somewhat conspicuous black glabrous species, with bright rufous prothorax and rather coarse but sparse sculpture. The beak is moderately thick, arcuate, cylindric and separated from the head by a feeble impression, having medially the usual small fovea. Antennæ between basal third and fourth, the scape short, barely longer than the club and virtually attaining the eye, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club somewhat abrupt, evenly oval, pubescent and with rather large basal segment. Prosternum flat, separating the coxæ by scarcely a third of their width and transversely subrectilinearly truncate behind, the intercoxal suture fine but very distinct. Prothorax shorter than wide, not tubulate at apex and with small, very short

and broadly rounded basal median lobe, the scutellum small, free, quadrate and slightly impressed, the elytra strongly striate and the pygidium small, flat, densely sculptured and semicircular. The legs are short and normal, the femora not inflated, the tarsi rather narrow and the claws arcuate, free and moderate in size. The type is the following:

Paralichnus rubricollis n. sp.—Not very slender, parallel, convex and shining, deep black throughout, with bright rufous prothorax above and beneath; beak evenly arcuate, feebly tapering, rather finely but strongly, loosely punctate and as long as the prothorax, the antennæ obscure rufous; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and straight basally, gradually evenly rounding beyond the middle to the truncate apex, which is half as wide as the base; punctures deep and conspicuous but rather widely separated even at the sides; median smooth line flat and abbreviated; elytra not quite two and one-half times as long as wide, with parallel straight sides, gradually arcuate toward the not very obtuse apex, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and two and three-fourths times as long, the humeral swelling feeble and notably small; striæ very coarse, approximately and strongly punctate, very coarse though sharply groove-like at apex; intervals three times as wide as the striæ, with uneven series of very small and widely spaced punctures; surface feebly declivous at base and without subapical umbones; first abdominal suture very fine and subobsolete, the others coarse and deep, reflexed at the sides. Length 6.6–7.0 mm.; width 2.0–2.35 mm. Paraguay. Rolle and Drake. Two specimens.

No trace of any modifications significient of sex can be discovered in either of the specimens at hand.

Madopterus Schön.

In this well known genus the body is glabrous, polished, cylindric, with conical prothorax and short and transverse, inferiorly arcuate and distinctly oblique pygidium. The beak is moderately slender to rather thick, short or moderate in length, evenly cylindric, feebly arcuate and not separated from the head by an impression. Antennæ well beyond the middle, with long scape, almost attaining the eye, the first funicular joint notably thick and rather longer than the next two, and the club not abrupt, large, ovoidal, thick and conically pointed. Prosternum flat or feebly convex, raised and prominent along the middle behind the coxæ, which are subcontiguous, the truncate hind margin very obsoletely prominent at the middle. The prothorax is not tubulate at apex, the basal margin very gradually and feebly subcuspid at the middle and the scutellum free, quadrate and feebly impressed. The elytra are very finely and more or less obsoletely striate, not impressed at base, but strongly and irregularly exarate at apex, the third and ninth intervals becoming prominent subapically, united near the apex and continued to the margin by a single elevation. The legs are long, slender and simple, the tarsi rather narrow, the anterior moderately

dilated and the claws free. The male sometimes has a long narrow abdominal impression toward base. The four species before me are as follows:

Median line of the pronotum distinctly prominent in apical half. Body notably small and slender, polished, rufo-piceous, the elytra blacker; beak moderately thick, as long as the prothorax, finely, sparsely punctate, scarcely arcuate, gradually somewhat bent distally; antennæ at four-sevenths, the scape not attaining the eye, the club notably large and thick, as long as the preceding six joints; prothorax a fifth longer than wide, the sides feebly arcuate apically, parallel and slightly so basally and oblique and straight between these limits; apex half as wide as the base; punctures in apical half moderately coarse and separated by their widths or but little more, finer medially, in posterior half minute, very remote and almost obsolete; elytra two and one-half times as long as wide, subparallel, obtusely rounded at apex, subequal in width to the prothorax and evidently more than twice as long, the humeri not tumid; striæ very fine and subobsolete, but with the punctures distinct though fine and well separated; intervals smooth; pygidium very short, three or four times as wide as long, the punctures uneven, slightly separated; fifth ventral flattened medially, the apex sinuato-truncate in the type. Length 5.35 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen, which, from the form of the fifth ventral, may possibly be the male, though there is no basal abdominal impression. . . . . **seriatellus** n. sp.

Median thoracic line not or only very indefinitely subprominent; size larger. . . 2

2—Body extremely elongate-suboval, convex and polished, black throughout, the fourth tarsal joint rufous; beak (♂) as long as the head and prothorax, moderately thick, straight, arcuate distally, finely but deeply, rather closely punctate; antennæ near three-fifths, rather short, piceous, the scape not attaining the eye, the club narrowly oval, more than twice as long as wide, gradually pointed, as long as the five preceding joints and subequally divided by the sutures; prothorax two-fifths longer than wide, the sides evenly and very distinctly arcuate from base to apex, parallel at the extreme base; apex truncate, fully half as wide as the base; punctures strong and somewhat close in about apical half, gradually fine and remote thence posteriorly, with an elongate vacant space at lateral fourth, extending to apical third; scutellum narrowed slightly toward base; elytra two and three-fourths times as long as wide, at base as wide as the prothorax, two and two-fifths times as long, the sides feebly oblique and nearly straight, the apex obtusely rounded; striæ obsolete but marked by series of minute punctures, the deeply exarate apex as described above; pygidium feebly convex, finely, densely punctate, fully three times as wide as long; male abdomen with a narrow impression along the middle in almost basal half, the fifth segment feebly impressed and sinuato-truncate. Length 7.0 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. . . . . **arcuatus** n. sp.

Body slender, parallel and convex; coloration as in the preceding, except that the prothorax is faintly piceo-rufous; surface shining; beak in the type rather short, evenly cylindric, only moderately slender, straight, bent at the antennæ, finely, more sparsely punctate and only four-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennæ at four-sevenths, piceous, the club thicker, scarcely twice as long as wide, gradually pointed, pubescent throughout, as long as the five preceding joints, its first segment longer than the second; prothorax scarcely a fifth longer than wide, the sides evenly but only very feebly arcuate from base to apex, the latter truncate and almost four-sevenths as wide as the base; punctures small but strong and separated by twice their

diameters anteriad, gradually and evenly becoming minute and remote in about basal half; scutellum subsimilar; elytra two and one-half times as long as wide, barely visibly wider than the prothorax and two and a third times as long, the sides parallel and straight, arcuate distad, the apex almost rectilinearly truncate; sculpture nearly as in the preceding; pygidium very oblique, only slightly over twice as wide as long; deeply punctate, less finely and more loosely than in *arcuatus;* abdomen in the type without trace of longitudinal impression, the fifth segment with a rounded central impression, the hind margin broadly and evenly arcuate. Length 6.4 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen..... **lubricus** n. sp.

Body not quite so slender, subcylindric, polished and black, the legs more or less piceous; beak rather thick, evenly cylindric, evenly and feebly arcuate, finely, somewhat sparsely punctate and four-fifths as long as the prothorax; antennæ piceous, at three-fifths, the outer funicular joints broader, the club stout, oval, less abrupt, rapidly pointed and about as long as the five preceding joints; prothorax about a sixth longer than wide, evenly conical, the sides scarcely visibly less than straight; apex somewhat over half as wide as the base; punctuation very nearly as in *lubricus;* scutellum hexagonal, slightly transverse; elytra scarcely two and one-half times as long as wide, very slightly wider than the prothorax and between two and three times as long, the sides just visibly oblique and feebly arcuate, gradually more so toward the truncate apex; sculpture somewhat as in the preceding species; pygidium oblique, rather closely punctate, between two and three times as wide as long and circularly rounded; abdomen strongly, evenly convex, the fifth segment in specimen at hand with a large and shallow rounded central impression, the apex broadly arcuate. Length 6.8 mm.; width 1.85 mm. French Guiana (Cayenne). Desbrochers des Loges. One specimen.

talpa Boh.

In the last three species the anterior coxæ are subcontiguous, but in *seriatellus* they are distinctly though narrowly separated. My material is so scanty that I am unable to obtain any clear idea of the male sexual modifications of the beak, abdomen and other parts; sometimes, as in *arcuatus*, these characters however become very evident.

Strongylotes Schön.

The body is here more parallel than in *Madopterus*, with much coarser sculpture, coarsely striate elytra and squamose integuments. The beak is slender, cylindric, nearly straight, being feebly arcuate distally, feebly sculptured, not separated from the head by any kind of impression and short or very moderate in length. Antennæ rather slender, medial in insertion, with slender and feebly capitate scape, almost attaining the eye, the first funicular joint as long as the next three and the club oval, pubescent, subequally segmented by the sutures and only as long as the three or four preceding joints. The prosternum is short, almost flat, separating the coxæ by scarcely a fourth of their width, truncate behind and with the median line behind the coxæ slightly tumid. Prothorax subquadrate, rapidly rounding at apex, not tubulate and with the basal

lobe vestigial or very small, the scutellum free, small, subquadrate and more or less impressed, the elytra with coarse striæ, which are strongly punctured, each puncture bearing a whitish scale as a rule, coarsely exarate at apex. The pygidium is short, circularly rounded, subvertical and strongly, densely punctate. The legs are rather short and stout, the tarsi dilated and the claws small and connate. Sexual characters are nowhere apparent in any of the three species in my collection, which may be described as follows:

Body parallel, convex, black throughout, with somewhat piceous legs, rather shining, the scales yellowish to white, narrow and evenly somewhat close-set on the pronotum, finer, sparser and gradually disappearing medially on the pronotum, sparse on the elytra, very fine in the striæ, small and sparse beneath, larger and closer toward the sides of the abdomen and large and dense on the met-episterna; beak finely, sparsely punctate, equal in diameter throughout, but thicker at the actual base, toward which the punctures are coarser and squamulose, almost three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ dark rufous; prothorax very slightly longer than wide, the sides parallel and nearly straight, rapidly and evenly rounding in about apical fourth, the truncate apex half as wide as the base; punctures coarse, longitudinally confluent at the sides, well separated medially, with a simple impunctate line not attaining the apex; elytra two and one-half times as long as wide, two and a third times as long as the prothorax and equal in width, the sides parallel and straight, converging and arcuate in less than posterior third to the narrowly obtuse apex; striæ fully a third as wide as the intervals, strongly and closely punctate, the intervals loosely rugulose and moderately punctate. Length 6.65–6.7 mm.; width 1.85 mm. Brazil (Santarem). One specimen. Another specimen, from the same locality, resembles the type in every way, except that the prothorax is exactly as long as wide, with the truncate apex distinctly more than half as wide as the base; perhaps this may prove to be the female.....**quadricollis** n. sp.

Body similarly parallel and sparsely squamulose, more feebly shining and less coarsely sculptured, black, the elytra faintly picescent; squamules of the pronotum similarly arranged but still smaller, more slender and sparser, those of the elytra nearly similar, sparse, rather long, slender and whitish, those of the strial punctures very small and tenuous; whitish squamules beneath nearly similar; beak almost similar in every way, fully three-fourths as long as the prothorax; antennæ rufous, blackish distally; prothorax just visibly longer than wide, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, more gradually rounding anteriad in nearly apical third, the truncate apex somewhat more than half as wide as the base, which is narrower than the disk; punctures much less coarse but conspicuous, rather coarse and longitudinally confluent at the sides, less coarse and uneven but generally separated by about their widths medially, the impunctate line biabbreviated; elytra nearly as in the preceding; tarsi dilated as usual. Length 7.4 mm.; width 2.05 mm. Guatemala (Yzabal—elev. 100 ft.). One specimen.....**guatemalensis** n. sp.

Body of nearly similar parallel form, but with anteriorly dilated prothorax, the coloration and vestiture very nearly as in the two preceding, the integuments rather piceous-black, with obscure rufous legs; beak notably short, slender, cylindric, finely, sparsely punctate, more coarsely at the slightly expanded base, feebly bent at the antennæ and scarcely two-thirds as long as the prothorax, the antennæ obscure rufous; prothorax a fourth longer than the basal width, the sides slightly diverging and straight, evenly rounding in

about apical third, the truncate apex four-sevenths as wide as the base, which is distinctly narrower than the width near apical third; punctures rather coarse and deep, confluent laterally, less coarse but deep and separated by their widths medially, the smooth median line distinctly prominent; elytra two and two-fifths longer than wide, as wide as the anterior part of the prothorax and distinctly wider than the base of the latter, a little over twice as long, the sides parallel and straight, gradually converging and arcuate in about apical third to the narrowly obtuse apex; humeral swellings feeble, narrow and polished; striæ coarse, the close punctures each with a distinct elongate scale; intervals loosely, rugulosely and confusedly punctulate and with regular single series of large elongate scales; pygidium small, short and circularly rounded; first ventral suture fine though strongly marked throughout, the abdomen evenly convex. Length 6.2 mm.; width 1.65 mm. Brazil (Chapada). One specimen..... **brevirostris** n. sp.

The *Strongylotes brachialis* of Boheman, said to be from Mexico, with its dentate femora and other aberrant characters, should evidently form the type of a distinct genus, and *parallelus* Chmp., the only other recorded species from the Central American region, differs materially from *guatemalensis* in its much smaller size, longer beak—said to be as long as the head and prothorax—and narrow tarsi, those in *guatemalensis* being normally dilated. *Squamans* Boh., is probably a typical *Strongylotes*, but the beak is said to be as long as the prothorax and the elytral scales denser at base, apex and medially, which would impart quite a different habitus from anything known to me, and, in *lemniscatus*, the type of the genus, the prothorax is described as tubulate at apex and slightly prominent along the median line, the elytral striation apparently very different, the exarate posterior striæ extending further forward, and the anterior part of the striation finer than in the forms here described.

Neobaridia n. gen.

The general habitus of the body and nature and distribution of the vestiture in this genus is very much as in *Strongylotes*, but it differs in four important particulars relating to the beak, prosternum, sculpture, especially of the pronotum, and in the free though not very divergent tarsal claws. The beak is much less vertical in repose than in the preceding genus, short, virtually straight and subconical or feebly tapering from base to apex, though similarly circular in section and feebly sculptured, and it is not separated from the head by any kind of an impression. Antennæ slightly beyond the middle, nearly as in *Strongylotes*, but with smaller and narrower club. The prosternum is rather short, flat, with a similar fine subapical constriction, separates the coxæ by rather more than half their width, they being much less approximate than in *Strongylotes*, and the posterior part is perfectly flat, not longitudinally tumid along the middle; the hind margin is truncate. Prothorax

subquadrate, not tubulate, with truncate base and obsolete lobe and fine, remote punctuation, except at the sides, the scutellum small, free, subquadrate and feebly impressed, the elytra coarsely striate, with flatter and non-rugulose intervals, the pygidium longer and semicircular. Legs moderate, the tarsi even more dilated than in *Strongylotes*. There are two known species as follows:

Form parallel, rather broad and only moderately convex, black throughout, the legs and tarsi also black; surface polished; beak not very slender, deep black, polished, glabrous, finely, sparsely punctate throughout, with a small fringe of squamules along the edge of the eyes and about two-thirds as long as the prothorax; antennæ obscure rufous, the scape almost attaining the eye, the first funicular joint not quite as long as the next three, the second and third more or less longer than wide, the outer joints not much inflated, setose, the club small, oval and barely longer than the three preceding joints; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, widest near apical third, where the sides are strongly rounded to the apex, feebly converging and nearly straight thence to a minute basal arcuation; apex half as wide as the base; punctures in somewhat more than lateral sixth rather strong and deep but well separated, this part clothed closely with slender yellowish squamules, the entire remainder glabrous and with very fine, remote punctures, the median line not prominent, smooth for a short distance medially; elytra two and two-fifths times as long as wide, as wide as the prothorax and two and one-half times as long, the sides parallel and straight, evenly, circularly rounding at apex, the humeral swellings feeble, polished; striæ strong, even, only slightly coarser at apex, their close punctures bearing distinct pale squamules; intervals nearly smooth, with irregular series of moderate deep loose punctures, bearing squamules similar to those of the striæ; under surface unequally squamulose, more closely toward the sides. Length 8.5–8.7 mm.; width 2.35–2.55 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March and January. Two specimens..... **amplitarsis** n. sp.

Form nearly similar but smaller, rather more convex, black throughout, but with obscure rufous elytra; vestiture nearly as in the preceding; beak similar, three-fourths as long as the prothorax, minutely and remotely punctulate; antennæ blackish-piceous, the first funicular joint very nearly as long as the next three, the second slightly, the third not at all, longer than wide, the club almost similar, abrupt, its basal segment nearly half the mass; prothorax slightly shorter than wide, strongly inflated and widest just beyond the middle, the sides thence convergent and feebly sinuate basally, broadly rounded anteriorly; apex similarly non-tubulate, rather more than half as wide as the base; punctures and vestiture arranged almost similarly, but everywhere still finer and sparser; elytra parallel, as wide as the prothorax, slightly wider than the base of the latter, evidently somewhat less than three times as long, evenly rounded at apex; striæ and general sculpture nearly as in the preceding, but less coarse throughout, the interstitial punctures finer and more regularly uniserial; under surface nearly similar. Length 6.7 mm.; width 1.8 mm. Brazil (Santarem). January. One specimen..... **lateralis** n. sp.

I can discover nothing in any of the specimens at hand, which seems to be indicative of sex.

Camopis n. gen.

This genus might be characterized in general terms as a *Strongylotes* of small size and very slender form, having the pygidium completely concealed by the elytra, but there are many other important divergencies. The beak is short, slender, cylindric and feebly sculptured, the front sloping gradually to its upper surface. Antennæ well behind the middle, rather slender, the scape almost attaining the eye, its apex slightly curved outward, the first funicular joint somewhat longer than the next two but not much thicker, the outer joints gradually wider, the club small, narrow, oblong-oval, about as long as the three preceding joints and subequally segmented in the type, with the first segment glabrous and shining. Prosternum differing greatly from *Strongylotes* in having the coxæ only slightly behind the middle of the length and separated by about a fourth their width, the surface flat or convex and unmodified throughout; base differing in having a large and broadly rounded median lobe, very short and not well defined in *parvirostris*. Prothorax oblong, briefly and feebly narrowed at apex, arcuato-truncate at base, the scutellum small, rather closely fitted, oblong, expanding at base; elytra moderately striate, somewhat rugulose, exarate at apex. Legs short, the anterior a little longer, the tarsi narrow and undilated, the claws somewhat small and free. The two species in my collection may be described as follows:

Body very slender, parallel, convex, dull in lustre, blackish-piceous and somewhat closely clothed above with rather large, closely decumbent whitish scales, almost uniform in distribution, but narrowly almost wanting along the middle of the pronotum, somewhat less numerous and not so conspicuous beneath; beak short, very slender, evenly cylindric, very evenly but feebly arcuate, finely, sparsely punctate, densely squamo-herissate above the eyes, and only four-sevenths as long as the prothorax; antennæ as described above, dark rufous, inserted at two-fifths; prothorax a third longer than wide, parallel, the nearly straight sides rounded and oblique only in apical fifth or sixth, the truncate apex two-thirds as wide as the base; punctures confusedly subconfluent throughout, moderately strong; narrow biabbreviated smooth median line somewhat prominent; basal margin feebly prominent at the middle; elytra nearly two and one-half times as long as wide, barely as wide as the prothorax and only four-fifths longer, the sides parallel and straight; apex rapidly rounded and oblique, not obtuse; humeral prominences wholly obsolete; striæ moderate but not well defined, their punctures bearing fine squamules, the intervals rugose and with large scales; tibiæ very short; abdomen even, the sutures reflexed at the sides; prosternum flat, the short intercoxal suture distinct. Length 4.75 mm.; width 0.85 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen..... **cylindrica** n. sp.

Body not quite so slender, nearly as convex, parallel, more sparsely sculptured and clothed and slightly more shining, rufous in color throughout, the head black, the beak rufous; pale squamules very different, long, very slender, well separated and wanting broadly along the middle on the pronotum, very slender, sparse and suberect on the elytra, rather fine, nearly white and closer

along the sides beneath; beak very short, evenly cylindric, slender, sparsely punctate and not distinctly more than half as long as the prothorax, broadly bent at the middle; antennæ a little behind the middle, pale rufous, rather slender, the first funicular joint as long as the next three, the club somewhat shorter, with the basal segment glabrous and almost half the mass; prothorax almost a third longer than wide, the sides parallel, feebly arcuate anteriorly, straighter basally, gradually rounding to the briefly tubulate truncate apex, which is three-fifths as wide as the base; surface transversely impressed just before the basal margin, which is broadly and feebly arcuate; punctures rather small and well separated, larger but shallow and rugulose laterally; median line only partially smooth, feebly prominent only at the extreme apex; scutellum nearly as in the preceding; elytra two and a third times as long as wide, scarcely as wide as the anterior part of the prothorax, about twice as long, parallel, the straight sides gradually arcuate and oblique in nearly apical third to the narrowly individually rounded apices; striæ fine, their indistinct punctures bearing slender decumbent squamules; intervals strongly, loosely rugose and rather shining; first ventral suture distinct, not obsolete as in the preceding, the prosternum more convex medially behind the coxæ; legs nearly similar. Length 4.65 mm.; width 1.0 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen.....**parvirostris** n. sp.

Sexual characters are not apparent in either of the above types, which in reality form two different subgenera, because of the more abrupt and differently divided antennal club, convex prosternum, briefly tubulate thoracic apex and transverse subbasal impression, different sculpture and altogether different vestiture of *parvirostris*. The subgenus having *parvirostris* as the type may take the name **Camopisella** (n. subgen.).

Canopinus n. gen.

In its shorter and broadly oblong bodily form, this genus bears scarcely any resemblance to the others described above as Madopterids, but there are certain structural features, such as the posteriorly truncate prosternum, which seem to show that it forms a part of this tribal group, and the beak, in general form and sexual differences, is unlike anything else in the subfamily. The body is glabrous above and strongly but sparsely sculptured, the punctures beneath bearing small white squamules, sparse and uniform but denser in a longitudinal line beyond each anterior coxa. Beak straight, only feebly deflexed, slender and dorsally tricarinate in basal half in the female, shorter, a little thicker and simply cylindric in the male, separated from the head by a moderate impression. Antennæ just visibly behind (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle, the scape slender, not attaining the eye, the first two funicular joints notably elongate, the second the shorter, the other joints more or less evidently longer than wide and the club elongate-oval, pubescent and scarcely longer than the three preceding joints, with its basal segment nearly half the mass. Prosternum almost flat, with the

usual fine subapical constriction, separating the coxæ by two-thirds their width, the intercoxal suture distinct. Prothorax short, not tubulate, although the dorsal surface at apex is feebly impressed, the truncate base feebly and obtusely cuspidulate at the middle; scutellum free, oblong, parallel and longer than wide. Elytra with rather coarse striæ, the legs normal, the femora scarcely inflated; tibiæ but little shorter than the femora, the tarsi moderate, the first two joints rather narrow, the third subcircularly inflated and the claws moderate, free and divergent. The type is the following:

Canopinus rectirostris n. sp.—Oblong-suboval, shining, deep black throughout and glabrous above; beak (♂) straight, as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate and somewhat squamulose, or (♀) a fourth longer, thinner and sparsely punctate, slightly squamulose at the sides basally; antennæ slender, nearly black; prothorax transverse, two-fifths wider than long, somewhat wider just behind the middle than at base, the sides strongly, almost evenly arcuate, converging gradually from about two-thirds, the apex truncate, much less than half as wide as the base; punctures rather coarse but not very deep, narrowly separated at the sides, more so anteriad, smaller and sparse in basal four-sevenths, the narrow median line not well defined but just visibly subprominent by oblique light; elytra one-half (♀) to four-sevenths (♂) longer than wide, at the middle widest and evidently wider than the prothorax, nearly two and one-half times as long, the sides parallel and broadly arcuate; apex rather rapidly and obtusely rounded; striæ strong, somewhat impressed, closely and moderately punctate, not much coarser at apex; intervals four to five times as wide as the striæ, not quite flat and each with a single series of moderately coarse, close-set punctures; under surface rather strongly and loosely punctate, the prosternum somewhat coarsely so, the abdomen with a moderate impression medio-basally (♂), the last segment short, transverse and densely clothed in both sexes. Length 4.65–5.2 mm.; width 1.85–2.25 mm. Brazil (Obidos, Amazonas). Rolle. Four specimens.

At first it seemed as though this genus might be the *Parallelosomus* of Schönherr, but on closer observation it becomes obvious that there can be no close resemblance.

To one desiring to identify a miscellaneous lot of genera and species in this subfamily, the proper references may seem almost impossible of attainment, except after prolonged study of the entire series, and it is therefore proper to throw out a few hints, which may serve to point the way to the tribal group most likely to include such isolated material, as follows:

If the anterior coxæ be contiguous or nearly so and the femora denticulate, the unknown genus may pertain to one of the first three

tribes of this work; if narrow in body and elongate-oval, the genus may form part of the Ambatini (p. 3); if broad and strongly rhomboidal, it is probably one of the Optatini (p. 20); if somewhat ventricose, small to minute in size and with relatively small prothorax, it is to be looked for among the Cyrionichini (p. 10); but there are exceptions which may be puzzling, as shown in the generic tables of these tribes; the body is apt to be conspicuously clothed in all of them, the pygidium invariably covered by the elytra and in none is the prosternum armed before the coxæ. If the coxæ are moderately separated, the pygidium entirely concealed and the beak more or less slender—to which however there are many exceptions—the genus sought for will belong to the Coleomerini (p. 84) if the beak be received in repose in a closely fitting sternal channel, with the body oblong-oval, shining and glabrous or nearly so, or to the Cœlonertini (p. 94) if the beak be somewhat similarly sheltered in a shorter sternal channel, the body subcylindric and variably clothed. If, with similar coxæ and covered pygidium, the beak should be free, the genus may belong to the Diorymerini (p. 31), if the upper contour of the body viewed in profile be subsemicircular and the integuments smooth and glabrous—the prosternum always unarmed, or to the Centrinini (p. 101) if the upper contour be moderately arcuate and the body rhomboidal, or to the Limnobarini (p. 269) if structurally as in the Centrinini, but with narrower or parallel body; in both the Centrinini and Limnobarini prosternal spines are often evident or conspicuous in the male. If with widely separated anterior coxæ—sometimes narrowly however—the sterna form an almost uninterrupted surface anteroposteriorly, it is probably one of the Madarini (p. 323), which may have exposed or concealed pygidium and occasional prosternal spines in the male. If the pygidium be exposed and vertical or nearly so, with the sternal surfaces interrupted in continuity, the genus should be sought among the Barini (p. 429). There are some other small special tribes which may include the genus in hand, and, as to these, if the body be glabrous, rhomboidal and of brilliant metallic color, consult the Eurhinini (p. 417); if very long, parallel and more or less depressed, the Madopterini (p. 492); or, if it have a large exposed and very oblique pygidium, narrowly separated coxæ, discontinuous sterna, slender rhomboid-oval body and elongate slender beak, it may pertain to the genus *Sonnetius* (p. 321).

ERRATA

On page 94, under **Iotomia,** for "Type *I. gravidula* [MS] nov.," read Type *I. convexicollis* nov.

On page 103, under **Tudeniaspis,** for "Type *T. obsidiana* [MS] nov.," read Type *T. nigrina* nov.

On page 105, under **Crostis,** for "Type *C. subplanata* [MS] nov.," read Type *C. subexplanata* nov.

On page 270, under **Pycnonicentrus,** for "Type *P. subovalis* [MS] nov.," read Type *P. naso* nov.

On page 80, under the subgenus *Spermidius*, change the name of "*semiruber*" to *semirubidus*, there being a *semiruber* on page 65, under the subgenus *Hiotus*.

On page 274, omit the genus "**Macriops,**" as this was subsequently found to be unrelated to the Barinæ, but not until the diagnosis had passed through the press. As however its general characters have now been published, and a named type assigned, it may be worth while to complete the publication as follows:

Subfamily ERIRHININÆ

Tribe ERIRHINI

Macriops n. gen.

Body narrow, cylindric and convex, glabrous; eyes large but well separated above and beneath, the beak short, very slender, subglabrous and evenly arcuate, very evenly cylindric, the antennæ slender and submedial, the club small, oval, abrupt and subglabrous, with its basal segment about half the mass. Prosternum very short before the coxæ, which are relatively large, globular and subcontiguous; posterior margin straight; middle coxæ separated by fully half their width; metasternum much longer than the first ventral, the first abdominal suture very fine and subobsolete, the others coarse and deep, only feebly reflexed at the sides. Legs very moderate in length but slender, the femora feebly bent apically, the anterior with a small acute inferior tooth, the others mutic; tibiæ very slender, cylindric and strongly arcuate; tarsi rather long and slender, the third joint dilated and bilobed. Prothorax tubulate at tip, the transverse base just visibly arcuate at the middle. Scutellum small, ogival and very free. Elytra strongly striate, wider than the prothorax. Pygidium very small, extremely short and transverse, smooth and feebly convex.

There can be very little doubt that this genus is one of the Erirhinids, but it does not seem to be notably allied to any of the subarctic forms. The type is the following:

Macriops parvicollis n. sp.—Small, cylindric and moderately shining, the integuments red-brown in color and coarsely micro-reticulate; beak almost as

long as the head and prothorax, feebly sculptured, polished and glabrous, slender and evenly arcuate and cylindric, not separated by a transverse impression, the front between the eyes duller and longitudinally impressed; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel and moderately arcuate behind the tubulation, which is three-fourths as wide as the base; punctures rather strong, not very widely separated, irregularly sparse along the middle; elytra twice as long as wide, a third wider than the prothorax and about three times as long; surface impressed near the tip, finely, sparsely punctulate, the striæ deep, obsoletely punctate and about a fourth as wide as the feebly convex intervals; sides parallel and virtually straight, the apex rapidly obtuse, the humeri feebly prominent. Length 2.6 mm.; width 0.8 mm. Brazil (Chapada). March. One specimen of undetermined sex.

This species may be known easily by the slender cylindric form, small prothorax, glabrous surface and slender, more or less bent femora and tibiæ.

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All generic and specific names without designation of authorship in the following index, refer to new descriptions in the preceding pages of this work. Names merely incidentally mentioned are frequently omitted.

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